Nathan, Otto

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Dr. Nathan:

Thank you for your letter of June 12th.

I am sorry that there has been no opportunity for us to talk as you suggested, and I am now about to leave the city for several weeks.

I, too, have pleasant memories of our earlier association. Perhaps we can arrange to meet when I return in the fall.

Sincerely,

Dr. Otto Nathan
55 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

fc

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

55 East 10th St.
New York 3, N. Y.
June 12, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was interested to learn that you dealt one evening last week with the passport case that has become attached to my name. I believe there are several crucial problems involved which are of general interest. Since I wondered whether you might like to discuss them on one of your programs, I called your office to say that I should like to talk with you over the phone whenever you have a minute to do so.

I have thought very frequently of the pleasant association with you when you were with the Institute of International Education in the early years of Hitler's regime. It would be a great pleasure to renew our acquaintance.

With kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Otto Nathan

Otto Nathan

ON:gs

Eng Part
Nat'l Fndt for Infantile Paralysis

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

BASIL O'CONNOR
PRESIDENT

BEEKMAN 3-0500

June 22, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are very grateful to you for taking time out the other day to have your picture taken with Tommy Woodward our 1956 Poster Boy.

The reason for the rush in this case was that the boy is going to enter the hospital shortly for a minor operation and will not be in New York again until our campaign is under way.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Franck

Edward A. Franck
Radio and TV Supervisor

EAF/bk

Natvig, C. A.

K. C. approve

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
CHRISTIAN A. NATVIG
WORTHY GRAND TREASURER
BOX 308
BRONXVILLE 8, NEW YORK

November 25, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a news release on Arnold M. Johnson, Kappa Sigma's Man-of-the-Year for 1955.

Also enclosed is a broadside sent to me by Ed Gund, Chairman of the Banquet Committee in Kansas City.

It is our hope that you might be able to mention this award on your radio broadcast on Friday night, December 9th, since that would give us pretty wide coverage throughout the country.

Of course anything you can do for us in that respect will be deeply appreciated.

With kindest regards in which Kay joins me, I am

Fraternally yours,

Chris

Christian A. Natvig
W.G.T.

CAN:AO

cc: Gund; Sivertsen; Harlan

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Kansas City, Missouri

Arnold M. Johnson, the man who brought major league baseball to Kansas City, has been named "Man of the Year" by the Kappa Sigma social fraternity and will receive the award here Friday, December 9th.

The announcement was made by George H. Reymond, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, President and Worthy Grand Master of the fraternity which has more than 60,000 members and chapters at 127 colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada.

Presentation of the award will be made at the fraternity's 19th annual "Man of the Year" dinner, to be held in the ballroom of the Continental Hotel. 500 persons are expected to attend the event scheduled for 5:30 p.m. A dinner at 7 p.m. will be followed by a dance with music by Ken White and his orchestra.

This marks the first time that the national award dinner will be staged in Kansas City. In addition, the Golden Anniversary of the Greater Kansas City Alumni Association of Kappa Sigma and the 86th Anniversary of the fraternity will be observed.

Johnson, 48-year-old owner of the Kansas City Athletics and a widely-known Chicago financier, becomes the first man primarily associated with the field of athletics to receive the award. LOOK Magazine has described him as "Baseball's Most Exciting Owner". In his first year as owner of the A's, the baseball club, one of baseball's proudest teams, shattered its

all-time home attendance record from Philadelphia. Approximately 1,400,000 saw the A's play in Kansas City in 1955. Johnson is vice-chairman of the board of the Canteen Company of America, a firm which does a $100,000,000.-a-year business in the vending machine field. Johnson became a member of the fraternity at the University of Chicago where he was graduated in 1928.

Previous winners of the award include Lowell Thomas, author and news commentator; Edward R. Murrow, news commentator who presents the television program, "Person to Person"; Hoagy Carmichael, entertainer; Senator Estes Kefauver; and Warren R. Austin, former U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations.

Robert B. Caldwell, who was honored as the Kappa Sigma Man of the Year of Greater Kansas City last year, a lawyer and chairman of the board of directos of the Cook Paint and Varnish Company and K.M.B.C., Kansas City, Missouri, will serve as Master of Ceremonies. Ernie Mehl, sports editor of the Kansas City Star, will narrate highlights and interesting sidelights in Johnson's career.

Members of the fraternity in the Greater Kansas City area who have been initiated for 50 years or more will also be honored. They are: Henry A. Bundschu, 601 West Maple, Independence; Robert B. Caldwell, 1215 West 57th Terrace; Louis R. Gates, 4146 Cambridge; Edward B. Delke, 5320 Belleview; Dr. Don C. Guffey, 1008 Valentine Rod; Harry H. Hodgson, 4504 West 65th; John M. Langsdale, 5600 Doniphan; Clif Langsdale, 840 West 57th Terrace;

Dr. E. P. Monahan, 17500 West 95th; William E. Pruitt, 15 East 55th Terrace; Arthur J. Rector, 6719 Holmos Road; James R. Sydnor, 811 West 59th Terrace; Roland A. Peace, 216 West Armour Blvd; James W. Shikles, Chase Hotel; George H. Bates, Jefferson City; Forest S. Lyman, Olathe, Kansas; and M. P. Whaley, Albany, Missouri.

Among the special guests will be George H. Reymond; Allen Whitfield, Des Moines, Iowa, National Vice President; Wesley W. Kergan, Carmel, California, National Secretary; Francis S. Van Derbur, Denver, Colorado, Past National President; and Warren S. Sivertsen, Virginia Beach, Virginia, National Public Relations Officer.

In addition to alumni and their wives, active members of the Kappa Sigma chapters at Kansas University, Missouri University, Kansas State College, Baker University, Washburn University and Nebraska University will attend.

Information concerning reservations may be made by telephoning Ed Gund, general chairman of the event, at R. B. Jones & Sons, Inc., Victor 1230.

Neal, Fred Warner

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

May 17, 1954

Dear Ed:

For some time now, I have been working with Yugoslav developments, both here and there, in so-called scholarly works (I enclose the latest) and in popular pieces for the Saturday Evening Post and Harpers.

In June I am returning to Yugoslavia for a stay of five or six months. Despite help from the American Philosophical Society (The Ford Foundation, as you may know, declined) I will be on an academic shoestring. It occurred to me that there might be the possibility of some reporting or broadcasting for you from Yugoslavia.

I would appreciate any advise you have on this.

Sincerely

Fred

Fred Warner Neal

Reprint from
The American Slavic and East European Review
April 1954 VOLUME XIII

To Ed Murrow
Sincerely
FWN

THE REFORMS IN YUGOSLAVIA

FRED WARNER NEAL

IN THE FIVE YEARS since the Yugoslav-Soviet split, the ideological, political, and economic complexion of Marshal Tito's Communist state has been altered in a number of basic respects. It is still too early to attempt to say how the new Yugoslav reforms will work out in practice. Particularly one does not know to what extent the new role of the Communist Party has in fact altered the balance of political power in Yugoslavia, or whether it has altered it at all. But the major reforms now seem to have been completed, at least on paper, and it is possible to summarize them and make some tentative, over-all conclusions.

Although the roots of the dispute between Tito and the Cominform antedate even the establishment of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia,[1] for more than three years after the end of the war in Europe Yugoslavia appeared to the world west of the Iron Curtain (and doubtless too much of the world east of it too) as a model satellite. Most observers agree that Tito's dictatorship aped the Soviet Union in government, economics, and ideology with vigor and completeness.[2] It is not surprising, therefore, that when the Yugoslavs were finally expelled from the Soviet Union's Communist community,[3] they protested vehemently, although vainly, that they had been misunderstood and were in fact as loyal to the Soviet Union and its ideologies as their erstwhile fellow satellites.[4] For some time thereafter, the Yugoslav Communists, born and bred to believe that Stalin and the USSR were invariably right in all things but now forced by circumstances into a position of staunch opposition to Stalin and the USSR, suffered from a sort of political schizophrenia, noticeable not only in domestic affairs but in foreign policy as well.

The continued and growing hostility of the Soviet Union, how-

[1] See, for example, Vladimir Dedijer, *Tito* (New York, 1953), especially Chapters VII, XI, XII and XVI–XIX.

[2] Cf. Hugh Seton-Watson, *The East European Revolution* (New York, 1951), pp. 219–26, 246–48. Also see Hamilton Fish Armstrong, *Tito and Goliath* (New York, 1951).

[3] It is often forgotten that Tito did not willingly withdraw from the Cominform but was forced out, much against his will. Cf. M. S. Handler, "Communist Dogma and Jugoslav Practice," *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. XXX, No. 3 (April, 1952).

[4] For example, Tito, concluding his report to the Fifth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, right after publication of the Cominform resolution, declared: "At the end, comrades, I should like to emphasize that we shall work with all our might to mend the relations between our Party and the CPSU (B)," *Political Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia*, Belgrade, 1948.

ever, soon drove Tito and his ideologues into a reconsideration of their entire position. Not only was there a need to come forward with an ideological basis for their position as a Communist nation outside the Stalinist community, but the discovery that Soviet-brand Communism was not for them in at least one respect brought them to an examination of other aspects of it as well. Freed perforce from the necessity of conforming to Soviet practices and thought, the Yugoslav leaders developed a new outlook, not only on Communism in Yugoslavia and in the Soviet Union but on Marxism and the world generally. Out of it has evolved—and is still evolving—a new theory of socialism, democracy, and capitalism, and a whole set of political and administrative practices designed to put the new theory into effect in Yugoslavia. One important aspect of this process was what might be termed a spiritual change on the part of the Yugoslav Communists themselves. In discussions with Westerners, they began to take an attitude different from the impervious, suspicious, and hostile attitude so typical of the Muscovites. The writer remembers listening to the late Boris Kidrič[5] in the fall of 1950 talk for an entire evening about how he was "duped" by Soviet ideas.[6]

By the spring of 1950, the Yugoslav Communists had begun to formulate both new theories and new methods for running a Communist society. The ensuing three years have completely transformed Yugoslav thought, government, and economics, so that today the country is operating under a new-type constitution, with a new theory of the state, a new attitude toward collectivization, a new concept of public ownership and even a new role for the Communist Party.

The new face of Yugoslavia is still entirely Marxist—but not Soviet—in its outlook. It is based on the general idea that Socialism as it has developed in the Soviet Union under Stalin is a definite deviation from true Marxism-Leninism. The root of the trouble, as the Yugoslavs see it, has been the creation in the USSR of an independent Communist bureaucracy which has been able to establish a dictatorship not for, but over, the proletariat and the masses of people. Thus, instead of the state apparatus withering away, as

[5] Mr. Kidrič was then chairman of the Planning Commission and the Economic Council of Yugoslavia and a member of the Political Bureau of the Party.

[6] It was especially interesting to find this attitude in those Yugoslav officials who, prior to the rift with the Cominform, refused, Moscow style, to admit error in anything. Mr. Kidrič did not humble himself in this respect as far as some, who went so far in their "confessions" as to resemble witnesses at Communist purge trials.

Marxist theology foretells, the bureaucracy in the Soviet Union has not only perpetuated itself but has become stronger and bigger with no end to the growing process in sight. The Stalinist rationalization of this, that it is necessary as long as capitalist encirclement exists, is ridiculed by the Yugoslavs, who point to the non-capitalist satellites ringing the periphery of the Soviet Union.[7]

According to current Yugoslav dogma, nationalization of industry and management by the state is only the first, and the "lowest," form of Socialism.[8] The Soviet Union has become involved in a "contradiction" in that it has not—and, under its present set-up, cannot—progress beyond this.[9] The Soviet system is seen as nothing more than a form of state capitalism, in which the place of the former exploiting class is now taken by the state bureaucracy. Since the masses are still exploited, the state bureaucracy must, to maintain its position, become more and more dictatorial and less and less democratic. Stalinism is the "tsardom of mediocrity and darkness" and has "as much connection with Marxism and Socialism as have Gods with hatters. . . ."[10]

Democracy is seen as necessary to Socialism. And while Democracy does not mean necessarily—and especially not for Yugoslavia—a multi-party system, still the democratic methods evolved by the bourgeois capitalist states have something to recommend them.[11] Particularly is this so once the "exploiting elements" in society have been isolated and no longer represent a "clear and present danger" to socialist institutions.[12]

In any event, the important thing is to safeguard against bureaucratic state capitalism, and the way to do it is to begin at once the "withering away" process of the state.[13] This the Yugoslavs have sought to do by:

[7] Numerous Yugoslav publications are filled with this point of view. One of the best, and certainly the most official, expositions of it was given by Marshal Tito in an address to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, quoted in the Communist Party newspaper, *Borba*, June 27, 1950.

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] Edvard Kardelj, "The Meaning and Importance of the Changes in the Organization of Economy and Self-government in Yugoslavia," *New Yugoslav Law*, No. 4 (1951).

[10] Milovan Djilas, "Is Stalin Turning in a Circle?" *Borba*, October 13, 1952.

[11] Jovan Djordjević, "About Socialist Democracy," *Review of International Affairs*, Vol. IV, No. 1 (January 1, 1953).

[12] Edvard Kardelj, addressing the Yugoslav National Assembly April 1, 1952, quoted in *Borba*, April 2, 1952. See also Aleksandar Rankovic, "For the Further Consolidation of the Judiciary and Legality," *New Yugoslav Law*, No. 4 (October–December, 1951). This is the text of a report submitted to the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

[13] Kardelj, *ibid.*

1) Decentralizing state control of industry and planning.
2) Creating workers' groups in each factory with an authoritative voice in management.
3) Giving these workers' organs direct representation in the government at all levels.
4) Decentralizing many government functions by turning them over to the governments of the various republics and the local People's Committees.[14]

"Therein," said Tito, "lies our road to Socialism, and that is the only right road as regards the withering away of state functions in the economy." This, far from being a deviation, is seen as a return to basic Marxism-Leninism, from which the Soviet Union has strayed.[15]

The most basic reform of all—and the first major one—was that of giving workers a say in both management and control of the means of production by creating Workers' Councils and Management Boards in the factories. This law[16] was hailed by Tito as "the most significant historical act of the National Assembly," next to the original nationalization of industry.[17]

The law has taken exclusive control of industry from government departments, and their agent, the factory manager, and given substantial voice in management to the workers themselves. It provides for the creation of a Workers' Council in each factory, elected by all employees, with the following rights and duties:[18]

1) To elect from amongst the workers a Management Board, which then acts as an executive committee of the Council in managing the factory. The Council can dismiss the Management Board and must ratify its major decisions.

2) To draw up over-all basic plans for operation of the factory and to supervise the balance sheet of the enterprise. That is to say, the Workers' Council participates in the planning process, although

[14] The reforms in local government have been well described by Professor Djordjević, "Local Self-government in Yugoslavia," the *American Slavic and East European Review*, Vol. XII, No. 2 (April, 1953).

[15] Marshal Tito, addressing the National Assembly, quoted in *Borba*, June 27, 1950.

[16] Promulgated in *Službeni list* (Official Gazette) of the FRPY, No. 43, July 5, 1950.

[17] *Borba*, June 27, 1950.

[18] The text of the statute is published in *Arhiv za pravne i društvene nauke* (Archive for Law and Social Science), Nos. 2–3 (1950). Most issues of this periodical, issued by the Association of Jurists of Yugoslavia, are available in English under the title *New Yugoslav Law*.

for the most part only by ratifying actions of its Management Board.

3) To distribute that portion of the factory's profits left after new investment, taxes, and other expenses have been defrayed. Out of this come wages, and also expenditures for the employees' benefit, as is supposed to be the case with the so-called "director's fund" in the Soviet Union.

Under the law, workers in all the factories of an entire industry, forming a Higher Economic Association, also elect a Workers' Council, which in turn chooses a Management Board (sometimes referred to as Administrative Committee) to preside over industry-wide operations. It is this Administrative Committee which hires the managers of individual factories. Real management is carried on, under the law, by the manager and the Management Board, although the exact relationship between the two, detailed in Article 9 of the law, is complex and sometimes ambiguous.[19] Care is taken to see that actual workers, rather than professional or technical men, dominate the Management Boards. At least three-quarters of the membership must be "workers directly engaged in production, or otherwise in the basic productive activity of the enterprise."[20]

At each level, the workers' groups evolve plans for the industry, in conjunction with an official of the republic government involved, under the general, over-all plan. It is this decentralization of planning that is the second major reform.

Even before the end of the war, the Tito Government had seized industries in areas under its control. The method of operation in the thus-nationalized economy, prior to enactment of the new law, followed very closely that of the Soviet Union, whose experts had helped set up the system. A central plan set forth not only over-all production quotas but also quotas for specific industries and even individual factories. Prices, wages, profits, and investments were all planned from above. The system was characterized by rigid, bureaucratic controls and the absence of initiative on the part of individual producing units, which had, at best, only a slight, advisory voice in the planning process.[21]

Under the new planning set-up, state economic planning on the

[19] For a discussion of this point see my article, "Certain Aspects of New Reforms in Yugoslavia," *University of Colorado Studies*, "Series in Political Science," No. 1 (June, 1953).

[20] Article 29 of the law.

[21] "Uprava narodnih preduzeća" (Management of People's Enterprises), *Ekonomski pregled*, Nos. 2–3 (Zagreb, 1949).

national level is limited to fixing "basic proportions." These "basic proportions" involve in the main over-all production goals of basic materials, over-all investment in various economic branches, minimum wages,[22] tax rates, and over-all federal revenue. Initiative in detailed plans is now lodged with the republic governments, the industry-wide, worker-elected management organs, and in some cases individual factory units.[23]

Simultaneously, the financial system of "control by the dinar" was altered by administrative arrangements so that prices of manufactured goods bear a more realistic relationship to prices of consumer goods, and, within the framework of the plan, a relatively free market has been created among the various producing units. Prices are thus fixed by the law of supply and demand. The dinar has also been devalued to approximately its actual value compared with other currencies (300 to the dollar). The foreign trade monopoly has been broken up and this function turned over to the republic governments and the industry-wide management groups.[24]

These two reforms are inextricably connected, according to Yugoslav theorists. In order for the workers' control of industry to be meaningful, workers had to be given initiative and incentive, a voice in planning and the right to profit directly by their efforts, unrestricted by bureaucratic controls.[25] The two reforms together are also bound up with major changes in political organization.

First, workers are given direct representation in government through the creation of Producers' Councils as a part of the federal and republic parliaments, and as a part of the basic organs of local government, the People's Committees. Second, the federal economic administrative apparatus, previously embodied in multifold min-

[22] Originally it was decided to fix minimum wages, which, if not payable out of a factory's profits, would be made up in large part by the state, with a variable part to be paid from extra profits. Now, however, it appears that, while a minimum is contemplated in the over-all economic plans, in fact the whole wage fund will be variable, that is, depending on the income of the factory. See Milentije Popović, the Yugoslav Finance Minister, "Concerning the Law on Budgets and the Basic Law on Social Contribution and Taxation," *New Yugoslav Law*, Nos. 1–2 (1952). This is the text of a speech delivered to the National Assembly on December 28, 1951.

[23] Boris Kidrič, "From State Socialism to Economic Democracy," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (February, 1952). See also, Kidrič, "Concerning the Law on the Planned Management of National Economy," *New Yugoslav Law*, Nos. 1–2 (1952).

[24] Cf. Marijan Dermastija, "Devaluation of the Dinar," *Review of International Affairs*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (January 16, 1952).

[25] Boris Kidrič, "Značaj reorganizacije državne administracije" (The Significance of the Reorganization of the State Administration), *Arhiv za pravne i društvene nauke*, Nos. 2–3 (1950).

istries, has been created in a separate category in order to divorce it from political power. Third, a great many federal administrative functions have been eliminated entirely and given over to the republic governments and to the People's Committees.

These three major organizational changes are the basis of a sweeping constitutional reform that has resulted in a new basic law for Yugoslavia.[26] Greatest innovation of the new Constitution is probably the concept of worker representation in the Federal People's Assembly, as the parliament is now called. The 1946 Constitution provided for an assembly of two houses, one a Federal Council, popularly elected from the country as a whole, and the other a Council of Nationalities, elected on the basis of the republic and other nationality divisions of Yugoslavia. Under the new Constitution, the two houses of the Assembly are the Federal Council and the Council of Producers. The latter is elected by workers, artisans, and those peasants who are in cooperatives. It is a co-equal body of the Assembly, but with special rights in all economic matters. The Federal Council, under the new document, is composed both of deputies popularly elected from the country as a whole and of deputies elected by the popularly chosen chambers of the republics. These two types of deputies sit as a single body except on questions affecting the republics' status—such as constitutional changes. Then the latter group sits separately as a Council of Nationalities and has the right to decide whether or not the question shall be placed on the general agenda of the Assembly.[27]

The republic assemblies and, at the local level, the People's Committees, are also bicameral bodies, one chamber being in each case a Council of Producers.[28]

According to the theory of the new Yugoslav Constitution, the supreme body of the federal government is the Federal People's Assembly. This Assembly elects the executive agencies, a Federal Executive Council and the President of the Republic. The Executive Council, of which the president is chairman, has wide decree powers, which are, however, subject to disallowance by the Assembly. The Presidency is a powerful office, as evidenced by the fact

[26] The new Constitution was adopted by the National Assembly on January 13, 1953, and became operative at that time. The text has been published, with comments, by the Union of Jurists' Associations of Yugoslavia in Belgrade under the title, *New Fundamental Law of Yugoslavia.*

[27] Jovan Stefanović, "The Relationship between the Federation and the People's Republics under the New Federal Constitutional Law," the *New Yugoslav Law,* Nos. 3–4 (July–December, 1952). Also, Edvard Kardelj, "The New Social and Political System of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia," *New Fundamental Law of Yugoslavia* (Belgrade, 1953).

[28] *Ibid.*

that this is the job Tito now holds. In addition to being commander-in-chief of the armed forces and director of foreign affairs, the President may veto decisions of the Executive Council. In this case, however, he is bound to put the disputed matter before the Assembly. All this marks a distinct departure from the previous constitutional structure of the Soviet-type, in which a presidium acted for the Assembly but with actual power in the hands of the premier. Although Tito's real authority is in fact maintained, the Yugoslavs believe that in theory the new system combines the best aspects of both separation and unity of executive and legislative powers.[29]

The new constitutional theory makes an interesting distinction between the political and administrative functions of the executive branch of government. The Executive Council and President, it is asserted, discharge only the "political side" of the executive function, leaving the administrative side to the bodies of federal administration. These include the organs dealing with economic matters and the regular federal departments. Of the latter, only the heads of the foreign affairs and the national defense secretariats are members of the Executive Council, the others being under civil service and having no "original political powers." Moreover, acts of these purely administrative organs may be appealed to the courts under a special Administrative Disputes Act.[30] In this way, the framers of the Yugoslav Constitution hope to safeguard against what they term the "bureaucratic state capitalist system of the Soviet Union," where the same organs wield both political and administrative power.

Thus the federal Government no longer has ministries devoted to running specific industrial branches, as is the case in the USSR. The functions formerly performed by these ministries have been distributed in three ways: to the workers-management set-up of the Higher Economic Associations, as far as production is concerned; to the ministries of the constituent republics and the councils of the People's Committees, as far as administration is concerned; and to councils, committees, and boards consisting of both federal and republic government officials, as far as coordination and over-all policies are concerned.[31] For example, when the Ministry of Heavy

[29] *Ibid.* See also, Rad. D. Lukić, "The Principle of Unity of Powers in the Federal Constitutional Law," and Ivo Krbek, "The President of the Republic," *New Yugoslav Law*, Nos. 3–4 (July–December, 1952).

[30] "Legislation and Comments: the Structure of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia," the *New Yugoslav Law*, Nos. 3–4 (July–December, 1952).

[31] Jovan Djordjević, "The Organization of the Yugoslav Federal and Republican Government after the Reorganization of April, 1951," *New Yugoslav Law*, Nos. 2–3 (1951).

Industry was abolished, there was at the same time created[32] a Council for Machine Construction, and a General Board for Ferrous Metallurgy. The Council for Machine Construction is composed of a federal official as chairman, the director-general of the machine construction industry and the director-general of the ferrous metallurgy industry, representatives of the FPRY Ministry of Defense and the ministers of the constituent republics dealing with machine construction. The Council's task is to "direct the general management of machine construction and ferrous metallurgy . . . and to coordinate" the activities of the organs of the Peoples' Republics competent for these matters. The General Board for Machine Construction is charged with management of enterprises concerned with machine construction, while the General Board for Ferrous Metallurgy is concerned with management of ferrous metallurgy enterprises. Each is headed by a federal official, and their composition is similar to that of the Council for Machine Construction.

Similarly, the economic control functions of the republic governments have also been decentralized by creation of councils. Whereas the federal councils are comprised in part by republic government representatives, the councils at the republic level are comprised in part by representatives of non-governmental organizations, such as factory units.[33]

Giving coordination to these diverse bodies is the Economic Council, composed entirely of federal officials and integrated with the Chief Planning Administration. It is through the Economic Council's participation in industry at all levels that control and guidance are maintained by the national government. The Chief Planning Administration, on the other hand, which draws up the basic plans for the country as a whole, contains only three federal officials in addition to the heads of the planning commissions of the constituent republics. Under this arrangement, planning on the level of individual republics is reflected in the national plan, although it is strictly subordinated to the Economic Council.[34]

It is not intended here to make a thorough analysis of either the new Constitution or the new administrative arrangement but only, rather, to cite those aspects of it which the Yugoslavs claim make

[32] See *Službeni list* (Official Gazette), No. 40, June 12, 1950, for texts of the decrees.

[33] *Ibid.;* Djordjević, "The Organization of the Yugoslav Federal and Republican Governments after the Reorganization of April, 1951," *op. cit.*

[34] "Pregled reorganizacije u državnoj administraciji Narodne Republike Jugoslavie" (Survey of the Reorganization in the State Administration of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia), *Arhiv za pravne i društvene nauke,* Nos. 2–3 (1950), p. 36.

their state a "different and democratic kind of socialism."[35] The major features of the system, it is clear, are a new emphasis on federalism, decentralization of both government and economy, and certain elements of democracy not hitherto associated with the so-called people's democracies. The main purpose of the new set-up seems to be to create an organization which avoids what the Yugoslavs charge is the chief deviation of the Soviet Union from Marxism-Leninism, that is, state capitalism under the dictatorship of an independent bureaucracy in which working class ownership of the means of production is but a fiction. Simultaneously, it is asserted, the new constitution marks the first steps toward actual withering away of state functions.

The changes in Yugoslav agricultural policy will be treated here even more briefly. Whereas it appears that the reforms in government and the economy are intended to be of a lasting nature, the same cannot be said about the current "softer" attitude toward collectivization. This policy, doubtless like similar relaxations in some other Eastern European countries, is strictly in the nature of an agricultural NEP. The reforms, designed to correct admitted errors in collectivization policy as well as to appease peasants, are for the purpose more of meeting an emergency situation than of charting a new permanent course.

"For us, the collective farms are not a matter of dogma," Tito said in an interview. "We are not concerned about the forms—about whether they are called socialist or not. What we need is more agricultural production—more bread. We are trying to find means of getting it."[36]

But Tito, in his speech to the Sixth Party Congress emphasized a note which is repeated by all commentators on Yugoslav agriculture. "The cooperatives are still one of the most important questions for us," Tito declared. "They represent the most important element in the victory of socialism in the villages. Without the victory of the socialist sector in our villages, there can be no ultimate victory of socialism in our country."[37]

[35] Djordjević, "The Organization of the Yugoslav Federal and Republican Governments . . . ," *op. cit.*

[36] "Interview with Marshal Tito," *U. S. News and World Report,* Vol. XXXIV, No. 16 (April 17, 1953).

[37] Marshal Tito, addressing the Sixth Party Congress, November 2, 1952, in Zagreb. The Yugoslav Information Service has published Tito's report to the Congress under the title *The Struggle of the Communists of Yugoslavia for Socialist Democracy.*

Although there are four types of cooperatives in Yugoslavia, the new policies affect chiefly the so-called Peasant Work Cooperatives, which are similar to the Soviet kolkhoz. Actually this type has accounted for only about 22 percent of the total arable land of Yugoslavia[38] and only about 20 percent of the peasants.[39] In these cooperatives, peasants give up ownership to any land, implements, and livestock they may have held. A majority of the remaining peasants in the country are affiliated with the so-called "general" type of cooperative, in which land is pooled but private ownership retained. This type of cooperative has its roots in the old *zadruga*. The rub has come currently in the fact that peasants in the general cooperatives have rebelled against pressure to convert them into Peasant Work Cooperatives, and many members of the latter, hustled into the new form in the days of pro-Soviet enthusiasm, now want out.

The main points of the new policy are these:

1) Peasants in the Peasant Work Cooperatives are now permitted to leave, and whole cooperatives may, if they wish, disband.

2) The Government has recognized that the kolkhoz type cooperative is suited only to fertile areas and not suited for areas of difficult terrain.

3) In place of a policy of favoring Peasant Work Cooperatives at all costs, the principle has been established that these cooperatives must be profitable in order to work.

4) For the time being, increased emphasis is being placed on building up the general cooperatives. To encourage their productivity, forced deliveries have been abandoned, and rent payments for owners of land are being paid.

5) To give incentive to members of the Peasant Work Cooperatives, money wages have been substituted for payment in kind, with a basic wage guaranteed.

6) To avoid making private ownership too attractive, a limit of ten hectares has been placed on the size of all private, individual farm holdings. Land above that figure is compulsorily sold to the Government.[40]

[38] "Farm Cooperatives Enter a New Phase," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I (January, 1952).

[39] *Glavni zadružni savez FNRJ* (Central Cooperative Union of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia), "The Peasant Work Cooperatives," *Bulletin of Information and Documentation*, Vol. I, No. 3 (Belgrade, 1952).

[40] *Glavni zadružni savez FNRJ* (Central Cooperative Union of the FPRY), *Bulletin of Information and Documentation*, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1952). Also, articles in *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I, No. 1 (January, 1952), Vol. 2, No. 5 (May, 1953), and Vol. 2, No. 6 (June, 1953).

On paper, the new reforms, all told, certainly do give Yugoslavia a new face. Their sum total adds up to quite a deviation from Soviet practice. It still remains to be seen, however, whether or not they do in fact work out as they are supposed to, and, if they do, where this may lead in terms of democracy as it is understood in the West.

Will the new reforms work? The history of state planning so far has been that planning begets more planning; controls beget more controls. That has been the experience of the Soviet Union, for instance, where the trend has been toward more and more detailed plans and more and more centralized devices for verification.[41] It was also the experience of the United States in its war production planning operations during World War II. The Yugoslav innovations sharply reverse this trend. The state plan is now concerned only with "basic proportions" of the economy. Over-all investment requirements will be determined by the Chief Planning Administration, and "certain key investments" will be specified. Beyond this, the decision as to what investment is necessary is to be made by the industry-wide organizations and the Workers' Councils of individual enterprises, in conformity with limits set by the republic governments.[42]

These industry organizations and Workers' Councils now also set prices, except prices of basic raw materials and certain semi-finished goods. Minimum wages are defined by the over-all plan, but realization of sufficient profit to pay these wages, as well as any increase in wages, depend on production and sales.[43] The following illustration has been cited by Mr. Kidrič:

> A textile factory has set as its minimum production 80 percent of capacity, or 100,000 meters of cloth, with 50 dinars per meter calculated as labor cost. This will necessitate a selling price (at least) large enough to cover a 5,000,000 dinar wage fund, in addition to purchase of raw materials, depreciation, taxation, and investment. The financial plan assumes only this amount. Should the factory not earn it, only a part of the deficit may be made up by the state. But wages beyond the minimum can come from profits, which in turn depend on still higher selling prices as well as efficiency of production, administration and salesmanship.[44]

[41] Cf. Alexander Baykov, *The Development of the Soviet Economic System* (Cambridge, 1946), pp. 451–70, and Harry Schwartz, *Russia's Soviet Economy* (New York, 1950), p. 138. See also Nikolai Voznesenski, *The Economy of the USSR during World War II* (Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1948).

[42] Boris Kidrič, "From State Socialism to Economic Democracy," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I, No. 2 (February, 1952).

[43] *Ibid.*

[44] *Ibid.*

With the supply of both raw materials and consumers' goods as limited as it is in present-day Yugoslavia, difficult problems in supply and demand are posed as producing units compete to maximize their profits. If not worked out properly, these problems could easily upset the balance of the economy envisaged by the over-all plan. Already, for example, there have been reported instances of unemployment—which should never occur in a socialist state—in several cities and industrial areas of Yugoslavia. The unemployment was said to be due at least in part to reduction of the labor force by Workers' Councils, which feared that otherwise their factories might show a loss.[45]

The Yugoslav answer to this is that by giving to individual producing units and their workers more initiative and incentive, they will be sure to gain in efficiency and output and in the long run come out ahead. An example has been cited in the operations of the Djura Djakovic locomotive plant in Brod. Prior to the inauguration of the new system of management, the director of a wheat mill asked the director of the locomotive plant for mechanical assistance in repairing a broken axle. Before this could be done, the director of the Djura Djakovic plant had to have an authorization from the Ministry of Heavy Industry in Belgrade. The authorization came six months later, and in the interim the mill was almost completely idle. But with the system of Workers' Councils, things were different. Shortly after a Workers' Council began operation at the Djura Djakovic plant, four different enterprises in the vicinity of Brod asked for mechanical assistance, which was rendered forthwith, without the necessity for authorization from anywhere.[46]

Furthermore, it is insisted that there are adequate federal powers to keep the new open market in Yugoslavia from becoming an "anarchic market." But even as he made this assertion, Milentije Popović, the Yugoslav Finance Minister, added: "In order to regulate relationships in the market and to secure the operation of our market properly, it is necessary to envision all measures necessary. That is why we must continue vigilantly to watch also over this

[45] The New York *Times*, May 9, 1952. The unemployment was also attributed to raw material shortages. In February, 1953, 70,000 persons were said to be unemployed. Trade Union relief and government work projects were to be undertaken. "Trade Unions Act to Solve Unemployment Problems," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. II, No. 2 (February, 1953). The development of decentralized social security may also prod republic and local government units to fight against unemployment-producing decisions in the factory. See "Self Management of Social Security," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I, No. 9 (November, 1952).

[46] *Yugoslav Newsletter*, November 6, 1950.

problem and work on it."[47] In fact, official fears of an anarchic market apparently act as a sharp brake on making full use of the economic freedom theoretically granted. The 1952 Plan, for instance, calls for four-fifths of total investment for production within the over-all plan.[48]

Suffice it to say here that it is still too early to say how this decentralized socialism will work in practice. Starting out on a socialist economy in 1945, the Yugoslav planners went to unrealizable extremes in formulating their industrialization plans.[49] Certainly they will have to be constantly on their guard to avoid similar extremes in the matter of decentralization.

But there are other, perhaps even more serious, problems that must be hurdled before the new type of socialism envisaged in the Yugoslav reforms is a working reality. Marshal Tito himself has stated that the new system must be put into effect gradually. In a backward and underdeveloped country like Yugoslavia, it is only natural that the great majority of workers would be unfitted for management responsibilities. How rapidly the laws giving workers control of their factories will be implemented, Tito realistically said, will depend "on the pace of cultural development, meaning the extensive training of the workers so that they may be capable in every way of running factories, mines, transport, etc., successfully for the benefit of the community." Pointing out that the majority of Yugoslav workers are former peasants, Tito added: "From poor peasants who have for centuries been vegetating at the lowest possible cultural level and standard of living, they are to become conscious workers, builders of a better life for themselves and the whole socialist community. This will not be an easy or a rapid process. . . ."[50]

Yet Tito and his Government have insisted that a start be made because "in the process of management, in the unceasing process of labor and running the enterprises, all the workers will gain experience." The important thing, it is insisted, is that it has been started, that "the new law [on management by Workers' Councils] has made its appearance as one of the rare legislative acts of democratic development and of the victory of the idea of social progress."[51]

[47] Speech by Milentije Popović to the Yugoslav National Assembly, reported in *Borba*, December 29, 1951.

[48] "Yugoslavia's Social Plan and Its Applications," *Review of International Affairs*, Vol. III, No. 4 (February 13, 1952).

[49] Doreen Warriner, *Revolution in Eastern Europe* (London, 1950), pp. 104–5.

[50] Josip Broz Tito, *Radnici upravljaju fabrikama u Jugoslaviji* (Workers Manage Factories in Yugoslavia) (Belgrade, 1950).

[51] *Ibid.*

In all governments there is often a big gap between statutory provisions and hortatory statements on the one hand and political fact on the other. This is especially true in Communist Eastern Europe. The main reason, of course, is that, regardless of government changes, control and conformity is maintained by the monolithic structure of the various Communist parties. Until the Party Congress at Zagreb, in November, 1952, nothing was said in all the discussion of the new reforms in Yugoslavia about the role of the Party. The purpose of that Congress, in the words of Aleksander Ranković; Minister of the Interior, was to "harmonize the Party's work with the changes that have occurred in connection with" the new reforms.[52] The Fourth Congress of the People's Front, the former Partisan organization in whose name the Party has run Yugoslavia, was also said to have been called for the same purpose.[53]

The exact significance of the Party changes is still unclear. The name of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was changed to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The People's Front became the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia. From the Congress' Resolution[54] and from resolutions adopted by the Fourth Congress of the People's Front,[55] it seems that the Party envisages for itself a somewhat more restricted role than formerly, but the written material on the question to date is as vague as only Communist literature can be.

The Party's course now, according to Mr. Ranković, is set "toward its becoming a political and ideological factor." Party membership, he said, "does not mean any special rights or privileges."[56] Instead of directing the affairs of state, the Party apparently is now supposed only to lead through propaganda and example, with the Socialist Alliance—to which, it is claimed, 80 percent of all Yugoslav voters belong[57]—carrying out its charges. Significantly, out of the twenty-seven members of the presidium of the Socialist Alliance, twenty-one are members of the Central

[52] "Preview of the Sixth Congress," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I, No. 8 (October, 1952).

[53] Edvard Kardelj, "The Role and Task of the Socialist Alliance," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. II, Nos. 3–4 (March–April, 1953).

[54] "Resolution of the Sixth Congress," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I, No. 10 (December, 1952).

[55] "Report on the IVth Congress of the People's Front," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. II, Nos. 3–4 (March–April, 1953).

[56] "Preview of the Sixth Congress," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I, No. 8 (October, 1952).

[57] "Report on the IVth Congress of the People's Front," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. II, Nos. 3–4 (March–April, 1953).

Committee of the League of Communists. Marshal Tito, of course, is head of both.

The Party departed from its previous Soviet practices by permitting expulsions of any member, including Party officials, by the basic Party organizations. Review by a higher unit had been necessary. The Congress also went in for some decentralization, giving greater powers to the Party congresses of the various republics. The effect of these decisions, according to Mr. Ranković, is to "suppress dangers of bureaucracy in the Party."[58] Earlier, steps were taken to eliminate certain material privileges, such as special rations and housing, for Party members.[59] The former New York *Times* correspondent in Belgrade, M. S. Handler, who was often critical of the Tito regime, declared at the time: "For the first time a Communist state has abolished the line of demarcation separating the rulers from the people and has adopted as a fundamental principle a modicum of equalitarianism."[60]

Yet at the same time the Party was charged with intensifying its propaganda activity against "dangers from bourgeois, clerical and similar elements, who, masked with bourgeois democracy, have the object of renewing Fascism and capitalistic social relations. . . ."[61] Significantly, in the months immediately following the Party Congress there was an obvious increase in Communist anti-religious activity in Yugoslavia, aimed especially at the Roman Catholic Church.[62]

Despite changes in the Party and despite the greatly increased discussions about democracy in Yugoslavia,[63] Tito and his aides have made it very clear that they are opposed to democracy as we understand it in the West. Lest there be any doubts on that score, the official magazine *Kommunist* warned in August, 1953, that Communist discipline must be strengthened and pointed out that it would be a mistake to place bourgeois capitalist interpretations on the Yugoslav concepts of freedom and democracy. "It is not a rare

[58] *Ibid.*
[59] *Yugoslav Newsletter*, October 23, 1950.
[60] The New York *Times*, October 16, 1950.
[61] *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. II, Nos. 3–4 (March–April, 1953).
[62] *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. II, No. 1 (January, 1953).
[63] For example, the columns of *Review of International Affairs* were opened to a debate on "Socialism and Democracy" between Rodoljub Čolaković, a member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Kaj Bjork, Secretary for International Affairs of the Social Democratic Workers (Socialist) Party of Sweden. See Vol. III, Nos. 22 and 24, and Vol. IV, No. 2 (November 16 and December 16, 1952, and January 16, 1953).

occurrence," *Kommunist* charged, "that members of the Communist League believe they have the right to protest against decrees and other measures that have been adopted in our Socialist State in a democratic manner."[64]

Further, it is doubtful if the objective conditions for "bourgeois democracy" exist in Yugoslavia. Not only do the same factors which Tito says will make difficult worker management of industry stand as an impediment to democratic government; there is also an absence of a democratic tradition and of the tradition of popular participation in politics as far as the masses of people are concerned. If this is so, then the Yugoslav leaders fear, as Milovan Djilas told the Party Congress, that a trend toward "bourgeois democracy" in Yugoslavia would be but "a mask for turning back" to the "semi-feudal" conditions which existed before World War II.[65]

In any event, it takes more than laws and words to make a democracy. The writer recalls that during his 1950 trip to Yugoslavia an official of the Ministry of the Interior objected to his use of the term "police state." "Here," said the official, "political freedom is allowed as long as it does not jeopardize the safety of the state." And who decides what jeopardizes the safety of the state? "The police, of course," said the official. And habeas corpus, this is non-existent, isn't it? "Habeas corpus?" asked the puzzled official. "What's that?" When it was explained to him, he looked more puzzled than ever and said: "But if the police have to release somebody after arresting them, why arrest them in the first place?"

Since that time, a new, liberalized criminal code has been put into operation.[66] This has been heralded by no less an authority than Justice W. O. Douglas as containing the seeds of the principle of habeas corpus and judicial democracy.[67] Furthermore, the head of the UDB, the Yugoslav police, Minister of the Interior Ranković, has stressed to the Party the necessity for "further consolidating democratic socialist legality" and for independence of the courts. He also criticized the acts of certain UDB organs and promised they would be curbed in the future.[68]

[64] Quoted in the New York *Times*, August 22, 1953.

[65] Milovan Djilas, "The Challenge to the Communists in the Battle of Free Opinions," *Yugoslav Review*, Vol. I, No. 10 (December, 1952).

[66] Cf. *Arhiv za pravne i društvene nauke*, Nos. 2–3 (1951).

[67] W. O. Douglas, "A Wedge of Freedom in a One Party State," the *Reporter*, February 5, 1952.

[68] Aleksandar Ranković, "For Further Consolidation of the Judiciary and Legality," a report submitted to the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on June 3, 1951 and published in *New Yugoslav Law*, No. 4 (October–December, 1951).

But Mr. Ranković was careful to add this warning:

> Some think that the strengthening of the authority of the law courts, the protection of lawfulness and the spreading of socialist democracy means also appeasement in the struggle against the enemies of socialism and against all those who with their activities endanger our socialist order. . . . Such people also think that this is a decrease in the severity of the people's authority and the law courts in the struggle against such appearances. Such ideas are a great mistake. . . . On the contrary, such law courts . . . will be and must be the severest and most merciless enemies of these appearances which do harm to the socialist community and endanger its existence.[69]

Thus the Yugoslavs appear to be charting a course between the Scylla of Soviet totalitarianism and centralized controls on the one hand and the Charibdis of Western-type democracy and capitalism on the other. This is a narrow course with many shoals, and the voyage promises to be an exciting one. Certainly for students of socialism and comparative government it is one that may be studied with great interest and profit.

[69] *Ibid.*

Neblett, Thomas 7

attach to first letter

THOMAS FAIR NEBLETT
608 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

September 24, 1954

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for your prompt response to my inquiry. My past has now been put together as well as can be done considering distance and the years gone by. We'll see how it comes out.

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas Fair Neblett

Nelson, Herb

October 3, 1955

Dear Herb Nelson:

Many thanks for your letter of September 10th. It was indeed good to hear from you again.

I wish I could be of some help to you in obtaining a transcript of Mr. Kennedy's remarks on THIS I BELIEVE, but the fact of the matter is, copies are no longer available for distribution.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Herb Nelson
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

fc

HERB NELSON & COMPANY, INC.

461 MARKET STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONE EXBROOK 7-0933

September 10, 1955

KC ?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Please forgive the "Dear Ed," but I'm the Herb Nelson you may remember as a fellow member of what we called the world's first college broadcasting class at Washington State. Frank Mortimer and I put on allegedly humorous quarter hours each week in that class over KWSC. We were freshmen and you were a senior at the time.

Since then I've been slugging away in the advertising agency vineyard, running Ruthrauff & Ryan's San Francisco office for several years, and now since April in my own shop, as indicated above.

I often point with pride to our ephemeral acuaintance, and use you as my best name-dropping material. Also, I'm one of your best supporters, I'm sure.

Point of all this is that I heard a piece today on "This I Believe" -- a quote from and by Jay Kennedy, the financial consultant and author. Is it possible to get a copy of his remarks? I subscribe to them completely, and want to pass this philosophy on to my two sons.

Yes.

Please don't think I'm seizing any opportunity to impose on a chance acquaintance. Once, I even spent the night in Pawling, and on the golf course the next day saw you in your living room, but resisted the impulse to rush in for some plain and fancy backslapping. I really want the Kennedy piece, and will appreciate your help in getting it.

Thanks a lot. And a salute to your good works. We're all a little better off because of the boy from Beaver.

Sincerely,

Herb Nelson

Nephrosis Foundation

Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 17, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for your letter of June 2, telling me that you will be an honorary sponsor of the Nephrosis Foundation. I know how much this will mean in getting the program underway. We understand perfectly that you have no time whatsoever to give. Your support, however, is of great value, and everyone associated with the Foundation will be delighted to learn of your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

Millicent McIntosh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Nephrosis Foundation

June 2, 1954

Dear President McIntosh:

I am sorry not to have replied before this to your letter of Arpil 15. I had made what I thought was a flat and final decision that this year I would undertake no additional commitments, but I cannot refuse your gracious invitation to become an honorary sponsor of the Nephrosis Foundation.

Unfortunately for me, this business of five radio shows and two television programs a week leaves me little or no time to devote to outside activities; however I shall hope there will be something I can do to help further the work of the Foundation and am pleased to have my name associated with it.

Sincerely yours,

President Millicent C. McIntosh
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

dm

Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Yes.

April 15, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to ask that you join with me as an honorary sponsor of the Nephrosis Foundation of New York and New Jersey, Inc.

Nephrosis is a disease which involves the kidneys and, through them affects the general health. It is not rare and it occurs chiefly among children. The exact cause of the disease is not known and today approximately half of the children who contract Nephrosis die.

The Nephrosis Foundation has recently been formed to provide funds and coordinate research and education in the cause of Nephrosis. Prior to the formation of the Foundation, individual groups of parents of Nephrotic children informally contributed to research projects on behalf of this disease. Today, such research is being conducted in some of our most outstanding medical centers: Children's Medical Center - Boston, Massachusetts; New York Hospital - Cornell Medical Center; Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and New York - University Bellevue Medical Center.

While we scarecely dare hope that you will be able to participate actively in the affairs of the Foundation, your association as an honorary sponsor will be of the utmost value in our attempt to broaden the work of the Nephrosis Foundation, on behalf of the community. I do hope you can encourage us with the support of your name.

Sincerely yours,

Millicent C. McIntosh

Millicent C. McIntosh

MCI:hj

Neuberger, Richard

June 30, 1955

Dear Senator Neuberger:

This is a most belated acknowledgment of your gracious letter of May 4. I am grateful, as our my colleagues, for your kind words.

Both my television programs are just going off the air for the summer, but perhaps we may pursue the suggestion you make in the autumn.

I have long hoped for the opportunity of meeting you personally and hope to give myself that pleasure when the Senate reconvenes.

Sincerely yours,

Senator Richard L. Neuberger
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

rh

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER
OREGON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since I have come East as a member of the Senate, I have had an opportunity to both see and hear your excellent radio and television programs. I want to tell you how much I appreciate the programs of a man who is civilized, enlightened and impartial in his attitude. It is a refreshing contrast to some of the hysterical programs which try to cater to the worst emotions in people rather than to the good impulses which lurk in all mankind. Let me thank you for your presentations.

I do not want to conclude this letter without telling you about someone whom I think would be a "natural" for one of your programs. That is my wife, Maurine Neuberger, who is a member of the Oregon State Legislature. She is a most unusual person. In fact, I have an article in the forthcoming June issue of Harper's Magazine which is a kind of personal profile of my wife. Its title will be "My Wife Put Me in the U.S. Senate".

Mrs. Neuberger is a unique individual. By training and preference she is a teacher of physical education and modern dance. In fact, when I phoned her once to tell her I had been honored at a dinner attended by Franklin Roosevelt, Senator Herbert Lehman and Mayor Robert Wagner, she asked me, long distance from Oregon, "Was Martha Graham there?"

Anyway, Mrs. Neuberger will be coming East in ten days or two weeks, when the Oregon Legislature adjourns. I think you would find her a very fitting person for one of your programs.

Let me again thank you for your radio and TV presentations and to tell you how proud I am of the fact that you come originally from our own Pacific Northwest.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Dick Neuberger

Richard L. Neuberger

Neuberger, Sen.

December 1, 1954

Dear Senator Neuberger:

Many thanks for your very nice note and your kind comments. I am delighted to hear that you enjoy my programs.

I shall hope to have the opportunity of seeing you soon after you take up your residence in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Senator Richard L. Neuberger
State of Oregon
Hall of Representatives
Salem, Oregon

fc

MAURINE B. NEUBERGER
MULTNOMAH COUNTY

1910 S. W. CLIFTON
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

COMMITTEES:
VICE CHAIRMAN: SOCIAL WELFARE
MEMBER: EDUCATION
ELECTIONS

STATE OF OREGON
HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES
SALEM

November 17, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want you to know that I very much appreciated what you said about me in your broadcast of November 4, 1954. Both Maurine and I have listened to your radio programs for years, and we admire the enlightened and liberal viewpoint which you bring to the discussion of public issues.

We have your records, "I Can Hear it Now," and always take pleasure from playing them for our friends and visitors.

With good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Dick Neuberger

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

RLN:mmg

Newell, H

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.
ADVERTISING
380 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

November 8, 1954

Dear Ed:

Missed you shooting over the weekend. We had two grand days.

I would have telephoned you, but understand you have a new unlisted telephone - and no one but God has the number.

Theo received the list of names from Charlie Wicks at Abercrombie's with a promise of more to come. I'm sending you a copy to see whom on the list you might know. When you arrive in the office and have a few minutes' time, why don't you give me a ring?

I know S. L. Hutcheson from Greenwich. I also know of James Barnett of Lever Bros.; have already talked with John Sterling about asking him up. John knows him very well.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Hebe

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

HWNewell/f

phoned message to secretary 11/10

pke

Dr. Loren P. Guy
28 Washington Avenue
Irvington, New York

Mr. O. S. Brewer
1 Apawamis Avenue
Rye, New York

John Reid Topping
400 Park Avenue
New York, New York

C. T. Zaoral
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Baron Roaul Kuffner de Dioszegh
322 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Mr. James Barnett
c/o Lever Bros.
390 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. F. T. Hunter
23 West 52nd Street
New York, New York

Mr. H. W. Foulds
22 Taunton Road
Scarsdale, New York

Mr. Gene Cavellero
c/o Colony Restaurant
61st St. & Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Mr Jack Berch
Baptist Church Road
Yorktown Heights, New York

Mr. S. L. Hutcheson
Greenwich, Connecticut

Mr. George Baekeland
Southport, Connecticut

Newman, Ernest

ERNEST NEWMAN, B.Com., D.Econ., 109, CLARENCE GATE GARDENS, LONDON, N.W.1

January 19, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to thank you for your courteous and prompt letter of the 12th inst. I appreciate the position with regard to the material I have offered. Perhaps you will kindly allow me to express the hope that if at any future occasion there will be need for a fresh angle or a change in your contacts here you will kindly remember me.

Please do not feel under any obligation to write unless the above circumstances arise. I thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

E Newman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
ERNEST NEWMAN
109, CLARENCE GATE GARDENS,
LONDON, N.W.1

Jan. 11, 1954

Information Bulletin is enclosed for the kind attention of Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

May I please hear from you?

I would consider it a privilege to be of assistance either with this Bulletin, or any other material.

Newman, Ernest

Please credit: E. NEWMAN,
109 Clarence Gate Gardens,
London, N.W.1.

- M. Georges Bidault, France's Foreign Minister is working on a compromise solution of E.D.C. which may be acceptable to his Parliament. According to this German units of the E.D.C. would be set up, but the integrated Command which would tie France would not be set up for the time being.
- Marshal Juin, Central European Forces Commander of S.H.A.P.E. would be in charge of these units. For the time being these German units would work in close liaison with the American, British, French occupation units in Germany.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer, R.A. Butler of Britain is planning a journey to Washington in March to discuss with the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury the decisions of the Sydney Commonwealth Economic Conference.
- While the Russo-American talks in Washington on Atomic co-operation are welcomed, London and Washington would like to revive the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission and keep world opinion informed through this body on progress, if any. Washington feels that this is complicating the issue and prefers direct preliminary talks with the Russians. So do the Russians apparently. This is the one issue where the U.S. and Russia stand together facing others.
- The visit of King Feysal of Iraq, which was due to start in Pakistan on January 18, has been indefinitely postponed. This is a diplomatic victory for Neguib of Egypt who fears that Iraq a member of the Arab League would get involved in the planned defence talks between Pakistan and her neighbours.
- Soviet submarines have been unusually active of late around Vladivostok and the Manchurian ports of Dairen and Port Arthur. Russia's Far East submarine fleet is 42 of which 22 are operational.
- General Gruenther will shortly announce the appointment of two high-ranking officers, who are guided missiles experts to his command at S.H.A.P.E. One is going to be an American, the other a Briton.

- Russian experts are working on creating a Polish-Czech-East German steel co-operative trust with an output of 12m. tons in 1954 to be developed as a disturbing rival to the S-Pool. Already East Germans and Czechs are offering some steel products to the West at cut prices.
- Moscow preparations for March 5, first anniversary of Stalin's death, show that Malenkov intends to commemorate this event on a very modest scale. In some outer Soviet republics and satellite capitals this will be on bigger scale.
- Polish and Czech diplomats have joined in the wooing of France reminding the Quai d'Orsay that they are France's natural Allies. Both have recently increased their diplomatic personnel in Paris.
- Preoccupation of U.S. State Department officials with a new type of northern protective armour over the Middle Eastern area is due to the fact that Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are expected to produce 200 million tons of oil a year by 1958 - two-thirds almost of the U.S. oil output.
- Bonn will shortly approach the U.S., Britain and Western European countries for restoration of all German patent rights confiscated after the war.
- The Japanese are unwilling to accept 'tutoring' by the U.S. forces of the new Japanese Home Defence forces, though they are prepared to accept a strong U.S. military mission.
- Bishop Herrera of Malaga, one of Franco's closest advisers, opened a new drive for fairer taxation, minimum wages, workers' share in business profits and social security measures. Senior leaders of the Church oppose him.
- Field-Marshal von Paulus is sending out hundreds of letters to former German military leaders pointing out that only Russia can bring about German unity and that friendship with Russia was essential for the future Germany.
- Dr. Dunnar Myrdal, Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe hopes to organise an East-West trade conference this year as a result of his present tour of the main European centres, including Iron Curtain capitals.

Newman, Robert

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION

PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

JOSEPH TRATTNER
President and TV Producer

THOMAS RUTTER
Vice-President and TV Announcer

PAUL BALLES
Audience Manager and TV Secretary

DAN LEVITT
Publicity Manager

STANLEY GREENFIELD
Secretary

ROBERT SEDLER
Treasurer

ROBERT NEWMAN
Director

LLOYD FUGE
Assistant Director

May 24, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Only six weeks have past since I last reminded you that we want you to come to Pitt in the fall, but several things have changed since then so I want to reaffirm the invitation. — answered May 3

Firstly, our series with Princeton will be held October 18 to 20 instead of in November. We would love to have you speak at a banquet on any one of those nights, as best fits your schedule.

Secondly, we want to express our firmness in the belief that you are the best news commentater in the business, despite the fact that Alcoa will not be your sponsor after this summer. The sponsorship makes absolutely no difference to us; we still hope you can come.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Newman

Robert P. Newman
Director

RPN:jhb

Thought you might be interested in our "yearbook", enclosed.

Producer of CAMPUS ON CALL, Wednesday at 9:00 on WQED (Channel 13).
Public Debate Series, 1954-55 Season: Darthmouth, November 1-4; Yale, December 10; Notre Dame, March 7-9; Cornell, March 29-31.
Seventh Annual Cross-examination Tournament, December 10-11, 1954, featuring Oxford and Yale.
Seventeenth Annual High School Clinic-Tournament, January 15, 1955.

Newman, Robert

May 3, 1955

Dear Bob Newman:

Many thanks for your reminder of April 14. I cannot commit myself now for next season, not knowing what my schedule will be. I will let you know in the autumn.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Newman
Men's Debating Association
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

rh

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION

PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

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Secretary

ROBERT SEDLER
Treasurer

ROBERT NEWMAN
Director

LLOYD FUGE
Assistant Director

April 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

This is to remind you that we want you to come to Pittsburgh to speak at a banquet in connection with a series of public debates similar to that we held with Cornell, as explained in the enclosed program.

The series we are holding next year will probably be with Princeton on November 1 to 3. Since Wednesday is your lightest evening, perhaps November second, would be the best time.

Congratulations on the Salk show, which everybody in Pittsburgh watched with great interest. You continue to have the undiluted allegiance of every member of this faculty.

All best wishes and we do hope you can come next November.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Newman

Robert P. Newman
Director

RPN/bnb

Thanks
Wed

Producer of CAMPUS ON CALL, Wednesday at 9:00 on WQED (Channel 13).
Public Debate Series, 1954-55 Season: Darthmouth, November 1-4; Yale, December 10; Notre Dame, March 7-9; Cornell, March 29-31.
Seventh Annual Cross-examination Tournament, December 10-11, 1954, featuring Oxford and Yale.
Seventeenth Annual High School Clinic-Tournament, January 15, 1955.

We are making progress in the TV field, too!

Radio and Television

News & Views

* * *

WQED Politics Show Catches Big Audience

By FRED REMINGTON

Not since we were staying cool with Coolidge has a Republican candidate had it so good as Commissioner John M. Walker had it on Wednesday night.

As a result of last week's big wind, Oakmont's foremost rose fancier and former state senator found himself talking politics in one of television's classiest spots. No Democrats around cluttering up the place, either.

Now a big wind is no particular stranger to politics, but the unusual relationship here perhaps merits some explanation. As a result of WENS' tower being blown down that station is transmitting temporarily over the facilities of WQED on Channel 13.

So we are getting an intermixture of WENS' commercial network shows and WQED's local, community-service offerings. A new WQED feature on Wednesday nights is "Campus on Call," a forum sponsored by the Pitt Debating Society with college student participants.

It is a useful and interesting show, but its Wednesday night ratings were never a threat to Arthur Godfrey. Until last week, that is.

Commissioner Candidate

Wednesday night Commissioner Walker, one of four candidates for three County Commissioner offices and an old Pitt debater himself, was scheduled for a session of questioning on the show. It also has been the policy of the show to permit viewers to phone in with questions for the guest.

Because of the intermixture of WENS and WQED shows, "Campus on Call" was sandwiched between two network shows. It followed ABC's Wednesday night powerhouse, "Disneyland," and preceded CBS' top panel show, "I've Got a Secret." This happy adjacency gave it a whale of an audience.

So there was Johnny Walker free-wheeling in a spot a commercial sponsor would give eye teeth for.

Many of the audience got right in the spirit of phoning in questions for the willing Mr. Walker.

Clobbered Switchboard

"They really clobbered our switchboard," reported William A. Wood, the manager of WQED. "Frankly, we weren't prepared for it. We lost a lot of calls because we were undermanned."

Many callers chose to ignore the fact that Commissioner Walker's political life has been spent on county and state levels. They demanded to know whether Ike will run in 1956, and a few held Mr. Walker personally accountable for Republican opposition to the proposed $20 cut in federal income. tax.

"I wasn't figuring on all those national questions," Mr. Walker said the next day. "But one party called and asked whether the Republicans in Pennsylvania are opposed to a wage tax."

The commissioner was on the question like a barracuda.

"YES WE ARE."

Another wanted to know if it wasn't true that the Republican administration of Gov. John S. Fine tried to pass a state income tax.

O happy day for Mr. Walker, no friend of our former governor.

"Yes he did," replied Mr. Walker gleefully, "but the Republicans in the Senate defeated it."

Democrat on Phone

While this Republican jubilee was in progress there was at least one Democrat who was not idle.

Comes a phone call from Rep. Jules Filo, assemblyman from West Mifflin.

Isn't it true, asked Mr. Filo craftily, that the Republicans passed House Bill 481, the act that has come to be known as "the tax everything law?"

"Well, bless your heart, Jules," beamed Mr. Walker as the moderator read the question. "I'm glad you're tuned in. Yes, it's true the Republicans passed that bill.

"But never," he continued sorrowfully, "never did we dream that Mayor Lawrence would use it to pass a wage tax in Pittsburgh."

And about then it was time for "I've Got a Secret."

"It was a good show," Mr. Walker said the next day in happy retrospect over the 'Campus on Call" performance. "Good panel, good moderator, and a beautiful spot."

Basking in the wake of this week's "Disneyland" will be another Republican, District

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION

presents

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

versus

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

in a series of public debates

March 29, 30, and 31, 1955

on the proposition

Resolved, That the United States should institute a strict naval blockade of Communist China.

Sponsored as a public service by

Crucible Steel Company of America

and

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

with the cooperation of the Foreign Policy Association of Pittsburgh, and the Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television Station.

The Schedule

TUESDAY, MARCH 29

Pitt has the Affirmative, Cornell the Negative for all debates. Joe Trattner and Stan Greenfield for Pitt, Jay Schwartz and Michael Greenberg for Cornell.

10:00—Midland High School, Wilbur P. Dershimer, *Principal*

12:55—Zelienople High School, Ronald Clouse, *Principal*

2:45—Bellevue High School, Robert H. Ruthart, *Principal*

8:00—McKeesport Junto, Alec Thomas, *President*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30

Cornell has the Affirmative, Pitt the Negative for all debates. Jay Schwartz and Floyd Abrams for Cornell, Harriet Laby and Dennis Zymboly for Pitt.

10:00—Monongahela High School, John P. Conte, *Principal*

1:05—Monessen High School, K. F. Sterrett, *Principal*

2:30—Bentleyville High School,
G. K. Hetherington, *Principal*

6:15—Avonworth Kiwanis, Delbert Bowers, *President*

9:00—WQED Telecast, as part of CAMPUS ON CALL series. Special guests: Horace Mann Bond, President, Lincoln University; and Archibald Campbell, Colonial Attache, British Embassy.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31

Pitt has the Affirmative at Wilkinsburg and Aspinwall, Cornell at Shaler. Tom Rutter and Irving Bloom for Pitt in the morning, Paul Balles and Bob Sedler in the afternoon; Floyd Abrams and Eric Keisman for Cornell.

9:30—Wilkinsburg High School, E. F. Ege, *Principal*

11:15—Aspinwall High School, C. A. Sherman, *Principal*

1:50—Shaler Township High School,
Mary R. Jeffery, *Principal*

The Speakers

For Cornell:

FLOYD ABRAMS, Junior in Government. From New York City, graduate of Forest Hills High School. Publicity Manager, Cornell Debate Association. Winner in 1954 of Class of 1886 Prize in Public Speaking, and winner in 1955 of Class of 1894 Memorial Prize for Debate. Thirty intercollegiate debates.

MICHAEL GREENBERG, Senior in Labor Relations. From Brooklyn, graduate of Stuyvesant High School. Member Phi Kappa Phi, Kosmos Society, Delta Sigma Rho, and Sigma Alpha Mu. Twenty intercollegiate debates.

ERIC KEISMAN, Senior in Industrial Relations. From New York City, graduate of Music and Arts High School. Assistant Managing Editor, *Cornell Daily Sun.* Associate Producer, Octagon Club. Member Sigma Delta Chi, Kosmos Society, and Class of 1955 Alumni Council. Thirty intercollegiate debates.

JAY SCHWARTZ, Senior in Labor Relations. From Racine, Wisconsin, graduate of Horlick High School. Debated in high school, won A rating in Stamp Extemp contest. Vice President Cornell Debate Association, Member Student Council, Kosmos, WVBR, and Pi Lambda Phi. Thirty-five intercollegiate debates.

For Pitt:

PAUL BALLES, Senior in English. From McKeesport, graduate of McKeesport High School. Audience Manager of Men's Debate, and Student Manager of the Cross-Exam Tournament; Vice President of John Marshall Society; Secretary of Druids. Member of First-place team, Pitt Cross-Exam, 1954; Pennsylvania State Championship team, 1955. Sixty-eight intercollegiate debates.

IRVING BLOOM, Junior in Government. From Greensburg, graduate of Greensburg High School. Member of Championship team, Slippery Rock Gavel Tournament, 1954. Seventy-eight intercollegiate debates.

STAN GREENFIELD, Senior in History. From Oakland, graduate of Schenley High School. Secretary of Men's Debate; Editor, THE COMPASS; Vice President, Interfraternity Council; Student Congress Appointments Chairman. Member of Championship team, Geneva Tournament, 1955. Sixty-three intercollegiate debates.

HARRIET LABY, Sophomore in Speech Education. From Brownsville, graduate of Brownsville High School. Debated at Brownsville, Member of State Championship PFML team. Second Place in Women's Extemp, DAPC Tournament, 1955. Thirty-four intercollegiate debates. Miss Laby is an active member of Pitt's Women's Speech Association.

TOM RUTTER, Senior in Political Science. From Munhall, graduate of Munhall High School. President of John Marshall, Vice President of Men's Debate, Member Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Eta Sigma, Pi Sigma Alpha. Winner of Interfraternity Council scholarship for study at Oxford, summer of 1954. District Champion, Hearst Oratory, 1953. Member first place team, Pitt Cross-Exam, 1954; State Championship team, 1955. Sixty-three intercollegiate debates.

ROBERT SEDLER, Junior in Political Science. From East Liberty, graduate of Peabody High School. President, Phi Eta Sigma; Treasurer, Men's Debate; Public Relations Chairman, Student Congress. Student Manager of Pitt High School Clinic-Tournament, 1955. Fifty-two intercollegiate debates.

JOE TRATTNER, Senior in History. From Squirrel Hill, graduate of Allderdice High School. President, Men's Debate; President, Delta Sigma Rho; President, Senior Class; President, Pi Lambda Phi. Member Pennsylvania State Championship teams of 1953 and 1955, and of first-place team, Pitt Cross-Exam, 1954. One hundred thirty one intercollegiate debates.

DENNIS ZYMBOLY, Freshman in Business Administration. From Butler, graduate of Butler High School. Member of Second-place team, PFML State Tournament. Member of Championship team, Temple University Tournament, 1954. Twenty-four intercollegiate debates.

The Purpose

College debating has two purposes: to train students in the techniques of argument, persuasion, and public speaking; and to motivate them to inquire into controversial public issues which are the concern of every citizen in a democracy. We hope, in addition, that those who hear these debates will be enlightened and entertained; but the primary purpose of the activity is to train those who participate.

The speakers in this series are not authorities on the topics debated, though they have read about and discussed them a great deal. Neither are they practicing attorneys, though the techniques they use and the principles they follow are very similar. Nor are they members of Congress, with power to act upon the questions debated. They are students engaged in an educational activity which we hope will provide them with techniques of dealing intelligently with public issues.

Most important, the debaters you will hear do not have the final answers to the question they are discussing. If such answers existed, the topic would not be debatable. Democracy presupposes that decision on such matters will be reached by discussion, argument, and compromise, and not solely by reference to experts. The topic being debated in this series we regard as being genuinely two-sided. The debaters will not settle it, nor should they be expected to.

This series brings together for the first time two of the leading collegiate debating associations in the United States. Cornell debaters, under the direction of John F. Wilson, emphasize home-and-home debates on a variety of topics. The debate association also conducts intramural contests in various aspects of public speaking.

Pitt Men's Debating Association, under the direction of Robert Newman, currently enrolls 40 members, and conducts five interrelated programs: (1) an intramural program, with three regular meetings a week devoted primarily to practice sessions and reports on trips; (2) an intercollegiate program, with 20 trips a year to major college tournaments. High point of this year's program was the Seventh Annual Pitt Cross-Examination Tournament, Dec. 10-11, 1954, which featured Oxford and Yale in a public debate, and 25 other colleges competing for the Crucible Steel Trophy. (3) The high school program, with the present Cornell series as the fourth and final such event in 1954-55. Others: Dartmouth, Yale, and Notre Dame, which will reach a total of 24,000 students in 30 schools. (4) The service club program, with some inter-collegiate events, as on Tuesday and Wednesday of this series, but primarily featuring intra-squad programs before 35 local groups. (5) CAMPUS ON CALL, the MDA-produced television series appearing on WQED, Channel 13, Wednesdays at 9:00 p. m. The Association is an activity of the Office of the Dean of Men, with Joseph Trattner serving as President.

We are indebted to the Foreign Policy Association and the Health and Welfare Federation of Allegheny County for making the television guests available Wednesday evening. They are in town for the Fourth Annual World Affairs Forum for Youth, sponsored by the above organizations.

Newman, Robert

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EDWARD R MURROW

CBS TV

AT FLEMING'S SUGGESTION WILL DROP BY YOUR OFFICE

WEDNESDAY THE SECOND BETWEEN 2 AND 4

ROBERT NEWMAN DIRECTOR OF DEBATE UNIV OF PGH

1252P..

Dave Heim
2/2

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION

presents

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
HIGH SCHOOL CLINIC-TOURNAMENT

January 22, 1955

ON THE TOPIC

Resolved: That the federal government should initiate a policy of free trade among nations friendly to the United States.

Robert Newman, Director
Robert Sedler, Student Manager

* * *

Printed programs through the courtesy of
THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

The Schedule

In the Foster Memorial Auditorium:

Joe Trattner, *Presiding*

9:30—Registration.

10:00—Welcome—Dr. Stanton C. Crawford, Dean of The College.

10:10—Exhibition debate—Affirmative, Dan Levitt and Bob Sedler; Negative, Paul Balles and Stan Greenfield.

11:10—Critique—Dr. William C. Seyler, Assistant Professor of Political Science.

11:30—Announcements—Robert Newman.

* * *

In the Cathedral of Learning:

11:45—Lunch, cafeteria.

12:30—Posting of pairings, 132.

1:00—Round I, debate.

2:30—Round II, debate.

3:45—Tea, Commons Room.

* * *

Tickets to the lunch should be purchased from the desk in Foster Lobby before 10:30.

The tea is in charge of the Women's Speech Association. We are indebted to the Misses Mildred Ann Ditty, Director of Women's Debate; Bernice Begler and Harriett Laby, Co-Chairmen.

Tournament Staff

Manager—Robert Sedler

Registration—Irving Bloom, Lynn Watson

Stage Arrangements—Robert Ainsworth, Harold Jacobs

Timekeeper—Joe Montuoro

Recording—Dennis Zymboly

Tickets—Dick Cromie

Bulletin Board—Ed Leinbach

Chairman—Bob Thompson

Rooms—Mayer Arnowitz

Photos—Bill Baldwin

Judges—Larry Miller

* * *

Pitt Men's Debating Association currently enrolls 50 members, and conducts five interrelated programs: (1) an intramural program, with four regular meetings a week devoted primarily to practice sessions and reports on trips; (2) an intercollegiate program, with 250-300 contests annually. High point of this year's program was the Seventh Annual Pitt Cross-Examination Tournament December 10-11, with Oxford and Yale as featured teams, and 30 other colleges competing for the privilege of meeting them; (3) the high school program with the Dartmouth series as the first of four such events in 1954-55. Others: Yale, Notre Dame and Cornell, which will reach a total of 24,000 students in 30 schools; (4) the service club program, with some intercollegiate events but primarily featuring intra-squad programs before 30 or 35 local groups; (5) CAMPUS, the MDA-produced Television series appearing on WQED, Channel 13. The Association is an activity of the Office of the Dean of Men.

Director of the Association is Robert Newman; Assistant Director, Lloyd Fuge. Student officers are: Joe Trattner, President and television producer; Tom Rutter, Vice-President and television announcer; Paul Balles, Audience Manager, television secretary, and manager of the Cross-Examination Tournament; Dan Levitt, Publicity Manager; Stan Greenfield, Secretary; and Bob Sedler, Treasurer.

Participating High Schools

Ambridge
Avonworth
Baldwin
Braddock
Bradford
Brownsville
Butler
California
Derry
Edgewood
Elizabeth Seton
Greensburg
Hurst (Mt. Pleasant)
Immaculate Conception
Jeanette
Lock Haven
McKeesport
Monessen
North Catholic
Oakmont
Sacred Heart
St. Basil
St. Benedict
St. Canice
St. Francis
St. George
St. Joseph
St. Justin
St. Lawrence
St. Michael
St. Thomas
St. Vincent
St. Xavier
Shadyside Academy
Trafford
West View

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION

presents

CAMPUS

A Discussion Series

on WQED, Channel 13, Thursdays at 8.30 p.m.

October - December, 1954

CAMPUS

THURSDAY, 8:30 P. M.

WQED, Channel 13

Robert Newman, Moderator for the Series

OCT. 7—ARRANGING A COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE. How do suicide schedules come about? Pitt Athletic Manager Frank Carver, Halfback Dick Manson, Fullback Tommy Jenkins, and Dave Mazer of the *Pitt News.*

OCT. 14—UNITED NATIONS: DOES IT DO A JOB? No eulogy at all, but with a sceptic or two in the crowd. The Reverend A. Dixon Rollit, Church of the Ascension; Albert Martin, Pitt Professor of Political Science; Florence Kendall, of Australia; and Marlene Neidhardt, Chairman of Pitt's Model U. N. Assembly.

OCT. 21—HERE COMES THE BAND. No majorettes, but questions (and films) on how band members learn those fascinating formations. James V. Caruso, West View High Director of Instrumental Music; Lynn Shafer, West View Band member; Boyd Swartz, President of Pitt's Kappa Kappa Psi; and James Miller, of the Pitt Marching Band.

OCT. 28—COEDUCATION? An explosive topic, and don't expect agreement Jim DeWeese, Editor-in-Chief of the *Pitt News;* Richard R. Christenson, President of Tech's Council of Fraternity Presidents; Nancy Jones, Social Activities Director, Mt. Mercy; and Nancy Smith, President of PCW Student Government Association.

NOV. 4—DEBATE, DARTMOUTH VS. PITT. Resolved, That the United States should extend diplomatic recognition to the Communist Government of China. Robert H. Gile and Charles Greenberg of Dartmouth will take affirmative, opposing a Pitt negative. The audience will give the decision: ballots will be printed in WQED's PROGRAM PREVIEWS, and we hope you will mail yours in.

NOV. 11—WHAT HAVE FRATERNITIES TO OFFER? Greeks and Independents often tangle with each other; we have some of each here. John J. Grove of the Allegheny Conference and a member of Delta Tau Delta; Don Kettering, President of Interfraternity Council; Janet Fiorucci, President of Pan-Hellenic Council; and Paul Balles, an Independent.

NOV. 18—EVERYMAN A CHAMPION. A discussion of sports for personal use, with golfers, swimmers, and perhaps even ping-pong players booming their hobbies. Tom Hamilton, Director of Athletics; T. W. Biddle, Dean of Men; Golfer Richard Ryabik, and Swimmer James Zurcher.

NOV. 25—STUDENT SOLDIERS. How do the boys in Reserve Officers Training Corps feel about their position? Col. John E. Murray, Pitt Professor of Air Science and Tactics; Jack Huston, Lecturer in History; Stan Greenfield, Quartermaster R.O.T.C. student; and Elwood Muench, Duquesne University A.F.R.O.T.C. member.

DEC. 2—IS SCHOLARSHIP EVERYTHING? How important are grades in achieving "success," or whatever the object of going to college may be? Mildred Ann Ditty, Assistant Professor of Speech; Lloyd Fuge, Phi Beta Kappa graduate and second-year Law student; Bob Dickinson, Engineering Senior and President of Omicron Delta Kappa, Leadership Fraternity; and Barbara Millen, former OWL Editor and Phi Beta Kappa graduate.

DEC. 9—WHAT WILL WE FIGHT FOR? A discussion of this generation's attitude toward war. Alex R. Seith, Yale Junior and former President of the Yale Political Union; Lewis K. Uhler, Yale Senior and Vice-President of the Debating Association; Joe Trattner, Senior and President of Pitt Men's Debate; and Lynn Watson, Pitt Sophomore and Varsity debater.

DEC. 16—RELIGION AND THE CAMPUS. Is it true that going to college means losing the faith of your fathers? Emory W. Luccock, Pitt Chaplain; Chester Zukowski, President of Newman Club; Sanford Goodman, President of Hillel Foundation; and Jean Benkert, President of Y.W.C.A.

DEC. 23—CHRISTMAS IN MUSIC. Selections by the Heinz Chapel Choir under the direction of Dr. Theodore M. Finney.

DEC. 30—HOW SHOULD WE DEAL WITH AMERICAN COMMUNISTS? The question is, to outlaw or not to outlaw. Emil Herman, President of Pitt Student Congress; Charles Dougherty, President of Notre Dame's Debate Club; Tom Waddell, President of the Dartmouth Forensic Union; and a Yale student.

PURPOSE

CAMPUS is presented by the Men's Debating Association of the University of Pittsburgh, operating under the Office of the Dean of Men. Its purpose is to present the views of college students on topics of interest to residents of Western Pennsylvania; "experts" will be on hand to provide answers where technical information is required, but the main purpose is to duplicate as nearly as possible what happens in a college bull session.

The MDA program has two purposes: (1) to train students in the techniques of argument, persuasion, and public speaking; and (2) to motivate them to inquire into current public issues. In addition to this television series, the Association carries on four integrated programs:

(1) *The intramural program.* Eighty meetings are scheduled during the school year, with participation open to any undergraduate. These are held Tuesdays and Thursdays for a period of two hours, and feature practice debates, reports on trips, extemporaneous speaking contests, and occasional lectures. Approximately 40 students participate.

(2) *The intercollegiate program.* Conducted at novice and varsity levels, this program involves 250-300 contests annually with some 90 other colleges and universities. Most of these debates occur at major tournaments such as the Georgetown, Brooklyn, Boston University, Purdue, and Arizona meets. High point of the year is the annual Pitt Cross-Examination Tournament, which this year will be held December 10-11, with Oxford and Yale as featured teams, and 30 other colleges competing for the honor of meeting them.

(3) *The high school program.* For many years, Pitt debaters have presented 30-minute programs before assemblies of Western Pennsylvania high schools; last year, Dickinson, West Virginia, Princeton and Notre Dame opposed Pitt before a total audience of 27,800. This year, series will be held as follows: Dartmouth, Nov. 1-4; Yale, Dec. 10; Notre Dame, Mar. 7-10; and Cornell, Mar. 29-31. These debates will be sponsored by Crucible Steel Company of America, and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

(4) *The service club program.* To round out the speaking experience of Association members, abbreviated debates are presented before Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis clubs, and civic and church groups, on topics of current interest. Known colloquially as the "knife and fork" circuit, these programs will this year reach 35 groups.

Director of the Association is Robert Newman; Assistant Director, Lloyd Fuge. Student officers are: Joe Trattner, President and television producer; Tom Rutter, Vice-President and television announcer; Paul Balles, Audience Manager, television secretary, and manager of the Cross-Examination Tournament; Dan Levitt, Publicity Manager; Stan Greenfield, Secretary; and Bob Sedler, Treasurer.

We hope you enjoy these discussions, and welcome your comments at 1309, Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh 13.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION

presents

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CROSS-EXAMINATION TOURNAMENT

and related events

on the topic

RESOLVED: ***That the United States should extend diplomatic recognition to the Communist Government of China.***

December 9-11, 1955

Robert Newman, *Director*
Paul Balles, *Student Manager*

Sponsored as a Public Service By

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA
and THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

THE TELEVISION PROGRAM

Thursday, December 9, 8:30 p. m.

On WQED, Channel 13

"WHAT WILL WE FIGHT FOR?"

Out of the discussion on Communist China, which is the American intercollegiate debate topic for 1954-55, many questions arise as to the advisability of a "war of liberation." These questions come up not only in regard to China, but in regard to other Soviet-dominated territories. This discussion will explore the attitudes of present-day students not only toward these problems, but toward war in general.

Participating: THOMAS RUTTER, Vice-President of Pitt MDA, moderating; ALEX R. SEITH, former President, Yale Political Union; LEWIS K. UHLER, Vice-President, Yale Debating Association; JOSEPH TRATTNER, President, Pitt MDA; and LYNN WATSON, Pitt debater.

This is the 10th in the series of programs entitled CAMPUS produced weekly on WQED by Men's Debate. The series includes discussions of topics ranging from religion to coeducation and sports. Television producer for the Association is Joe Trattner; announcer and moderator, Tom Rutter; secretary, Paul Balles.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM

Friday, December 10, 1954

Topic: "RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA

Debaters: For the Yale Affirmative, ALEX R. SEITH and LEWIS K. UHLER.

For the Pitt Negative, PAUL BALLES and JOE TRATTNER at Perry and Shadyside; PAUL BALLES and ROBERT SEDLER at Peabody.

10:30 a. m. Perry High School, D. R. DOUGLASS, Principal

12:50 p. m. Peabody High School, HOMER C. BOWER, Principal

2:15 p. m. Shadyside Academy, GEORGE FOLLANSBEE, Headmaster

This is the second of four series of public debates which MDA is conducting during the current academic year. The first, with Dartmouth, took place November 1-4, before 12 high school assemblies and six other audiences. The third series, with Notre Dame, will take place March 7-10; and the fourth, with Cornell, March 29-31. Topics used will include free trade, the removal of Senator McCarthy, and the Communist China question. Total live audience for these series will be approximately 25,000.

THE INTERCOLLEGIA

Schedule of

Friday, December 10

5:00 P. M.—Registration, Cathedral c
6:30 P. M.—Round I, Debate
8:00 P. M.—Round II, Debate
9:45 P. M.—Buffet Supper, Park Sche

Saturday, December 11

9:00 A. M.—Round III, Debate
10:30 A. M.—Round IV, Debate
12:00 M. —Lunch
1:00 P. M.—Round V, Debate, Oxfor
2:45 P. M.—Public Debate, Oxford v
3:45 P. M.—Presentation of Tournam
4:15 P. M.—Tea, Foster Social Room
6:00 P. M.—Banquet, Harvard-Yale-

Inaugurated in 1948, the Pitt Cross-E brought together 15-30 college teams for No decisions are given, and previous to t declared. This year, however, the Crucib the top-ranking school in the Tournamen the five regular rounds of debate. Oxfo receive the trophy, and Pitt is further b in the fifth round.

In the fifth round, preceding the pul Affirmative, will meet the top-ranking N first four rounds; and Yale, debating o ranking Affirmative. Last year, top hono Institute of Technology and Duquesne Oxford team of Patrick Mayhew and Jol

MDA medals will be awarded to th less of college or side of the question. Schellhammer of Duquesne, Purdy of Pit Penn State Men, and Wells of Allegheny

PARTICIPATING

University of Akron
Allegheny College
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Case Institute of Technology
Dickinson College
Duquesne University
Fordham University
Fredonia State Teachers College
Kenyon College
Morgan State College
Mt. Mercy College
Muskingum College
Ohio Wesleyan University

EGIATE TOURNAMENT

ule of Events

edral of Learning 132

k Schenley Restaurant

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e

Oxford and Yale participating
ford vs. Yale, Foster Auditorium
urnament Awards, Foster Auditorium
Room
Yale-Princeton Club

Cross-Examination Tournament has annually
ns for debate on the current national topic.
ns to this year no Tournament Winner was
Crucible Steel Trophy will be presented to
nament as determined by judges' ratings in
Oxford, Yale, and Pitt are ineligible to
ther barred from meeting Oxford or Yale

he public debate, Oxford, debating on the
king Negative team as determined by the
ting on the Negative, will meet the top-
honors in the Tournament went to Case
esne University, both of which met the
nd John Peters.

to the five top-ranking speakers, regard-
stion. Last year the five so honored were
of Pitt, Mathey of Case Tech, Sinclair of
egheny.

TING COLLEGES

Oxford University
Penn State University
University of Pittsburgh
St. Joseph's College
St. Vincent College
Seton Hill College
University of Toronto
Utica College
West Virginia University
Western Reserve University
Westminster College
The College of Wooster
Yale University

THE PUBLIC DEBATE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY VERSUS YALE UNIVERSITY

FOSTER MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

December 11, 1954

2:45 P. M.

Presiding: CHARLES B. NUTTING, Vice-Chancellor
University of Pittsburgh

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS.....Dr. Nutting

THE DEBATE:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE SPEECH
SECOND NEGATIVE CROSS-EXAMINES FIRST AFFIRMATIVE
FIRST NEGATIVE SPEECH
FIRST AFFIRMATIVE CROSS-EXAMINES FIRST NEGATIVE
SECOND AFFIRMATIVE SPEECH
FIRST NEGATIVE CROSS-EXAMINES SECOND AFFIRMATIVE
SECOND NEGATIVE SPEECH
SECOND AFFIRMATIVE CROSS-EXAMINES SECOND NEGATIVE
NEGATIVE SUMMARY
AFFIRMATIVE SUMMARY

PRESENTATION OF SPEAKER MEDALS.....Mr. Balles

PRESENTATION OF TROPHY.....Mr. Wiewel

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISION.....Dr. Nutting

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The debaters: For the Affirmative, representing the Oxford Union Society, MR. DEREK BLOOM of St. Edmund Hall, and MR. PETER TAPSELL of Merton College. For the Negative, representing Yale University, MESSRS. ALEX R. SEITH and LEWIS K. UHLER.

The judges, who will render a decision on which team, in their opinion, does the more effective debating:

DR. EARL A. DIMMICK, Superintendent of Schools, City of Pittsburgh
DR. WILLIAM D. McCLELLAND, Coroner, Allegheny County
ATTORNEY HARBAUGH MILLER

The medals: MR. BALLES, Student Manager of the Tournament, will present specially-cast MDA medals to the five top-ranking speakers in regular Tournament competition.

The trophy: MR. WALTER H. WIEWEL, Senior Vice-President, Crucible Steel Company of America, will present for the first time the Crucible Steel Trophy. This award, to be held for one year, goes to the highest-ranking school (excluding Pitt) in the five rounds of the Tournament.

This debate will be recorded by Radio Station WWSW for transmission Tuesday evening, December 14, at 10:00 p. m.

THE BANQUET

ARRANGED BY THE YALE CLUB OF PITTSBURGH
HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON CLUB

December 11, 6:00 p. m.

Master of Ceremonies.....JAMES G. FULTON, Member of Congress, 27th Pennsylvania District

Invocation.....THE REVEREND HOWARD C. SCHARFE Minister, Shadyside Presbyterian Church

Welcome.....GEORGE S. EBBERT, JR. President, Yale Club of Pittsburgh

Introduction of Distinguished Guests.....MR. FULTON

Remarks.....MESSRS. BLOOM and TAPSELL for the Oxford Union Society

MESSRS. SEITH and UHLER for Yale University

MESSRS. RUTTER and TRATTNER for Pitt MDA

Presentations.....MR. NEWMAN

Comments on Intercollegiate Debating.....DR. NUTTING

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

MR. ANDREW BERNHARD, Editor, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

DR. T. R. BIDDLE, Dean of Men, University of Pittsburgh.

MR. WILLIAM BLOCK, Publisher, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

MR. GEORGE C. BURGWIN, III, Treasurer, Yale Club of Pittsburgh.

DR. STANTON C. CRAWFORD, Dean of The College, University of Pittsburgh.

DR. EARL A. DIMMICK, Superintendent of Schools, City of Pittsburgh.

DR. RUFUS H. FITZGERALD, Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh.

MR. JOHN K. GILE, Secretary, Yale Club of Pittsburgh.

MR. WILLIAM M. GUTHRIE, Her Brittanic Majesty's Consul, Pittsburgh.

MR. JOEL HUNTER, President, Crucible Steel Company of America.

MR. ROBERT S. KIMBALL, JR., Second Vice-President, Yale Club of Pittsburgh.

DR. WILLIAM D. McCLELLAND, Coroner, Allegheny County.

MR. HARBAUGH MILLER, Attorney-at-Law.

MR. WILLIAM P. SNYDER, JR., Chairman of the Board, Crucible Steel Company of America.

MR. KURT VOGEL, Secretary, Crucible Steel Company of America.

MR. WALTER H. WIEWIEL, Senior Vice-President, Crucible Steel Company of America.

MR. WILLIAM A. WOOD, General Manager, Station WQED.

THE ASSOCIATIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH M
TION is a group of 40 undergraduate stude
techniques of argument, persuasion, and public
to controversial public issues. It meets twice
sion, and conducts five related activities, three o
program of events for December 9-11. The
programs for service and civic clubs are not di
nament. The Association operates under the Of
CHARLES ELLIOTT, JR., as Adviser. Of
TRATTNER, President; TOM RUTTER, Vi
Audience Manager; DAN LEVITT, Publicity
FIELD, Secretary, and ROBERT SEDLER, Tr
is the Faculty Director, and LLOYD FUGE, A

For their help in this Tournament, not else

MRS. BARBARA BITTNER, MR. FRA
SAUL DAVIS, CAPT. WILLIAM EDGAR, LT.
GERALDINE SETH who served as judges for

MISS MILDRED E. ADAMS, of the Instit
who arranged the Oxford team's itinerary.

MESSRS. E. A. BATCHELDER and EUGE
the Registrar, for arranging debate rooms.

MR. WILLIAM BLISS and DR. DONA
English Speaking Union, for entertaining the

MR. JAMES DE WEESE and MISS JUD
NEWS, for help with publicity.

MR. ANGELO DI BERNARDO, Public R
GAZETTE, for arranging sponsorship.

MISS MILDRED ANN DITTY and MIS
Women's Speech Association, for arranging the t

MR. FLETCHER HODGES, JR., of the
allowing use of the auditorium and social roo

MR. BEN MUROS, Station Manager, W
and broadcast of the public debate.

MR. ROLLIN G. OSTERWEIS, of Jonath
versity, for arranging the Yale participation.

MESSRS. HARVEY POPE and LLOYD
for arranging a stage setting compatible with

MESSRS. L. L. SMITH and L. J. MURPH
partment, Crucible Steel Company of America,

MR. WILLIAM TACEY and staff, of the
tarial help and aid in procuring debate chairm

MR. JOHN ZEIGLER and MISS SHIRLE
aid in presenting the Television program.

IATION

GH MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIA-
students interested in learning the
ublic speaking, and in applying them
wice weekly, while school is in ses-
hree of which are represented on this
The intramural meetings, and the
not directly connected with this tour-
the Office of the Dean of Men, with
. Officers for 1954-55 are: JOE
R, Vice-President; PAUL BALLES,
licity Manager; STANLEY GREEN-
R, Treasurer. ROBERT NEWMAN
GE, Assistant Director.

ot elsewhere acknowledged, we thank

FRANKLIN BLACKSTONE, MR.
R, LT. ELMER SHUSTER, and MISS
s for Pitt teams.

Institute of International Education,
.

EUGENE FEGLEY, of the Office of
s.

DONALD GOODFELLOW, of the
the Oxford team.

S JUDY GOTTERER, of the PITT

blic Relations Director of the POST-

d MISS BERNICE BEGLER, of the
the tea.

f the Stephen Foster Memorial, for
l room.

r, WWSW, for arranging recording

onathan Edwards College, Yale Uni-
n.

YD WELDEN, JR., of Pitt Players,
with holding the public debate.

URPHY, of the Public Relations De-
erica, for arranging sponsorship.

of the Speech Department, for secre-
chairmen.

HIRLEY BROCKER, of WQED, for
.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION

presents

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

versus

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

IN A SERIES OF PUBLIC DEBATES

November 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1954

ON THE PROPOSITIONS

1—*Resolved,* That Joseph R. McCarthy should be replaced as chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, and

2—*Resolved,* That the United States should extend diplomatic recognition to the Communist Government of China.

Sponsored as a Public Service By

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA

and **THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE**

The Schedule

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1

McCarthy question for all debates.

Pitt has the Affirmative, Dartmouth the Negative.

10:10—West View High School, William S. Luke, Principal.
1:20—Avonworth High School, Warren Hollenback, Principal.
2:55—Sewickley High School, W. H. Bighlea, Principal.
6:00—Homestead Lions Club, Jack Spellman, President.
6:30—North Hills Kiwanis Club, Harry Bitzer, President.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2

McCarthy question for all debates.

Dartmouth has the Affirmative, Pitt the Negative.

8:35—Munhall High School, Max W. Wherry, Principal.
10:25—Carrick High School, Roy J. Mathias, Principal.
1:35—Allderdice High School, J. D. McClymonds, Principal.
6:15—Aspinwall Kiwanis Club, Howard J. Booth, President.
6:30—McKeesport Lions Club, Sidney Kaplan, President.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Communist China Question for all debates.

Pitt has the Affirmative, Dartmouth the Negative.

10:30—North Huntingdon High School, Mearl F. Gerheim, Principal.
1:00—Greensburg High School, Samuel Jacobs, Principal.
3:00—Scottdale High School, Ray E. Ronco, Principal.
4:00—Scottdale Branch, Pennsylvania State Education Asso.
8:00—Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, L. Elizabeth Oberly, Principal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Communist China Question for all debates.

Dartmouth has the Affirmative, Pitt the Negative.

8:15—North Allegheny High School, M. Wayne Vonarx, Principal.
11:05—Hampton High School, Howard F. Jack, Principal.
5:30—Series Dinner, University Club. Sponsored by Dartmouth Club of Western Pennsylvania, F. M. Garfield, President.
8:30—WQED telecast, as part of CAMPUS series. To be judged by viewers on ballots printed in WQED's PROGRAM PREVIEWS.

The Speakers

For Dartmouth:

WILLIAM T. KRASNOW, Senior in Government. From Laconia, N. H., graduate of Laconia High School in 1951. Member of Championship team, New England Forensic Conference, 1953 and 1954; Eastern Forensic Championship, 1954. Vice-President of Dartmouth Forensic Union. Speaking at all high schools Monday and Tuesday, and at Homestead Lions and Aspinwall Kiwanis.

THOMAS L. WADDELL, Senior in English. From Beaver, Pa., graduate of Beaver High School in 1951. Member of Championship teams, Boston University Tournament and New England Forensic Conference, 1954. President of Dartmouth Forensic Union, Chairman of Academic Committee of Undergraduate Council, Treasurer of Phi Sigma Kappa. Speaking at all high schools Monday and Tuesday, and at North Hills Kiwanis and McKeesport Lions.

ROBERT H. GILE, Junior in History. From Franklin, N. H., graduate of Mt. Hermon School in 1952. Member of Championship teams, Kings College Tournament, 1953; Amherst Tournament and New England Forensic Conference, 1954. Manager of Debate, 1954. Speaking at all debates Wednesday and Thursday.

CHARLES GREENBERG, Senior in Government. From San Fernando, Cal., graduate of Anacostia High School in 1951. Member of Championship teams, Kings College and Eastern Forensic Tournaments, 1953; Amherst Tournament and New England Forensic Conference, 1954. Secretary, Dartmouth Forensic Union. Speaking at all debates Wednesday and Thursday.

For Pitt:

PAUL BALLES, Senior in English. From McKeesport, graduate of McKeesport High School in 1949. Vice-President of John Marshall Pre-Legal Society, Secretary of Druids, Audience Manager of Men's Debate. Has represented Pitt in 27 intercollegiate debates, will be Manager of 1954 Cross-Examination Tournament. Speaking at all high schools Monday and Thursday, and at Homestead Lions.

IRVING BLOOM, Junior in Biology. From Greensburg, graduate of Greensburg High School in 1952. Member of Championship team, Slippery Rock Gavel Tournament, 1954. Has represented Pitt in 52 intercollegiate debates. Speaking at all high schools Wednesday.

ROBERT DICKINSON, Senior in Industrial Engineering. From Dormont, graduate of Dormont High School, 1951. President of Omicron Delta Kappa, Senior leadership fraternity; Chairman of Pitt Engineers Week, former President of Delta Sigma Phi and Engineering Junior Class. In his first year of debating. Speaking in all debates Wednesday.

DANIEL LEVITT, Junior in History. From Squirrel Hill, graduate of Taylor Allderdice High School, 1952. Top-ranking speaker, Tech Tartan Debate Tournament, 1954. Publicity Manager of Men's Debate, Chairman of Intercollegiate Conference on Government, Program Chairman of John Marshall Society. Has represented Pitt in 33 intercollegiate debates. Speaking at all high schools Monday, and at North Hills Kiwanis.

ROBERT SEDLER, Junior in Political Science. From East Liberty, graduate of Peabody High School, 1953. President, Phi Eta Sigma; Chairman of Public Relations, Student Congress; Treasurer, Men's Debate. Has represented Pitt in 34 intercollegiate debates, was a member of the undefeated Pitt Negative at Purdue Conference, 1953. Speaking at all high schools Tuesday, and at Aspinwall Kiwanis.

JOSEPH TRATTNER, Senior in History. From Squirrel Hill, graduate of Taylor Allderdice High School, 1951. Member of Pennsylvania Championship team, 1953. President, Men's Debating Association; President, Senior Class; former President of Druids. Has represented Pitt in 90 intercollegiate debates. Speaking at all high schools and McKeesport Lions Tuesday, and in all debates Thursday.

The Purpose

College debating has two purposes: (1) to train students in the techniques of argument, persuasion, and public speaking; and (2) to motivate them to inquire into controversial public issues which are the concern of every citizen in a democracy. We hope, in addition, that those who hear these debates will be enlightened and entertained; but the primary purpose of the activity is to train those who participate.

The speakers in this series are not authorities on the topics debated, though they have read about and discussed them a great deal. Neither are they practicing attorneys, though the techniques they use and the principles they follow are very similar. Nor are they members of Congress, with power to act upon the questions debated. They are students engaged in an educational activity which we hope will provide them with techniques of dealing intelligently with public issues.

Most important, the debaters you will hear do not have the final answers to the questions they are discussing. If such answers existed, the topics would not be debatable. Democracy presupposes that decision on such matters will be reached by discussion, argument, and compromise; and not solely by reference to experts nor by following the dictates of a "Leader." The topics being debated in this series we regard as being genuinely two-sided. The debaters will not settle them, nor should they be expected to.

* * *

This series marks the first visit to Pittsburgh of a Dartmouth debating team. Directed by Herbert James, Dartmouth teams are recognized as among the best in the Eastern United States, and hold current championships in a half-dozen major tournaments. The Dartmouth Forensic Union, of which Mr. Waddell is President, carries out an extensive program of speech events under the sponsorship of the Department of Speech.

Pitt Men's Debating Association, under the direction of Robert Newman, currently enrolls 50 members, and conducts five interrelated programs: (1) an intramural program, with four regular meetings a week devoted primarily to practice sessions and reports on trips; (2) an intercollegiate program, with 250-300 contests annually. High point of this year's program will be the Seventh Annual Pitt Cross-Examination Tournament December 10-11, with Oxford and Yale as featured teams, and 30 other colleges competing for the privilege of meeting them. (3) The high school program, with the present Dartmouth series as the first of four such events in 1954-55. Others: Yale, Notre Dame, and Cornell, which will reach a total of 24,000 students in 30 schools. (4) The service club program, with some intercollegiate events (as on Monday and Tuesday of this series) but primarily featuring intra-squad programs before 30 or 35 local groups. (5) CAMPUS, the MDA-produced Television series appearing on WQED, Channel 13, Thursdays at 8:30. The Association is an activity of the Office of the Dean of Men, with Joseph Trattner serving as President.

New Yorker

January 25, 1954

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Very many thanks for your letter of January 19th telling me of the New Yorker's intent to reprint "The World On His Back." It is extremely kind of you to suggest that I send a list of people to be added to your mailing list, but I really do believe that most of my friends who would be interested already are in the habit of receiving the New Yorker.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard Baldwin
Advertising Manager
The New Yorker
25 West 43 Street
New York 18, New York

rh

The
NEW YORKER

25 West 43rd Street
NEW YORK 18

Advertising Manager

January 19, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On occasion The New Yorker reprints certain of its editorial features for distribution to a promotion list consisting of roughly 10,000 advertisers, news commentators, educators, city editors - both in this country and abroad. It is a fairly carefully selected list of a group of people whom we like to call "opinion molders".

We are reprinting "The World On His Back" from our December 26th issue as our first reprint of the new year.

I am well aware of the fact that this Profile should be of great interest to a number of your friends and associates who may not appear on our list. This would be particularly true of your man friends in Europe. If you care to send us a list of people from your own files, we will be delighted to add them to our mailing list.

Incidentally, I hear from my favorite brother-in-law, Winkie Barr, that his point-four investigating tour of the far East and Africa is proving both exhausting and interesting.

In our household we still religiously follow your broadcasts on both radio and T.V. And for these, we are deeply grateful.

Very cordially,

Howard Baldwin

Howard Baldwin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

HB:hj

Nicely, James

JAMES MOUNT NICELY
TWO WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
Rector 2-4000

September 3, 1954

Dear Ed:

As a Trustee of the University of Chicago I am anxious to be of use to them in a large fund raising program, currently under way. A Chicago prospect of whom they have heard is Mr. H. Leslie Atlass, a Vice President of your company in Chicago.

Mr. Atlass has shown some interest in the University but in a very modest way. He is reputed to be very well off and his brother Ralph likewise is on the prospect list. If you would be agreeable to telephoning me some day and giving me any information regarding Leslie Atlass or his brother Ralph which I could properly use in this good cause I should be very grateful. Furthermore the prospect of a telephone chat with you is very attractive to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Reba Holder

September 14, 1955

Jim Nichols called. Brooks Peters will be in London on Tuesday, Sept. 20th and would like to call Kendrick. I told Nichols that Kendrick will be on vacation (he starts on Sept. 19 until Oct. 3) and Nichols asked if we could cable the London office asking them that when Peters calls to give him a phone number where he could reach Kendrick.

Yes

Nichols, Osgood

SEPTEMBER 14, 1955

KENDRICK
COLUMBIA
LONDON

MURROW SAYS INFORMATIVELY BROOKS PETERS ARRIVING LONDON SEPTEMBER 20 REQUESTS YOU LEAVE TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE HE CAN CALL YOU. REGARDS.

BURKE

414-43

Nichols, Osgood

September 12, 1955

Dear Jim:

Thanks for the note about Addis Ababa. We have scheduled our European camera crew and reporter, Alexander Kendrick, to be in Addis Ababa for the anniversary celebration. I am sending them a cable today giving them Brooks Peters' name and suggesting that they contact him; maybe you can mention it to Peters. The cameraman's name is Bill McClure.

Thanks again and hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Osgood Nichols
Nichols & Peters
1 West 57 Street
New York 19, New York

rh

NICHOLS & PETERS

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

C. BROOKS PETERS
OSGOOD NICHOLS

1 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
PLAZA 1-1847

September 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

My partner, Brooks Peters, is just back from Ethiopia and is returning there again the end of next week to handle the press, television and radio coverage of the 25th anniversary of Haile Selassie's coronation.

This should be one of the more colorful events of the year and it occurred to me that you might want to talk to him before he shoves off. The celebration takes place in Addis Ababa the first week in November and Brooks will not return to this country until after it is over.

Please give me a ring in case you would be interested in a chat with him before he departs.

I hope your new schedule allows you to relax a little.

Warm personal regards,

Jim

OsgoodNichols:b

Nichols, Osgood file

COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATES, INC.

Public Relations Counselors

23 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y. CIRCLE 7-0480

January 13, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Roscoe:

A few intimate friends call me Osgood as a form of affectionate derision and it's in terms of the adjective that I risk the wrath of the air god.

This is just a note to thank you for the Christmas present - The New Yorker profile. I thought they did a fine job on a fine fellow and if your purpose was to use this as a method of telling your friends why you no longer have time to lunch with them, you succeeded.

I have only one quarrel with the profile. Though it succeeded in protecting you from looking like the news analyst in Marquand's "Melville Goodwin, U. S. A." it didn't quite get the essence of Murrow. This is probably ungettable even by Murrow but it has always seemed to me that that intense feeling with which you have handled the events of the past fourteen years has finally moulded a magnificent backboard on which to bounce current happenings.

The profile talked about your voice as if it was something detached from the content of what you say, which is a little like trying to divorce Sarah Bernhardt from her acting.

This is a very poor way of saying that you have cared so much for so long about things for which we all should have cared so much for so long that you can even make the partisans listen to ideas with which they disagree because they somehow sense that you have long since earned the right to express them and to command their attention.

Warm personal regards,

Jim

OsgoodNichols/bg

Nichols, Osgood

Ed: Now that I'm up in your neighborhood, how about lunch.

Congratulations on The Freedom House award. It was certainly deserved,

no ans

Vin,

C. Brooks Peters

and

Osgood Nichols

are pleased to annnounce

the formation of the firm of

Nichols & Peters

Public Relations Counsel

1 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

PLaza 1-1847

(over)

Mrs. Ben H. S
4603 Tuckerman
Riverdale, Mar

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
C. B. S.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I know you a
a lot of work and he
Rescue Program. I had
as a great plea for
clinic as the first m
camp, I could ho

As it was, I was
any two people who
children into the wo
circumstances, that
their rescue was as
other things. I have
the value to our co
irresponsible person

I can think of n
statement than the
possible potential
might be to our so

Am I the only o
the potential value

H. Nicolet
man Street
Maryland

and Mr. Brynner put
heart interest on the
ad you put it out
for a birth control
need of a refugee
have stomached it.
as so disgusted with
ho would bring four
world under those
t I did not think
s vital as some
e my doubts about
country of such
ona.
f no more absurd
he one of the
l these children
society.
one that mourns
e our country

Mrs. Ben H. Nicolet
4603 Tuckerman Street
Riverdale, Maryland

might have had if we had paid our college teachers enough to let them afford more children! Think of the heritage for our country if these research men at our great universities could have afforded more than the usual one or two children! How many fine young ministers in their early careers dare have more than a few and still feed them!

I hear Dean Sayre's great pleas for the refugee children. Is he saying he would deny life to several of his own fine heritage in preference to these?

The attitude of "the right" of these people to parenthood is another subject that is absurd.

For every man that died on the battlefront some American girl is denied husband and children. Add to this the great number my countrywomen have lost to overseas marriages of our men.

These women must go childless because of the same war that made

Mrs. Ben H. Nicolet
4603 Tuckerman Street
Riverdale, Maryland

the other refugees. Is it asking too much of them to make the same sacrifice and adjustment that our own women have to make? Why no crocodile tears for our countrywomen.

I was horrified at the cold callousness of Golda Meir for the Arabs driven from their homes. Hitler and Stalin had nothing on her. Only the names and places are different. I am not Anti-Jewish; I merely think the overflow could have gone elsewhere. For my own life I would prefer a quick extermination to being driven off my little piece of land.

I have always been a close follower of your programs and nothing gets preference. I have not been a letter writer, but this time felt like voicing the thoughts that have evolved during nearly three score and ten years of trying to make my gift of life an asset to my country instead of a liability.

Sincerely,
Kathryn Nicolet.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

September 21, 1955

This group consists of 17 men and 1 woman -- if you do want to meet with them, your office won't hold that many people.

Gitlin's office took care of this

Nixon, Elizabeth

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

September 17, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your prompt and courteous reply to my letter about the possibility of your spending a little time with the Foreign Radio/TV Specialists the Department of State has brought to this country. } attached

Since our program while in New York from November 5-November 9 will probably more flexible than yours, I am wondering if it would be more convenient for you to set the time and place, if you find your schedule will permit, when they could get together with you. Perhaps sometime Monday, November 7?

I realize how very busy you are, and I think it is generous of you to try to fit this in. I am sure it will mean much to them when they go back to their own countries if such a meeting can be arranged.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Nixon

Elizabeth Nixon, Supervisor
State Department Radio/TV Project

gf

September 14, 1955

Dear Miss Nixon:

Many thanks for your letter of September 5th calling my attention to the group of foreign radio and television specialists brought to this country by the State Department to study American methods in the media.

I note that the group will be in New York from November 5th to November 9th and shall be happy to spend some time with them if my schedule permits. Perhaps you will be good enough to let me know what the program is to be during that period.

Unfortunately I cannot think of any way to use the group on my own programs, but I am passing along your letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs for CBS, who may have some ideas.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Elizabeth Nixon
State Department Supervisor
Radio & TV Specialists Project
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

fe

Nixon, J. H.

March 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Many thanks for your letter of February 19th which I read with a great deal of interest.

I appreciate your suggestion that we do a story on Eugene Castle's new book BILLIONS, BLUNDERS AND BALONEY.

We will be glad to keep it in mind for possible future use.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J.H. Nixon, President
Wabash Plain Dealer
Wabash, Indiana

fc

WABASH PLAIN DEALER
ESTABLISHED 1859
WABASH PLAIN DEALER COMPANY, INC.
WABASH, INDIANA

Feb. 19, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been looking at Eugene Castle's new book "Billions, Blunders and Baloney."

It occurred to me this might make a subject for one of your programs.

Get Castle to discuss his book and observations for half the program and have someone from the US Information Agency and/or Voice of America on the other half of the program to explain the objects of the services criticised by Mr. Castle.

It should have public interest since it's public money that Mr. Castle is discussing.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Nixon

J. H. Nixon
President

NEARLY EVERYBODY WHO READS—READS NEWSPAPERS EVERY DAY
7,000 A. B. C. CIRCULATION

Quotations from "Billions, Blunders and Baloney," by Eugene W. Castle:

ARMIES OF PROPAGANDISTS

For the first time in history, American propagandists and cultural promoters abroad have become almost as numerous as our accredited diplomatic representatives and their staffs. Today our psychological warriors occupy almost as much office space and housing facilities as do our diplomats. Often these United States Information Agency press agents, whose aim it is to "mold men's minds," impede and disrupt important moves to carry out established diplomatic procedures.

Since the end of the shooting phase of World War II, our Government's overseas establishment and payroll have grown beyond reason and usefulness. Visualize, if you can, the entire population of Columbus, Ohio; or Newark, New Jersey; or Memphis, Tennessee, or Oakland, California, and you will have a rough idea of the number of civilians employed by the U.S. Government throughout the world.

Foreigners generally are amazed at the lavish expenditures of the FOA, the USIA, and other grossly over-staffed United States agencies abroad. They cannot understand how the American people, who pay the bills, can continue to tolerate these ostentatious spendings--a performance in plain view of the tens of thousands of American tourists who annually travel in Europe.

WE ARE LOSING GROUND

If the United States were benefiting in goodwill from this ostentation and spending, we might overlook the lapses in good taste and tact. Unfortunately, the reverse is the case. As the

information outlays have burgeoned, the curve of American popularity has gone steadily downward in both France and Italy. We are like a man on a revolving wheel: the more money we spend, the faster the wheel propels us backwards.

The real humiliation of the situation is that while we pour out billions, and become more disliked, Soviet Russia spends comparatively little, directly, in both France and Italy, and yet its influence proliferates. The explanation of course is that Russia does not send armies of conspicuous Russian propagandists to these countries; her propaganda is conducted for her by native French and Italian Communists. Russia has no need to maintain princely edifices for its propagandists, because she has highly trained native Reds, in her Communist parties, who skillfully plead Russia's case as Frenchmen and Italians--and not as outsiders.

It is important to recall that in 1948 we spent $21 million for foreign propaganda. Today we are spending 5 times that sum and we have fewer foreign friends and supporters than we had then. Today we are still trying to accomplish through torrents of ill-conceived and badly timed propaganda what our nation's leaders and chief spokesmen have failed to accomplish for us through diplomatic efforts.

MONEY WASTED ON FRIENDS

This is not the full story.

The maladministration and waste of both personnel and money in our Government's huge and far-flung propaganda activities are not confined to France and Italy: they are duplicated throughout Europe, the Near East, South America and parts of the Orient still

free from Red China. Too few Americans realize that the USIA is today spending millions and its chief spokesmen are still seeking to obtain more millions to waste in countries where we should not be spending one dollar for propaganda--countries like Turkey, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain and Spain, where the Communist menace is so remote that it simply does not justify our attempts to "mold men's minds." The majority of the peoples of these countries understand the menace of Communism and want no part of it.

- - - - - - - -

We can comprehend the size of the information bear which we have by the tail when we note that in fiscal 1954 a total of 10,171 persons were on the USIA payroll in Washington, D.C., and in its 77 overseas missions. The average annual salary which they drew, according to the 1954 budget report, aggregated $5,735.

PRIVATE AGENCIES DO A BETTER JOB

A comparison of USIA's ten thousand payrollers with the streamlined personnel of an efficient private news-gathering organization of comparable scope will show how ridiculously overstaffed USIA is.

Consider the New York Times. It publishes a huge daily edition, and a Sunday edition which, with its supplements, runs to several hundred pages per copy. Its news facilities reach into every part of the world.

And yet this immense publishing enterprise gets out its issues with a total editorial and news staff of approximately 325 persons.

The Chicago Tribune, boasting the largest circulation of any standard-size daily newspaper published in the United States, employs a staff of about 282 people for its local, neighborhood, domestic and foreign coverage of the news.

Twenty-five leading American newspapers in all sections of the United States have a combined total of only 5,000 employees in their editorial and news departments. The Associated Press, with correspondents throughout the world to serve its member newspapers in the United States and its clients abroad, maintains its very extensive day and night wire services with a total of 3,000 employees.

USIA's heavy payrolls unquestionably indicate an extremely unhealthy administrative situation.

When the USIA propaganda director and his large staff of assistant directors and other officials appear before the appropriations committees of the Congress in their annual appeals for increased funds, they argue that, without the facilities of the USIA, our country would be completely isolated insofar as telling the world about America is concerned. The USIA managers would have us believe that our great Nation is informationally blacked out and that they provide the only "open window to the world" for the dissemination of our ideas, ideals and objectives. In saying this they ignore the immense contribution to overseas understanding of America which is made by private publishing organizations operating without government subsidy.

OUR MAGAZINES ARE ALREADY SELLING AMERICA

For instance, superbly written statements of the American point of view are printed and distributed throughout the world by our own Reader's Digest, but with this generally unknown and

important difference--the Reader's Digest international editions are published abroad in twelve languages, in thirty different editions; and the monthly circulation of this fine foreign promotion for Americans totals 7,165,000 copies that are distributed in 58 countries to reach a monthly readership of thirty million people!

And the Reader's Digest overseas circulation--tremendous as it is--is only part of the English and foreign language American publications which regularly enjoy large foreign readership. These include:

Life, foreign and South American editions	550,000	semi-monthly
Saturday Evening Post	425,000	weekly
Time, newsmagazine	375,000	weekly
Newsweek, newsmagazine (American edition)	60,000	weekly
U.S. News and World Report (American edition)	25,000	weekly
Collier's	225,000	semi-monthly
Look Magazine	181,000	semi-monthly

MOTION PICTURE SERVICE THE WORST WASTER

If Uncle Sam ever should make up his mind to apply the meat-axe to some of the encrusted barnacles which cling to the United States Information Agency, he would not have to search far for a target.

A logical starting point would be the International Motion Picture Service, which has plunged Uncle Sam headlong into the movie business, producing propaganda films for use abroad.

Of all the follies put over on an unsuspecting public by our self-styled psychological warriors, this flicker nonsense is perhaps the most costly and indefensible.

Few Hollywood producers of stature would ever take any personal responsibility for the kind of film nonsense we have been

shipping abroad for years in the vain hope that by this means we can combat Soviet-inspired propaganda.

To date, about $100,000,000 has been poured down the government's movie-making drainpipe. Uncle Sam has purchased some 6,700 sound projectors, each costing about $400, and a fleet of 355 mobile film units, costing over $6,000 each. Total investment in equipment alone exceeds $5,000,000.

PROPAGANDA MOVIES ARE POISON

Anyone with even scant understanding of the minds of our Allies realizes that any motion picture which even faintly hints of propaganda will never be accepted by them. Neither will it contribute to the downfall of Communism. Europeans particularly have been exposed to propaganda since the days of Hitler and Mussolini. They have developed an immunity to it that probably will never wear off.

This basic political reality is recognized by Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America. Returning from Europe several years ago, Mr. Johnston advised Hollywood:

> "If we deliberately made propaganda films, our industry would not only go bust, but would be doing the worst possible service for America."

Who sees these films?

"It is mostly the people who do not go to motion picture theaters that will see these pictures," Dr. Johnson told the House Committee.

"How will they see them?" asked Representative Frederic R. Coudert (N.Y., Rep.)

"We have little trucks, some 300 of them, that will take these pictures out into villages, way back in the country, where many of the people cannot read, and where they do not even have newspapers."

Most of these people, it would be safe to say, are more in need of something to eat than a movie showing how the Empire State Building's windows are washed.

G.O.P. MUFFS ITS CHANCE

When the Republican Administration took office, Uncle Sam had an excellent opportunity to get rid of the USIA's useless and often harmful motion picture service.

The new Administration had promised unsparing economy in Federal expenditures. What better place was there to institute drastic budget slashes than in the admittedly inept USIA and its film activities?

Two possible courses of action confronted the new government heads. Either the motion picture service could have been eliminated entirely with no weakening at all of the over-all information program. Or else, it could have been drastically reduced. Now, the Service was already equipped with a sufficient stock of educational films which could have supplied the normal requirements of educational exhibitors abroad for a period of ten years or longer, without any new production, if the second course had been followed.

Unfortunately, neither course was taken. Instead the new Administration advocated an astounding increase in the budget for the motion picture service! The USIA had sold a bill of goods to the White House!

The true American story is a saga of heart-stirring content. Properly told, as the entertainment film producers have consistently done it, the American story has gripped the imagination of the world. But the USIA is not telling that story.

Instead it is engaging in all sorts of questionable border-line undertakings designed to trick foreign audiences into seeing and hearing outright American propaganda. In disregard of all movie industry experience, it is making, and intends to continue making, costly foreign propaganda films in foreign countries in the hope that they can be shown on a "sneak" basis in foreign commercial movie houses. In such countries as Italy it is attempting to subsidize foreign newsreels. It squanders tens of thousands of dollars to photograph and record in a dozen languages such goodwill tours as that of Vice President Nixon in the Orient (including a now totally inappropriate Indo-China sequence) and the visit of Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower to South America, despite the fact that all news interest in these tours has passed long before they can be exhibited.

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STASSEN PUTS FOREIGNERS AHEAD OF AMERICANS

Not often do politicians admit that handouts to foreigners must come ahead of security for Americans.

But Harold E. Stassen made such an admission in a public statement on December 6, 1952, just after he had been selected by President-elect Eisenhower to head the Mutual Security Administration--soon rechristened the Foreign Operations Administration. Mr. Stassen has always enjoyed hearing himself talk and on this occasion he really pulled out all stops on American foreign policy.

His aim, said the Mutual Security Director-to-be, would be to bring about "peace and good living conditions for all the world's people." And, Stassen added, "We cannot, nor must we ever trim our aid to needy free nations just for the sake of cutting our own budget."

From the start, the Foreign Operations Director has faithfully followed the dangerous doctrine of perpetual American deficits, as long as a single "needy free nation" asks our dole.

In Washington, which so often resembles an Alice-in-Wonderland stagesetting, the prize exhibit is probably the presently named Foreign Operations Administration, nee Mutual Security Administration.

In FOA, waste and give-aways really reach the stratosphere. Where USIA picks the pockets of Americans in millions, FOA is up in the airy heights of the billions. For 1955, its budget was set at $2,781,499,816 in new cash and $2,462,075,979 in carry-over funds, totaling $5,243,575,795 for foreign aid for the fiscal year.

But this will only be a part of the actual cost of FOA to the Nation. An accumulated backlog of grants, voted to FOA by

previous Congresses, and which the FOA big brass have not had time to spend, approximates $10,000,000,000 -- and $2,000,000,000 of this is unallocated!

The new money is appropriated before the old money is spent. All this folding money will be at the disposal of Harold E. Stassen and his billion-minded lieutenants.

AID PROGRAM HAS OUTLINED ITS TASK

FOA is a government spending agency which continues to exist, prodigally, long after its announced program has been completed. It symbolizes the self-perpetuating persistence of waste. President Eisenhower's urgent plea of June 24, 1954, that the 1955 FOA appropriation be passed by Congress without reduction doomed any hope of a realistic trimming of this fruitless program.

The American voters elected General Eisenhower to the Presidency in 1952 on his implicit pledge to wipe out waste wherever, under the lax hand of Truman, it had entrenched itself in our Government. Particularly, they expected the quick liquidation of MSA, predecessor of FOA. Here, it was generally agreed, was one spot where billions could be lopped off without hurt to American well-being or without weakening of our national security.

Instead of getting the American people out of MSA, President Eisenhower promptly placed his stamp of approval upon it.

In the 83rd Congress he asked that it be prolonged for at least four years, in the face of Congress' demand that it be strictly limited to a one year operating period. The only notable changes which followed were a change in the name, from MSA to FOA, and a change in the directorship, from the ineffectual W. Averell Harriman

to the egregious Harold E. Stassen. Opportunity to get the United States out of the foreign subsidy quagmire was tossed away.

BILLIONS DON'T BUY SECURITY

How do the partisans of the FOA program justify this huge bite which they are taking out of the nation's budget?

An arguable defense of FOA spendings would be that these billions have purchased security for the United States; that they have won for us dependable Allies who will stand beside us against the Soviet Russia-Red-China axis when we need them. It would be heartening to believe this, but the facts do not bear it out.

Americans, with Podsapian optimism, reassure themselves that they have Allies. Actually, the Free World, with unimportant exceptions, is a neutralist world, and our World War II partners -- Britain, France, Republican Italy -- are cynically unwilling to make the hard and fast commitments to the United States that would close the door to possible future bargaining with a winning Communist other side.

When we take the longer view, the aid which we have poured out under ECA, MSA and FOA to such a politically unstable nation as France, for instance, may actually be a contribution to American weakness, rather than to strength.

France, with its outspoken anti-American extreme Left and extreme Right, and with its irresolute center, could easily pass into the hands of a government which is willing to make a deal with Russia, were the United States in serious danger. In that event, all our immense givings to France and to NATO could turn out to have been a contribution to the enemy. They would be scooped up by an advancing and occupying Soviet Army.

STOCKPILES THAT MIGHT BE USED AGAINST US

A picture of the quantity of these military stores which we have shipped to France and the other NATO countries was given by President Eisenhower when he reported that in the four years ending December 31, 1953, we gave these countries:

99,444 electronic and signal equipment items;
30,792 tanks and combat vehicles;
176,343 motor transport vehicles;
30,037 artillery pieces;
35,372,000 rounds of artillery ammunition;
601 naval vessels;
5,340 aircraft.

In sending these vast stores abroad, we have weakened American home preparedness, without any certainty that the material will not be used against us in our own hour of peril.

Similarly, the money and material which we have transferred in the last six years to such unpredictable nations as Yugoslavia, Italy, Egypt, Iran, India, Indonesia, etc. have been the sheerest gamble.

THE PAYROLLERS PROTECT THEIR JOBS

An impelling factor in the steady expansion of this misbegotten Federal what-is-it is the concentrated determination of the FOA bureaucracy to remain firmly glued to Uncle Sam's payroll. In the FOA job-holders Washington has a determined and resourceful lobby which has a vested interest in the year-by-year prolongation of the ruinous aid program.

Most of these men and women never had it so good before.

Their salaries with the various FOA agencies are far in excess of what most of them ever earned in private stations, or can ever hope to earn again. In addition, as they travel about the world,

in first-class plane or other accommodations, swelling their salaries with generous per diems, they have an inflated sense of power as they hand out American benefactions to cringing and obsequious foreigners.

Although FOA does not publish salary breakdowns with the revealing detail of USIA, some typical instances will clarify the point. The Paris set-up is revealing. Here, on the verge of the consolidation of agencies in the FOA, MSA maintained a staff of 395 Americans, served by a larger number of locals. Of these, 21 were on the payroll for $12,800 a year, not including perquisites; 63 received $11,300 a year; 101 were down for $9,130 to $9,950 a year.

On top of these salaries the foreign service employee receives up to $3,000 a year for rental allowance for his housing. There have been some economies here and there during the last 18 months, but the basic situation remains virtually the same.

As might be supposed, FOA and its predecessors have been prolific publicity seekers. In the 1954 budget occurred an item of $7,600,000 for information. Wherever MSA operated it maintained its own publicity facilities, side by side with those of the USIA.

HOW PROGRAMS GET ENACTED IN WASHINGTON

The plain reasons for the continuation, year after year, of topheavy appropriations for such completely unjustifiable government ventures, despite the financial burden they impose and even in the face of campaign promises to the contrary, may be summarized as follows:

The few Congressmen who make a brave initial, or at least vocal, show against wasting huge sums are quickly brought into line by what is politely termed "White House appeal," or, in other

words, pressure from the President or his White House advisers, or both. The pressure may be directed through floor leaders, or by the more flattering White House luncheon. The balky legislator is reminded of patronage for his State or District, withheld or denied if he shows too much obstinacy. He is also sternly reminded of what party he belongs to and how necessary is conformity. "In these critical times," is usually added as a clincher.

Secondly, there is the trading on the head of the pork barrel, a custom that has increased, from a modest start, with the growth of the country. Again the recalcitrant Congressman, who honestly believes that the appropriation is way out of line, or padded, or even unnecessary, is reminded of one of his pet projects. There is that little item on House Bill No. XYZ_{23}: to spend $10 million on Little Skunk Creek Dam--an engineering project that will be of small benefit to anyone except the reluctant Congressman running for reelection. So, on the next roll call, the well-intentioned legislator switches his vote. The popular name for this is logrolling.

The third reason, and most dishonest of all, is the common practice by agency heads of last-minute spending of unused and unobligated funds left over from the previous year's appropriations. When these unused funds are concealed and the whole amount asked for is granted under pleas of need, or dire necessities, the particular department of the Government is in deep clover. But sometimes, as occurred in July, 1954, the unspent funds are brought to light and the honest economists among the legislators call for a showdown.

Background of Eugene W. Castle, author of "Billions, Blunders and Baloney"

Eugene W. Castle began as a general reporter and newsreel cameraman in San Francisco, where he was born. He created and was the first editor of the Pacific Coast editions of the "Mutual Weekly" and "Fox News". In 1923 he founded what was to become the world's largest non-theatrical film operation -- Castle Films.

For more than twenty years the byline- "Edited by Eugene W. Castle" was seen by tens of millions of people in homes, schools and institutions throughout the world.

A Marine Corps Sergeant in World War I, he created and directed the enlistment promotion for the U.S. Marines Central Recruiting District at Kansas City, Mo. The district climbed from among the lowest to the highest in the Nation in number of recruits obtained for the Marines. He originated such long-remembered World War I slogans as "Pershing Needs More Marines" and "Remember Chateau Thierry--Join the U.S. Marines".

The late George Creel, President Wilson's able Director of Information in World War I once said: "Castle has an uncanny ability to evaluate news and to make today's headlines work for him. He knows when to say it. When to shut up. When to turn on the heat. When to turn it off. His enthusiasm for the job in hand is amazing."

Throughout World War II Mr. Castle's company was the sole distributor to non-theater audiences for the United States Government of all of the defense training films as well as the hundreds of pictures produced by the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Red Cross.

Under his personal direction the distribution and showing of films to train defense workers in thousands of war plants throughout our nation was successfully planned and achieved-- the biggest job of its kind ever done.

In addition he produced and personally edited the "News Parade" covering in motion pictures - every important episode of World War II and Pearl Harbor to Victory Over Germany and Japan.

FROM: The Devin-Adair Co.
23 East 26th Street
New York, New York

Memo to Editors and Correspondents:

Attached are quotations from a forthcoming book, "Billions, Blunders and Baloney," which we consider one of the most news-provoking we've ever published. Author of the book, which will be distributed to the Nation's booksellers about January 31st, is Eugene W. Castle, founder and former president of Castle Films, Inc. Mr. Castle, at his own expense, travelled 75,000 miles around the globe to conduct personal investigations into why we are losing the confidence and the friendship of the world by squandering billions and by blundering propaganda inanities abroad. This is the first time this fantastic story is appearing in book form.

Editors and correspondents are free to make any use they desire of the attached material, providing, of course, they observe the 6 P.M. January 31st, 1955 release date.

For those editors and correspondents desiring a complimentary pre-publication copy of "Billions, Blunders and Baloney," a postcard is also attached.

THE DEVIN-ADAIR CO.
Publishers

Nixon, R.

Nixon

The New York Times - September 6, 1955 - By Russell Baker (9/5/55)

Denver: Then, the Vice President gave this interpretation of what he suggested had been Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's fatal error.

There was, he said a political adage to the effect that "you must not strike a king unless you kill him."

"Politically," he said, "you could say you must not strike a leader unless you destroy him. I think that our political history shows that when you have a great issue and an individual decides to take on the top man, if he wins out on the issue he gains in popularity, but when you make a frontal assault on somebody bigger, you'd better be sure you win. If you lose, you're through."

Norman, Dorothy

DOROTHY NORMAN 124 EAST 70th STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 11, 1955

Dear Ed,

We seem fated never to meet. I hope you got my copious messages of thanks for the letter from Madame P. Also about the excellence of the Nehru "show." And I am sure that you could not have had transmitted to you the true scope and depth of my admiration for what you are doing.

This is just by way of a handshake. I do hope that it will not be too long before we finally do meet. Meanwhile, my warmest greetings to you.

Dorothy

Norris, Robert

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

June 14, 1954

Mr. Robert B. Norris
Agricultural and Mechanical
College of Texas
College Information Office
College Station, Texas

Dear Mr. Norris:

Your letter of June third to Mr. Edward R. Murrow has been passed along to this office, and it would appear that your program suggestion, SEE IT AGAIN, would conflict in many ways with the program YOU ARE THERE, which we have on television and which has been on for over a year. It happens we have presented "The Capture of John Dillinger" on that series as well as many other important historic events.

YOU ARE THERE originates live here in New York at 6:30 to 7:00 p.m. on Sunday, Eastern Daylight Time, and is carried on Station KRLD (Dallas-Fort Worth), Channel 4, at 4:30 p.m. on Sunday; on KEYL (San Antonio), Channel 5; on KGUL (Galveston-Houston), Channel 11; and on WKFT (Wichita Falls), Channel 6, at the same time on Sunday.

If you have not had occasion to view the program, we hope you will try to do so, and we feel confident you will find it of particular interest.

Very truly yours,

William Dozier

abp
Copy to Mr. Murrow

Norris, Robert B.

June 9, 1954

Dear Mr. Norris:

Thank you for your letter of June 3rd concerning your idea for a new television program called "See It Again." It is an interesting idea but frankly I am not thinking of undertaking any further programs myself at this time. I am, therefore, passing your letter along to Mr. William Dozier, Executive Producer for CBS Television, for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert B. Norris
Agricultural and Mechanical
College of Texas
College Information Office
College Station, Texas

rh
cc: Mr. Dozier

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

COLLEGE INFORMATION OFFICE

June 3, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm taking the long chance this will reach you personally, to present an idea for TV show, SEE IT AGAIN. As a long-time listener of HEAR IT NOW and even more enthusiastic fan of SEE IT NOW, I believe this proposal will appeal to you as a vehicle of unlimited possibilities.

SEE IT AGAIN would offer a selection of the historical highlights of the past quarter-century, or earlier events where newsreel films were made and are available now. I'm sure your commentary today on these momentous events, in the light of intervening incidents, would make a wonderful program. SEE IT AGAIN could present the widest range of subjects: politics, disaster, international crises, war and peace, mournings and celebrations.

There would be a great educational service, it seems to me, in recounting the scenes of the Stock Market Crash, Dillinger Capture and Subsequent Escape and Slaying, Edward VIII Abdication, Spanish Civil War, Chamberlain at Munich, VE and VJ Day Celebrations, GOP and Democratic National Conventions. Such highlights could be tied to an anniversary date or a current event of similar circumstances. Your style of reflection on such history would be a lesson to both old and new generations, and still quite entertaining.

I am not acquainted, you see, with the proper procedure in presenting an idea for television. Whatever it may or may not be worth, I will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Norris

Air Mail

Norton, Barbara

April 15, 1955

Dear Miss Norton:

Many thanks for the copy of the Sheraton-Carlton Promenade Magazine.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to send it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Barbara Norton
The Sheraton-Park Hotel
Washington, D.C.

fc

THE SHERATON-PARK HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
GEORGE D. JOHNSON
GENERAL MANAGER

PHONE: COLUMBIA 5-2000
TELETYPE WA. 75

April 8, 1955

Tuck

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my pleasure to enclose a copy of the April issue of Sheraton-Carlton Promenade Magazine, in which your picture appears on Page 39.

We hope to have the privilege of seeing you again in our Hotel in the very near future.

Kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Barbara Norton

(Miss) Barbara Norton
Public Relations & Publicity Dept.

Enclosure

Norton, Barbara

March 8, 1955

Dear Miss Norton:

This is merely a note to thank you for your kind letter of February 10th and for sending me the photograph.

My thanks also for your kind words about our PERSON TO PERSON program. I hope that succeeding ones will continue to merit your approval.

I appreciate your taking the time to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Barbara Norton
The Sheraton-Park Hotel
Washington, D.C.

fe

THE SHERATON-PARK HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
GEORGE D. JOHNSON
GENERAL MANAGER

PHONE: COLUMBIA 5-2000
TELETYPE WA. 75

February 10, 1955

note re

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - WTOP
40th & Brandywine Streets
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With the thought in mind that you might like to have a copy, I have enclosed a picture of you and Speaker Rayburn which was taken at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.

This photograph will appear in the April issue of Promenade Magazine and I shall be happy to send you a copy of same as soon as it is published.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoy your "Person To Person" TV Show. It is a very interesting and relaxing program.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Norton

Barbara Norton (Miss)
Public Relations & Publicity

Enclosure

TED TOWER
PHOTOGRAPHER
2800 N. WASHINGTON BLVD.
ARLINGTON 1, VIRGINIA

For: IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From: Barbara Norton
Public Relations & Publicity
Sheraton--Park & Sheraton-Carlton Hotels
Washington, D. C.

Speaker Sam Rayburn and Edward R. Murrow, CBS News Analyst, at a party in the SHERATON-CARLTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., The party was given by Speaker Rayburn in honor of his sisters, Miss Lucinda Rayburn and Mrs. Edward Bartley.

Novik, Harry

October 19, 1955

Dear Mr. Novik:

Just a note to thank you for your letter of October 5th and the tape of Mrs. Mamie Bradley. I am sorry to say we couldn't use it, but appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Novik
General Manager
Station WLIB
2090 Seventh Avenue
New York 27, New York

rh

Thanks
we do not.

October 5, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

At the request of my brother, Morris, enclosed please find a tape of the only address of Mrs. Mamie Bradley made in New York at the recent protest rally sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

I have it. sh

Morris thought you'd be interested in her manner as well as what she had to say. If you can use this in any way at all I would greatly appreciate it, as WLIB was the only station to cover and air the rally.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Harry Novik

Harry Novik
General Manager

HN/ng

Novak, J

March 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Novak:

Many thanks for your nice letter of February 17th.

I do indeed remember our two all too brief encounters during the war, and hope very much that we shall some day have an opportunity to meet again.

I want you to know that the program which Dick Hottelet produced with the aid of your organization turned out very well indeed. No doubt you will be seeing the film of this, and hope you will agree that it gave a very comprehensive idea of the work that is being done.

I do not know when next I shall have an opportunity to visit Munich, but when I do I shall certainly hope to see you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. J. Novak
Radio Free Europe
One English Garden
Munich, Germany

fs

RADIO FREE EUROPE

Division of the

FREE EUROPE COMMITTEE, INC.

Munich, February 17, 1955.

Dear Mr.Murrow,

I should like to take the opportunity of the visit to our station of Mr.Richard Hottelet - to remind you of our two encounters during the last war.

In 1944 we met in Ambassador Raczynski's house in London, and you told me then about your experiences in Warsaw in 1939. You did not know, of course, that this conversation took place on the eve of my departure to Poland. On the next day I was sent to Southern Italy and then parachuted to Poland as an emmissary of the Polish Government in London. I came back to England early in 1945, as the first eye-witness of the Warsaw Rising, and on the day of my return I broadcast a 10-minute interview for the C.B.S. from your London studio. You were receiving this interview at the other end, in New York, and we conversed for a while. I was very much impressed by the fact that you remembered our first encounter so well.

I am very pleased to tell you that owing to the singular workings of Providence, I can continue today - as an exile - to do the same kind of work which I was doing during the war. As Chief of the Polish Desk of RFE I can devote my efforts to maintaining contact between the Free World and Poland.

I hope that if you come to Europe some day, you will be able to visit our station and I shall then have a pleasant opportunity of meeting you again.

Sincerely yours,

J. Nowak

Mr.Edward Murrow,
New York.

ONE ENGLISH GARDEN · MUNICH · GERMANY · TEL. 28411

M. S. NOVIK

300 WEST 23rd STREET · ROOM 500 · NEW YORK 11, N. Y. · ALGONQUIN 5-4385

RADIO
CONSULTANT

December 21, 1954

My dear Ed:

Ed Morgan left for Europe the day after he quit CBS. He will be coming back Monday the 28th and leaving on the 30th to take on his new assignment for ABC in Washington.

Could you join a few of us for a drink and lunch December 29th at the Weylin Hotel, 40 East 54th Street at 12:30? I am asking some of his old associates at CBS, his new associates at ABC, and some of the radio editors.

Would you have your office call and let me know if you can come?

There will be no business!

Sincerely,

M. S. Novik

MSN:ck

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

no
called
12/27

M. S. NOVIK

300 WEST 23rd STREET · ROOM 500 · NEW YORK 11, N. Y. · ALGONQUIN 5-4385

RADIO
CONSULTANT

September 13, 1954

My dear Ed:

I guess you saw some of the publicity on the Facts Forum statement by Congressman Hays. It's too bad it had to break on the Saturday of Labor Day week-end. The Congressman thought his deadline for the Congressional Record would be September 10, but at the last minute it was advanced to September 3.

I hope you get a chance to look it over. If it's not the best study in terms of literary style and psychology, it's the first and most analytical study made of Facts Forum.

Sincerely,

M.S. Novik

MSN:ck

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Sovick, M.S.

FACTS ABOUT FACTS FORUM

Report by Representative Wayne L. Hays
18th District Ohio
Ranking Minority Member
Special Committee to Investigate
Tax Exempt Foundations

September 3, 1954

Facts about Facts Forum

Facts Forum claims to present both sides of important issues. To some degree, it does present two sides, rather than both sides. Although there is a good deal of factual material in its presentations, the two points of view it presents are not necessarily the only points of view possible, nor even the principal points of view held by most people.

The program is in no sense impartial. Although two sides are presented, there is no doubt which side Facts Forum itself is on. That is the key to its partisan character.

The technique used is that of presenting an important question and two contrasting viewpoints, and then, almost in every case, identifying one viewpoint on this single question with the entire philosophy of government to which Facts Forum adheres. The program is also characterized by half truths, distortions, generalizations, and exaggerations. One program (#53, dealing with the Bricker Amendment) even misquoted the Constitution, stating that Article VI reads, "All treaties...shall be the supreme law of the land...anything in the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding." The actual language of the Constitution simply asserts the supremacy of the Federal power over the State and reads, "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Consitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

A single program may not have too much effect on a casual listener, but it is the cumulative effect that takes its toll -- the steady hammering away of Facts Forum's own isolationist and reactionary views, the repetitious identification of liberalism and internationalism with subversion and Communism.

* * *

How does this program differ from a truly impartial program, such as American Forum of the Air? Listening to American Forum week after week will not give you even a hint of how the producer and moderator feel about the subjects under discussion. Listening to American Forum regularly will not produce a consistent line of political thought. On the other hand, listeners know all too clearly where Facts Forum stands and what its political thinking is.

This is indicated by the flood of mail coming to newspapers and Congress from listeners in support of the side which Facts Forum supports, such as the Bricker Amendment and Senator McCarthy.

In addition to its technique in regular programs, Facts Forum frankly discloses its own views in the infrequent programs where it presents only one side. Such a program was "The American Bill of Rights and Thanksgiving" (#104). Here is Facts Forum speaking for itself:

> "Today, all over the globe, people are promoting a philosophy of government which they like to call liberal and progressive, but which, in its essence, is a return to the dark ages of human civilization...It is a philosophy which holds that government has the power and the responsibility to do something for the people; that the force of government must be used to control all the lives of all the people all the time, in order to insure them economic security. It is a philosophy which has been promoting in this century throughout the world, an implacable drive toward a monolithic uni-

formity; a leveling off of mankind to a dull level of mediocrity; a drift toward a great one-world of animated puppets where everyone will have his equal share of a little bit of nothing...In the 20th Century, this fearless American philosophy of freedom is despised, not only by the totalitarian governments, but also by the so-called free governments throughout the world...Countless numbers of American today apparently, by what they say and do, are not only willing but eager to sell their birthright of freedom for the mess of pottage which goes under the label of government subsidies and economic assistance to the public..."

Some of its views seeped through in another broadcast, an otherwise neutral Christmas program last year ("Hope of the World"), where the following political ideas were expressed in the context of an appeal for religious faith:

"I do not look to government for rights, privileges or assistance, knowing that government can give me nothing that government has not first taken away from me..."

Here, in capsule form, are the views which Facts Forum tries to inculcate in its listeners through its technique of presenting "both sides." Here are the keys to Facts Forum's political thinking: the linking of "liberal" with dark and dictatorial rule; the idea that government assistance of any kind brings the people under its complete control and kills their spirit; the attack on the "one world" ideal of the United Nations; the denunciation of our allies as "so-called free governments" equal to the totalitarians.

There is a close identity between Facts Forum's message and the personal opinions of H.L. Hunt, who, in the words of Facts Forum moderator Dan Smoot, "was among the original founders of Facts Forum and is its heaviest financial contributor." (#112).

In a pamphlet written in 1950 (quoted in an interview in the Washington Post, February 16, 1954, Pg. 1), Hunt said, "...the public is entitled to the facts on both sides of all issues and cannot be pacified with the...kind of news which left wing workers are willing to let them have." Hunt's ideas of how to present "the facts on both sides" without including "left-wing" views is apparently carefully followed in the Facts Forum format.

According to the same interview, Hunt does not like the words "liberal" and "progressive" which he identifies with "vicious, radical, spendthrift elements" and with "alleged people's parties ruled by ruthless and murderous dictators who say they are also liberals." Next to Communists, he is quoted as saying that the word that seems to arouse him most is "liberal."

These and others of Hunt's basic political ideas seem to be faithfully reflected in Facts Forum.

* * *

The following conclusions have been drawn from a careful study of Facts Forum programs of the past year:

1. The major technique of Facts Forum is to identify a legitimate viewpoint with all of Facts Forum's political philosophy.

This permits it to use factual material in presenting the side to which it is opposed, thereby leading to the claim that it is completely fair and unbiased. But that

may be compared to the situation involved when a lynch mob rushes its victim to the nearest tree, loops a noose around his neck, gives him two minutes to speak in his own defense, and then strings him up. Under those conditions, a casual bystander is not apt to be in the mood to believe him.

It should also be noted that many of the facts presented on the anti-Facts Forum side are carefully selected. Much of this material is actually neutral in character, deliberately chosen for its lack of persuasive capacity. Some of the "arguments" presented on the other side actually damage the case in behalf of which they are ostensibly introduced.

Facts Forum's theories are communicated via a "shotgun marriage" between a valid point of view and its entire position. It deliberately ignores the fact that other positions are possible. A person holding one view similar to that of the program finds himself driven toward swallowing a whole philosophy.

The result is that, although the question may be reasonable and the pro and con is sometimes valid, the arguments presented produce extreme positions. There is no room for moderates on either side. (This is apparently in line with H.L. Hunt's advocacy of "both sides" without what he calls the "left-wing" side.)

If Facts Forum has its way, Americans will be driven to choose between its own extreme views and the other extreme, leaving no moderates and no middle way.

The world of Facts Forum becomes a black and white world where wishy-washy liberals, and some Democrats and Republicans, at best naive and wooly-headed and at worst conscious traitors, are contrasted with red-blooded Americans upholding the principles of the Constitution to save America from Communism, and in the process becoming advocates of isolationism, McCarthyism, and against the United Nations, anti-foreign aid, anti-liberal, anti-labor, anti-large segments of both great parties.

Examples:

In #98, the affirmative side holds that an adequate national defense can be secured together with tax reductions and a balanced budget. The negative says an adequate defense is impossible without higher taxes. This is legitimate, but the prejudice is disclosed when the affirmative is linked with an advocacy of isolationism and Herbert Hoover's theory of hemisphere defense, implying that one is not possible without the other. Thereby, no possibility is conceded of believing that adequate defense <u>is</u> possible with lower taxes but <u>without</u> isolationism and hemisphere defense, nor the <u>belief</u> that adequate defense may <u>be secured</u> without increasing taxes by cutting fat from the defense budget, yet having no truck with isolationism.

In #101, the affirmative says the U.S. should remain in the U.N. if Red China is admitted. The negative says no, but it also becomes a general argument against the U.N. itself. This ignores the middle position of opposing Red China's entry in the U.N. and still supporting the U.N.

In #103, the affirmative holds that the Administration is anti-labor because of its failure to carry through the proposed Taft-Hartley amendments. The negative says it is not anti-labor for that reason, but it also contains strong arguments against unions and union domination of government in general. This leaves no room for the view that Taft-Hartley may be right, but unions are legitimate.

In #105, the affirmative says that the Democrats won a great victory in the 1953 elections, referring to the Wisconsin and New Jersey Congressional votes and the New Jersey Gubernatorial race. The negative denies it, but also denounces "New Deal Republicans" for apeing the Democratic foreign policy, being soft on Communism and attacking McCarthy. It leaves out the moderate Republicanism which opposes the Democrats and yet is not isolationist and is against McCarthy.

In #106, the affirmative wants the U.S. to depend on the U.N. to get Russia and China to release American prisoners in Korea and demand an accounting for prisoner atrocities. The negative says no, but the argument becomes pro and anti U.N. There are many who may disapprove of the U.N.'s handling of the Korean prisoner issue, but may yet be unwilling to have support for the U.N. itself depend on such an explosive and emotional issue.

In #110, approval of the Eisenhower foreign policy is opposed to disapproval, but disapproval is linked with isolationism. What of opposing Eisenhower's foreign policy, but for completely different reasons than isolationism?

In #115, the affirmative favors picketing as part of strikes, while the negative does not. But the negative also opposes unions in general. This eliminates the possibility of wanting to limit picketing, but still favoring unions.

In #116, the affirmative wants the U.S. to continue to support the International Labor Organization, while the negative says no, but it also includes arguments against the U.N. and for the Bricker Amendment. This ignores opposition to I.L.O., but at the same time still favoring the U.N. and opposing the Bricker amendment.

In 123, approval of foreign aid is opposed to disapproval, but disapproval becomes part of a general argument for isolationism. This would cut out the middle position of disapproving foreign aid to various degrees and yet not being isolationist.

In #126, one side favors Eisenhower's housing program, while the other argues that housing and other government aids are "socialistic" and "communistic". This would have us believe that those who favor government aid in housing and other fields, whether they are for or against Eisenhower's policy specifically, are dupes of the Communists.

3. The anti-Facts Forum side is often exaggerated, distorted, or oversold, or presented in such fashion as to raise doubts.

Examples:

In #98, on national defense, and taxes, the argument that we cannot provide adequate defense and still reduce taxes is oversold.

References are made to "...these costly efforts...the fate of the free world depends on active, all-out cooperation - on unlimited effort...no sacrifice is too big, no expenditure too large, no effort too great...we must be ready to accept these burdens...no matter what the cost may be...lofty spirit of generosity and sacrifice..."

Such a presentation could well frighten a person who has hitherto believed that making some sacrifices is necessary, but who would reconsider his position if "sacrifices and expenditures" had to be "unlimited" and "all-out" and other such unnecessary superlatives.

Again in #98, the listener hears a tongue-in-cheek presentation on the anti-Facts Forum side; "At this critical moment in history, it is worse than dangerous nonsense to be agitating for tax reductions and balanced budgets." When it is put this way, one may well question the value of a position which considers it "dangerous nonsense" to be advocating such pleasant prospects as tax reduction and budget balancing.

In #117, the anti-isolationist side says: "The announced motive of isolationism - politely called neutrality - is to prevent America from becoming involved in any future foreign wars." It goes on to answer this argument rather weakly, but isolationism doesn't look so bad when defined as the prospect of not getting into wars. The implication is left that internationalism has the motive of getting us into wars. This is presented as supposedly an argument against isolationism.

In the same section, our system of alliances is oversold. We hear: "More than 1500 million people in the world...are...willing to stand and die with us against our common enemy." The headlines in the daily paper would shake anyone's belief in this extreme and naive view. A true presentation of the internationalist position would admit differences between us and our allies.

In #106, another tongue-in-cheek view is presented: "The United Nations is the only agency which can operate effectively in the present chaos of world affairs and eventually emerge with a permanent peace, because within the framework of the United Nations, all nations can meet and intelligently resolve their difficulties." In the same script: "...the United Nations is working toward permanent peace in Asia..."

True enough, but put this way, it is highly unrealistic. A true pro-U.N. view would say the U.N. is the best way to get peace, but not the only way; that permanent peace is a fine ideal, but the U.N. would be satisfied with some temporary peace, too; that sometimes "all" nations do not always act "intelligently" to solve their problems. In other words, by not admitting imperfections in the U.N., doubts can be raised.

In the same script, the pro-U.N. side, for no reason whatsoever, contains a factual recital of six cases of horrible atrocities against Americans in Korea, and urges, tongue-in-cheek, that this should not "destroy our faith" in the U.N. It has the opposite effect of arousing anger against the U.N.

4. A major characteristic of the program is the deliberate and constant repetition of language discrediting liberals in general and liberal Democrats and Republicans, and lumping them with socialists, communists and totalitarians (in keeping with H. L. Hunt's views, coincidentally).

Here are a few examples among many:

#99: "Adlai Stevenson, Dean Acheson and their friends in the Socialist wing of the Democratic Party..."

#100: "The Roosevelt-Truman New-Fair Deal...has all the characteristics of the totalitarian movements..."

#101: "...totalitarian liberals and left-wingers..."

#102: "...20 years of New Deal Socialism...It will matter little whether we call the final result progressive capitalism, social democracy, economic planning, New Dealism, or just plain Communism."

#103: "In the late 1930's...we were caught in a strong tidal drift toward the philosophy of a socialist labor government..."

#105: "...'me-too' tactics of liberal Republicans - promising to do everything the New Deal had done only better." "...if their only choice at the polls is between New Deal Republicans and New Deal Democrats, voting is meaningless."

In #107: "During the past eight years...fundamental decisions in American policy have been made by traitors or by men under the influence of traitors whose allegiance lay in Moscow..."

#111: "During the New and Fair Deals, the socialist revolution made enormous advances in America..."

5. The anti-Facts Forum side is generally presented less strongly.

Examples:

In #100, the truth is told but not enough of it. We hear: "Government business corporations, although operating as efficiently and economically as possible, are dedicated primarily not to making a profit, but to serving the people."

This is true. But a sincere partisan of that position would have mentioned that some government corporations nevertheless have made profits and turned them back into the Treasury - like FDIC, FHA, and HOLC. Without this, there is the implication that government corporations always lose money.

The same program says, rightly enough, that government-owned businesses pay no taxes. But since there is a great deal of discussion of TVA on the program, mention might have been made of one of TVA's strongest arguments that also applies to other government agencies -- because of TVA, private corporations do more business than they would otherwise do, make more profits, and thereby pay higher taxes.

In #103, pro and con on Taft-Hartley, ex-Secretary of Labor Durkin's case for the Taft-Hartley amendments is presented, but about half of the pro-labor time is wasted on a recital of the contents of the disputed 19 amendments. This is boring to listen to, and means nothing to listeners uninformed on the technicalities of one of the most complicated laws on the books.

It is not balanced when on the pro-labor side, you hear such statements as: "The definition of the word 'supervisor' in the original act should be limited," and "The holding of a representation election should be delayed for a period of four months after the commencement of a strike," while on the other side, you hear such colorful and emotion-packed phrases as "...irresponsible power in the hands of monopolistic labor bosses...government was in the hands of those who had allied themselves with the labor bosses...President Eisenhower's labor advisers appear dedicated to the old New Deal philosophy that the political support of powerful union leaders must be bought at any cost..."

6. The program often makes vital issues of subjects which are not really current at all, but which provide the opportunity of presenting arguments that have been generally discredited, or else gives another chance of attacking an issue Facts Forum is very much interested in.

Examples:

#115 deals with union picketing in strikes. Surely this is not much of an issue at the present time. The documentation for the script proves this, since every single reference is taken from technical books and economic periodicals, and not one from a newspaper or speech, as in other scripts. The idea, apparently, is to question a principle accepted to a large degree and to take another whack at unions.

#116 deals with the International Labor Organization, again not an issue of vital importance to the news of the day. Yet it gives the program an opportunity to again attack "totalitarian liberals" and "socialism" in the U.N. and to reflect on unions, too.

7. The program fosters the technique of the "smear".

Example:

In #88: "one of the most powerful Communist fronts is the Methodist Federation for Social Action...This Communist Front's Credo - rejecting the profit motive as an economic base for society - is closely similar to a resolution passed by the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam in 1947, rejecting the ideologies of both Communism and Capitalism, and also very similar to a statement along the same line issued in late 1950 by His Holiness Pope Pius XII."

The reaction of one of the top Government officials to Facts Forum's supposed "impartiality" is presented in this item written by the Washington staff of the New York Herald Tribune (August 15), in a regular Sunday column devoted to "inside Washington" items:

> "Unlike most members of the Cabinet, Secretary Dulles had refused to appear on television shows sponsored by 'Facts Forum,' the program supported by H.L. Hunt, Texas oilman.
>
> " 'Facts Forum' is said to be non-partisan and non-political, which normally would satisfy Mr. Dulles' determination not to participate in political affairs while running the State Department. However, he is not satisfied the program is either non-partisan or non-political."

An excellent example of why Mr. Dulles should feel this way is provided by the program of July 3 last, discussing the Jenner-McCarran resolution to break diplomatic relations with Communist nations. The following quotes should be studied carefully, because they typify how Facts Forum can claim to be impartial, and yet be guilty of the grossest partiality:

> "Same day, May 13, 1954, while Republican Senator Jenner was standing on the floor of the Senate introducing his Resolution to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviets and their captive satellites, Republican Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was at Geneva, Switzerland in formal conference with the Soviets and one of their captive satellites. The fascinating corruscations of life is the kaleidoscope of history.

"It may or may not have embarrassed Republican Secretary of State Dulles to have Republican Senator Jenner introduce such a resolution. Be that as it may, Senators Jenner and McCarran posed for the American people a question of immense and far-reaching importance, should America break off diplomatic relations with all Communist countries.

"Facts Forum believes that a question of such great significance to the American people should be answered by the American people. Nowhere is an informed public opinion more critically needed than in the area of Soviet-American relations. Here is a problem that both underlies and overrides every other national problem we have. If we could find a correct and positive answer to the question of what to do about American-Soviet relations, we would thereby make an enormous contribution to the peace, security and well-being of our nation. Here then is an excellent answer to those millions of sincere Americans who frequently and, it must be confessed, honestly say to themselves 'I know things are in bad shape, but what can I do? I'm just one little individual with no influence or authority, not too much information, not sure of my own convictions and with rather poor ability to express the ideas and communicate the information I have. If the greatest people in our land are confused and divided about the terrible problems of our times, what on earth can I do about it?'"

Notice how subtly these words have been phrased. Nowhere can you put your finger on the words which say specifically that Facts Forum questions Mr. Dulles' Geneva conference with the Soviets, and supports the Jenner move to break relations. Yet that is the impression which is inescapably drawn.

Remember, too, that these words are not read, so that they can be studied at leisure. They are listened to. They are heard fleetingly. What other conclusion can a listener reach when these successive ideas are flung at his eardrums:

"Secretary...Dulles...in formal conference with the Soviets..."

"It may or may not have embarrassed...Dulles..."

"Senators Jenner and McCarran posed...a question of immense and far-reaching importance, should America break off relations with Communist countries..."

"If we could find a correct and positive answer to the question of what to do about American-Soviet relations..."

"Here then is an excellent answer..."

Who is to be blamed for thinking that Jenner's resolution to break relations is an excellent answer to American-Soviet relations, and Secretary Dulles is wrong to confer with America's enemies?

This is the technique of the "poison tongue" which insidiously pours venom into the unsuspecting listener's ear as Claudius poured poison into the ear of Hamlet's father as he slept.

No wonder Mr. Dulles refuses to credit Facts Forum's claim of impartiality, as the Tribune reports.

It is time the American people and the authorities also recognized the spuriousness of that claim.

M. S. NOVIK

May 31, 1954

Ed:

This for your info--I was shocked by the Guatamala report but delighted to read about Italy. I think both will be of interest to you.

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The publication, which can be purchased for 45 cents from the U. S. Government Printing Office, contains information concerning the distribution of craftsmen by industry, trade and locality; their ages and educational background; their incomes; numerical relationship of craftsmen to the population; and trends in the growth of crafts during the past 50 years.

Support LLPE. The job you save may be your own.

Salle Hotel, Chicago, June 26.

Among those on the program will be Irwin Klass, editor, Federation News; Earl Quinn, LLPE, Chicago; Ray Dickow, editor, Butcher Workman, and Frank Socki, editor, Unity.

Lahey is Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, the Detroit Free Press, Miami Herald, and Akron Beacon-Journal.

new cons... month "continued at a record level" after adjustment for seasonal factors.

The index of industrial production showed the usual seasonal decline and dropped from 125 to 123. But after adjustment, the index remained at the March figure of 123. The index measures the output of the nation's factories and mines on the basis of 100 for the 1947-49 average.

Italy's Labor Leaders Winning Fight

By SYD STOGEL
Rome Correspondent AFL News-Reporter

Rome.

A FIERCE behind-the-scenes battle to keep reactionaries and neo-Fascists from taking over the government in the name of anti-Communism appears to have been won by Italian free labor leaders, liberals and progressives who have been supporting Mario Scelba's cabinet.

Ever since the disappointing national elections of June 7, 1953, when the political center forces of the country lost votes to the Communists and the reactionaries on the right, free labor leaders have been trying to convince the country's strongest political party, the Christian Democrats, that only by adopting a courageous program of social and economic reform could Communism be crushed in this country. This left-of-center political theme was personified in the Catholic party by Amintore Fanfani, whose cabinet fell after 12 days in January, and by the CISL head, Giulio Pastore.

In February, when tough, two-fisted Mario Scelba succeeded in forming a socially-minded government in alliance with the Liberal and Social Democrat parties, it looked as if free labor and progressives had won their battle to whip the Red menace by embarking on a vigorous program of reform.

The Scelba Cabinet, with Social Democrats Giuseppe Saragat as vice premier and Giuseppe Romita as labor minister, began with an out-and-out campaign to fight Communism by solving Italy's gravest social problems, such as poverty, lack of housing and unemployment.

But at the end of March the rightist clique in the Christian Democrat Party took on new strength. Because of municipal election at Castellamare in Southern Italy.

For more than half a century, with the exception of the two decades during which Fascism was in power, the Red flag has flown over the municipal tower at Castellammare. Communist rule of the town was firmly entrenched, especially after the last war, thanks to the fact that the Communist and fellow-traveling Socialist parties won every election held in Castellammare. This year, the local Christian Democrat Party was determined to beat the Reds at all costs, even if it meant making a political accord with the Monarchists and the neo-Fascists—which is exactly what was done.

The results of the election disclosed that for the first time in free elections held since 1902 the leftists had failed to win control of the city administration. The Christian Democrat-rightist coalition beat the Communist by less than 500 votes, but this was hailed as a great anti-Communist victory and gave new strength to the Christian Democrat Party's anti-labor conservative faction in its drive to form an alliance with the Monarchists and neo-Fascists on a national scale.

Labor and liberal groups in the Catholic party fought hard to kill any swerve to the right. Any tie-up with reaction, they said, would immediately wipe out the ambitious social and economic reform program which is Italy's only hope to permanently exterminate the Communist threat. Local defeats of the Reds with the aid of Monarchist land barons and Fascists, labor leaders pointed out, would not lead in the long run to victory.

The issue has now been settle
The Christian Democrat Party h
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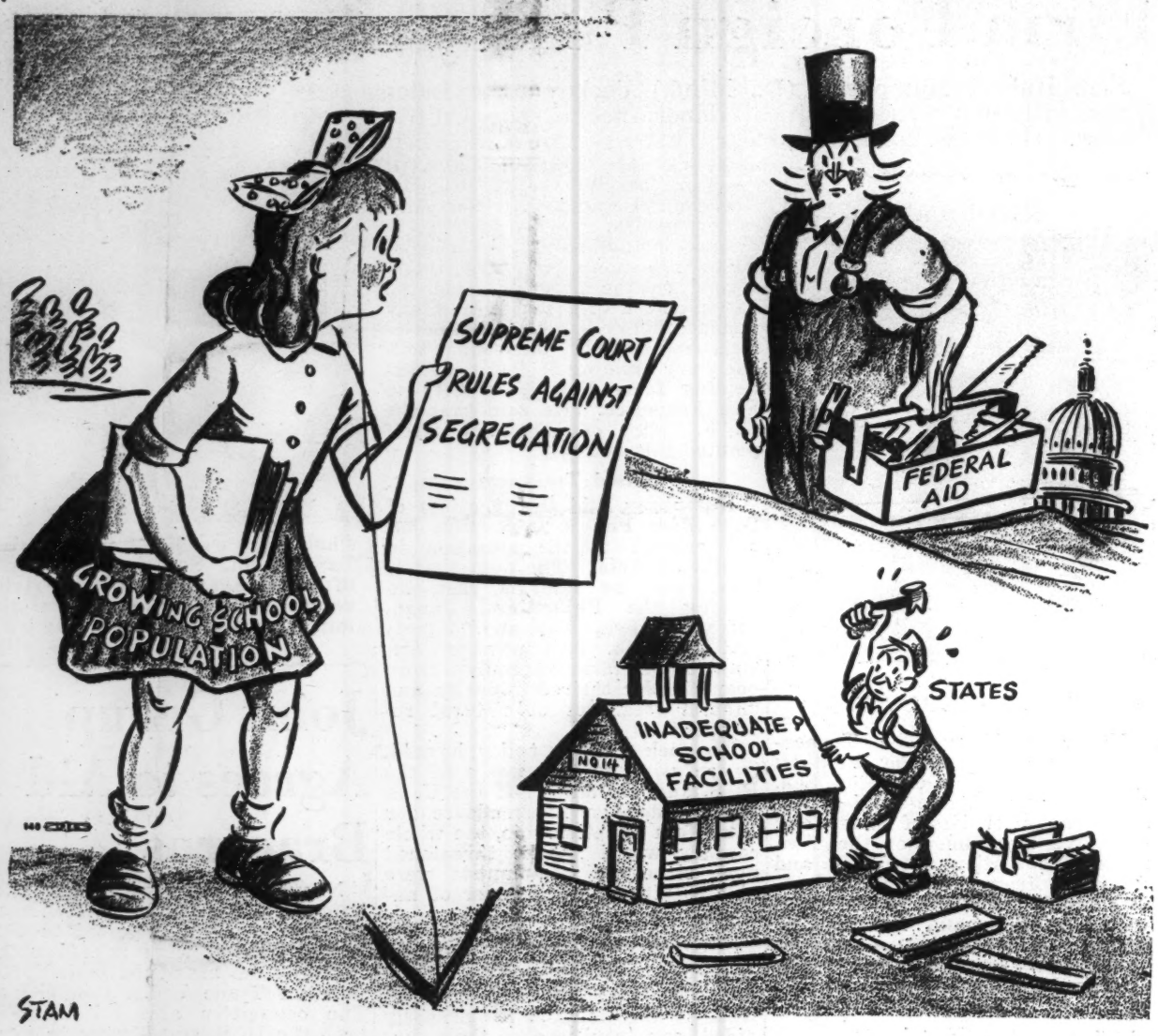
events of the highest import

'Now You've Got to Help Us, Uncle'



Guatemala Labor Fighting Commies

By RUBEN D. VILLATORO
President, National Union of Free Workers of Guatemala

NOT UNTIL Jacobo Arbenz Guzman succeeded Juan Jose Arevalo as president of Guatemala did the Communists begin to make important headway toward control of the labor movement in Guatemala.

Last year over 4,000 unemployed workers organized a defense committee which urged the Government to study their situation and adopt relief measures. Communist elements attempted from the very beginning to infiltrate this defense committee. Among other things, they demanded that all the complaints to be submitted to President Arbenz go through their hands because they claimed this was the only way to get satisfaction. After the leaders of the defense committee decided to reject Communist sponsorship, they suddenly found the doors to public offices closed to them.

Later the judicial police, a branch of the federal police of Guatemala, started harassing the leaders of this defense committee and attempted to deport the 4,000 unemployed to distant agricultural regions under the pretext that land was available for cultivation, in spite of the fact that none of the unemployed were agricultural workers. Finally, the Communists accused the committee of being led by antipatriotic elements, with the result that all the leaders were arrested, the headquarters of the committee were destroyed, and the organization itself was forced out of existence.

Subsequently a group of Catholic leaders organized a Central Committee of Anti-Communist Workers. The headquarters, located at 4 Ave. North 18, were assaulted several times and "mysteriously" stripped of furniture and office equipment. This Central Committee of Anti-Communist Workers is at present unable to function publicly.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE Railway Workers, members of SAMF, nominated as candidate for the post of general secretary of their organization a veteran trade union leader, Arturo Morales Cubas, who had successfully negotiated the first labor agreement in Guatemala. In spite of being a member of the party of the Guatemalan Revolution, he has maintained a great deal of independence and had never submitted to Communist dictation.

The whole governmental apparatus, inspired by the Communists, was immediately mobilized to defeat Morales. The Railway Consumers Cooperative, of which he was the manager, was "mysteriously" destroyed by a fire which caused a loss of $200,000. A group of Communist elements, especially trained in street fighting, was detailed to disrupt all the meetings that Morales was scheduled to address.

Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of the Railway Workers and Employers voted for Morales, but the ballot boxes were taken by the judicial police to their barracks for "safe keeping." They were all tampered with, with the result that the Communist-supported ticket was declared the winner.

Last year two representatives of the Confederation of Labor of Cuba visited Guatemala with the purpose of inviting an observer to the ICFTU convention in Stockholm. Detachments of police continually guarded the hotel where the Cubans were lodged, took down the names and addresses of all those who visited them and later, after the Cubans had gone home, all of the visitors were called to police headquarters and submitted to long and painful questioning. The Guatemalan observer who attended the Stockholm convention was arrested by the police upon his return home and was set free only after he signed a statement denouncing the ICFTU and its convention.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE National Union of Free Workers of Guatemala, which was organized last year, had its headquarters at 7a. Avenida Norte No. 49. Based on the principle of free, independent trade unionism, it opposed government domination and interference from political parties. It advocated a type of constructive trade unionism that was in open contrast with the destructive policy employed by the Communists. We began to organize unions of factory workers as well as agricultural laborers. From the capital city of Guatemala our influence began to spread all over the country.

In the month of January of this year, the Communists renewed their offensive against the UNTL by inviting us to take part in the second national convention of their CGTG. We refused because we knew that the convention would be dominated by the Communists from the very beginning.

Such a defiance aroused the Communists to a pitch of fury. On the morning of Jan. 25, 1954, a band of Communists, armed with machine guns, assaulted our headquarters, destroyed the furniture, burned the literature we had received from the ORIT and the AFL, stole what money they found in our safe, and arrested all the leaders who were present, including this writer.

We were tortured in the most barbarous fashion to make us confess that we were plotting with the international free trade union movement against the government of Guatemala. The reaction caused by our arrest was so strong that the government decided to settle our case by ordering deportation. As a result, this writer was sent to Mexico while Ramiro Aguilar, Enrique Coronado and Miguel Angel Quiroa were deported to Honduras.

Reds Ship Arms

The Communist Poland shipment of arms to Guatemala was regarded by U. S. State Department officials as a possible threat to the security of the Americas under the terms of the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. The matter was referred to Latin American officials.

Called 5/13 vm

No - have policy of not sending greetings to political organizations

M. S. NOVIK AL 5-4385

May 4, 1954

Ed:

Remember at our last conversation, I promised to send you the list of the group that are extending readings of the Liberal Party.

I knew Elmer Davis was in, but I didn't think there were so many others.

Please say Yes - - - - - Yes?

As ever,

Novik, M. S.

LIBERAL PARTY
OF NEW YORK STATE

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DAVID DUBINSKY

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LOUIS FISCHER

Executive Director
BEN DAVIDSON

160 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
LUXEMBURG 2-1100

May 3, 1954

Mr. Morris Novik
300 W. 23 St.
New York City

Dear Morris:

You mentioned to me in our last conversation that you would like to have a list of prominent individuals sending greetings to the Liberal Party on the occasion of its Tenth Anniversary Dinner in connection with getting Murrow's greetings.

Here is a group and it is only a part of what we have received: Senators Lehman, Paul Douglas, Kefauver, Murray (we expect the same from Humphrey and Morse), and former Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Mayor Clark of Philadelphia, (we also expect to receive greetings from Mayor Wagner), Professor James Shotwell, former Senator Frank Graham, Averell Harriman, National Co-Chairman of ADA - Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., President George Shuster of Hunter, Nathan Strauss.

Also George Meany, (we expect one from Walter Reuther who sent us one last year) James Carey - Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO, A. J. Hayes - President of the IAM.

Also Congressman, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Javits, Emanuel Celler, Rudolph Halley, Stanley Isaacs, Newbold Morris.

Also Elmer Davis, Barry Gray, Michael Straight, Bill Mauldin, Rev. Donald Harrington, Roger Baldwin, Charles Abrams, Helen Hall, George Hallett, Sidney Hook.

And it goes without saying from all of our state officers including individuals like Niebuhr, Counts, Childs as well as Berle, Dubinsky, Rose also Dr. Israel Goldstein, Professor William H. Kilpatrick. Also a certain person named Morris Novik.

In other words Murrow will find himself in very good company, one of the best cross sections of American liberal opinion.

We are anxious to get to print as soon as possible the editorial section of the Liberal Digest so that we would appreciate getting Murrow's o.k. For obvious reasons we do not want to mention a name unless it is 100% definite. In all the other cases we have asked that the enclosed card be signed. You can use your own judgment as to whether you want it to take that form.

M. S. NOVIK

Ed

For your info.
We won this battle
But there aren't too
many Norman Thomas to
work with.

W

NEWS from

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM, INC.

35 WEST 53 STREET NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK JUDSON 6-1132

AFFILIATED WITH

CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM

International Secretariat: Paris.

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PETER VIERECK
MAX YERGAN

For release:
SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1954, A.M.

N.B.C. TURNS DOWN FACTS FORUM

Rejection Revealed in Letter Exchange Between Cultural Freedom Group and General Sarnoff

The National Broadcasting Company has turned down the request of H.L. Hunt, Texas oil operator, for the placement of Facts Forum on that network. This was revealed today by the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, which released an exchange of letters on this subject between Norman Thomas, chairman of the A.C.C.F.'s administrative committee, and General Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America.

On April 23rd the press announced that Mr. Hunt, whose Facts Forums organization has five programs on radio and television, had asked N.B.C. to donate time for a new series of programs.

That same day, Mr. Thomas, acting for the cultural freedom group, sent a letter to General Sarnoff. It said, in part, "It is the belief of this committee and of others concerned with fair presentation of important issues that networks which donate time to someone who pays production costs or which sell time to an individual to stage a controversial program are violating proper principles of fair play and repudiating their responsibility for a balanced program. Nothing is simpler that for a man to put up a pretense of controversy by picking the opponents and making sure that one side is always the weaker. It is, I think, a serious violation of proper procedure that Mr. Hunt and his subordinates are already doing the equivalent of this on such a program as Reporters' Roundup on the Mutual radio network and on other stations.

"I do not believe that N.B.C. contemplates any such evasion of responsibility for proper balance and fair play," continued the Thomas letter. "I should, however, like a formal statement of your position which might be of great benefit in clarifying the whole American approach to fair discussion over the air."

On April 27th General Sarnoff replied, "The N.B.C. has consistently maintained the policy of retaining direct supervision and responsibility for the production of all programs of news, news analysis and commentary broadcasts over its facilities. There is no present intention to abandon that policy.

"I agree with you," continued the Sarnoff letter, "that broadcasters have a responsibility for proper programming balance and fair play and we hope that you agree that N.B.C. has faithfully discharged this responsibility. Such outstanding programs as 'The American Forum on the Air,' 'Meet the Press,' 'Youth Wants to Know,' and 'The Heart of the News,' which N.B.C. has broadcast over the years are, I think, fair illustrations of the efforts of N.B.C. in this direction."

— more —

After further discussions between Norman Thomas and General Sarnoff, the American Committee for Cultural Freedom today announced that "the position taken by General Sarnoff and N.B.C. seems to us proper and we commend it to all radio and television stations which want to encourage, as we do, fair and free discussion of controversial issues."

The American Committee for Cultural Freedom is an organization of 300 anti-totalitarian writers, artists, scientists and scholars. Its chairman is Professor Robert Gorham Davis, head of the English Department at Smith College.

# # #

Note to editors: For further information, please contact

American Committee for Cultural Freedom
35 West 53rd Street, New York 19, N.Y.
JUdson 6-1132

M. S. NOVIK

300 WEST 23rd STREET · ROOM 500 · NEW YORK 11, N. Y. · ALGONQUIN 5-4385

RADIO
CONSULTANT

Feb. 15, 1954

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave
New York

Dear Ed:

With all the talk about Italy, this is the first constructive idea that has come up in months. Maybe it will give you some ideas — anyhow, it's yours for what it's worth.

Sincerely,

The Machinist

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

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MR NORBIS NOVIK
500 BEEBD ST BM 500
NEW YORK 11 N Y

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Pause

Federal District Court at Chicago is expected to rule Thursday, Feb. 4, on the motion of railroad management seeking to prevent railroad unions from bargaining for a health and welfare plan and free passes. The Presidential Emergency Board has ruled that union arguments on these two key issues will be heard despite carrier attempts to gag the negotiations. After two weeks of hearings the Board has recessed until Feb. 15.

Taxes

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D, Minn.) and Rep. George M. Rhodes (D, Pa.) introduced bills last week to increase the personal Federal income tax exemption from $600 to $800.

Increase

Service department repairmen at the Boston branch of the Royal Typewriter Co. have won an increase of $8.50 per week, A. F. Silvers, business representative for I.A.M. District 38, reports. Their weekly rate, now $81, will go up to $82 on June 1.

Health

A survey just made by the Health Information Foundation shows that eight million families—16 per cent of all the families in the U. S.—went into debt last year as a result of serious illnesses. For more about America's health problem, see editorial on page 8.

Metalworkers Coming to Washington

Unions of 15 Countries Hunting New Strategy To Block Reds in Italy

FIFTY LEADERS of the International Metalworkers Federation, representing 7,000,000 workers in 15 Western democracies, will meet in Washington this month to devise new ways to combat alarming gains being made by Communist labor organizations in Italy, Rudy Faupl, I.A.M. International Representative, disclosed this week.

Faupl

At the same time, he reported, The I.M.F. Central Committee will attempt to develop a program to bring aid and assistance to the free trade unions of France.

The critical situation in Italy and the plight of working people of France are major subjects scheduled to come before the I.M.F. Central Committee and its Economic Commission when they meet in Washington beginning Feb. 27, Faupl told THE MACHINIST.

Five years ago the I.M.F. held its first meeting on American soil convening in the Council Room of the Machinists Building in Washington. At that time, the I.A.M. was the only American affiliate of the I.M.F.. Since then, however, both the CIO Auto Workers and the Steel Workers have also affiliated. All three unions will be hosts for the meeting.

I.A.M. President Al Hayes and Faupl will represent the Machinists Union at the week-long sessions. Both are members of the I.M.F. Central Committee.

In addition to considering recommendations on French and Italian Communist problems the delegates plan to review the administration of American aid programs to those two nations and other European countries.

Faupl said the delegates want to find out why European workers have not received more of the benefits from the American foreign aid programs.

Also to be discussed are full employment, tariff and employee welfare problems.

The Central Committee is scheduled to work out a program for the I.M.F.'s next convention, to be held in August in Switzerland.

Mr. Hayes will be one of the speakers at a dinner to be given for the delegates. AFL President George Meany, CIO President Walter Reuther and David McDonald, president of the Steelworkers, also have been invited to speak.

Attending the meetings will be union officers from: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the U. S. and West Germany.

Thanks to an IAM Member

Nashville Kids Get Own

AT NASHVILLE TENN., ... think that

diesel conversion program.

Phelps, who is also a member of the Nashville City Council

A Dream Walking

Reliable Observers Feel Sure Italy Won't Vote Communist Regime Into Power

By SYD STOGEL
Rome Correspondent AFL News-Reporter

ROME.—Italy is not going Communist. Although the Red movement is powerful and dangerous, competent observers here say it will be almost a miracle if the Italians should become the first free people to vote a Communist regime into power.

First of all, the Reds have reached the apex of their influence and it is considered doubtful they can ever duplicate the success they enjoyed in the last election. Thanks to an extremely crafty and most powerful election campaign hitherto unmatched in intensity, in which social reforms were highlighted and Communism completely eliminated from their program, the Reds were able to induce 9½ million people to vote for them last June. Most of these votes, however, were cast for urgently-needed social and economic reforms and not for a Communist dictatorship.

The real issue of the last election was definitely not Communism but was the so-called "post-war dictatorship" of the Christian Democrat Party which, under Alcide de Gasperi, guided the nation through eight years of stable government since the war. The Catholic Party "dictatorship" issue was a Communist-created propaganda theme which all opposition parties quickly adopted to gang up against the moderate Christian Democrat group.

As the object of a bitter and concentrated attack by both the left and the right, it is no wonder that the Christian Democrats lost ground last June. But even so, the Catholic Party today is still the largest political group in the country and the only one capable of stopping the Communists.

At this point it is interesting to note that the Christian Democrats and their allies were able to win almost 62 percent of the total vote in the 1948 election, when Communism was the main issue. The Reds, on the other hand, could muster only 31 percent of the vote, even though they ran under false colors, their ballots being emblazoned with portraits of the national hero, Giuseppe Garibaldi.

ITALIANS consider it strange that Americans should be so alarmed over the fact that the Reds received 35 percent of the vote last June. The U. S., they say, never before indicated so much concern over Italian Communist strength, even in 1946, when the Reds held important government posts and were the strongest single political group in the country. In the 1946 Constituent Assembly election, it will be recalled, the Reds got 41.4 percent of the total vote. In the same election the Christian Democrats polled 35.2 percent of the vote. Last June they increased their percentage to 40.08 percent.

There is, of course, considerable cause for concern when, in a Catholic stronghold like Italy, one-third of the voting population casts its lot with Communism. Obviously, something is radically wrong and unless immediate corrective steps are taken, Italian democracy may finally succumb to the totalitarian pressure and tumble into the Soviet camp.

Seasoned political observers in Rome are in complete agreement with the veteran labor leader, Giulio Pastore, that "the ultimate success of the anti-Communist campaign in Italy depends on a bold policy of social reform." As long as this country suffers from chronic unemployment, low living standards and widespread misery it will be impossible to eliminate the Red menace.

Reforms are needed and needed vitally. Housing, for example, has been one of Italy's most urgent needs since the war, in which 6 million dwellings were destroyed. A Parliamentary Committee recently disclosed that 22 percent of the population live in caves, huts, shacks or similar improper housing. Can these people be blamed for believing Communist demagogy?

Land reform, too, is an urgent need. The Christian Democratic land reclamation measures are being executed much too slowly and must be speeded up. It is significant that last June's election demonstrated the Communists were unable to make any gains in those areas where land reform projects were seriously undertaken.

WHILE a vigorous social reform will do much to win back the millions who have been fooled by leftist propaganda, by now it is clear that the government must also take firm steps to fight Communist political agitation and economic sabotage, especially in the labor movement. Experts here are in agreement as to why the right made such large gains in the last election at the expense of the Christian Democrats. Millions of anti-Red voters hoped the rightist parties would do what the Christian Democrats have failed to do—to eradicate the grave Communist menace.

The rise in Red strength in Italy is, of course, a bitter pill for Americans to swallow. Obviously, the $3½ billion of aid granted to Italy since the war has not achieved one of its major aims, that of throttling Communism here. The Russians, on the other hand, seem to have been more successful with the money they have poured into Italy. The millions Moscow has spent here have all gone directly to the Italian Communist Party, which appears to have made good use of the money.

Although the Red - dominated CGIL is still the largest labor group in the country, during the past two years the Communists have scored gains on all sectors except in the labor movement. In the trade union field, actually, the Communists have steadily lost ground. Washington should take note of this fact in planning foreign policy.

Oberlin, Dick
1-C-2

OCTOBER 19, 1954

MR. DICK OBERLIN
DIRECTOR OF NEWS
WHAS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

RAYMOND SWING WILL BE IN YOUR AREA ON OCTOBER 23 and 24 MAKING ELECTION SURVEY ON MY BEHALF. WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY HELP OR ADVICE YOU MAY GIVE HIM.

BEST REGARDS,

ED MURROW

Oberlin, Richard

Memo from:

RICHARD OBERLIN

No Ans.

Dear Ed:

Adele and I thoroughly enjoyed the few minutes of shop talk we sandwiched between your many admirers last Saturday. We both were sorry we couldn't pull of to a quiet corner somewhere and really swap ideas.

You probably have a copy of the Sunday C-J. I'm sending the enclosed on the off chance that you don't--or that you can use another.

Very best regards

Dick

FINANCIAL REVIEW AND BUSINESS OUTLOOK
Pages 14-15, Section 3

The Courier-Journal

TROUBLE SPOTS SOUTH OF BORDER
Page 3, Section 3

VOL. 201. NO. 23 ******* Associated Press and Wirephoto LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1955 New York Times Service, United Press 124 PAGES 15 CENTS

Ike Seeks Authority To Plan, Hold Formosa Defense Line; Task Force Leaves Manila

U. S. Admiral Rejoins 7th Fleet

By The Associated Press

Taipeh, Formosa, Jan. 23 (Sunday).—Departure of a task force of three United States aircraft carriers with destroyers from Manila and the sudden sailing of the United States Seventh Fleet flagship from Hong Kong added fuel today to the fires of speculation on Formosan strategy.

But it was apparent here that Nationalist opinion is stiffening against any idea of quitting the bomb-battered Tachens and other outpost islands without a fight.

First official comment from the admittedly disturbed Philippines also favored defense of the outposts against Red Chinese invaders.

Evacuation Plan Reported

Recent reports that U. S. warships might have to help evacuate Chiang's troops from some outpost islands, such as the 20,000 in the Tachens, served to focus interest on the warship movements.

Three 33,000-ton carriers—Essex, Yorktown, and Kearsarge—headed north from the Philippines Friday. At Pearl Harbor, a high Navy official said at least 12 destroyers presumably accompanied them.

The official, Rear Admiral Herbert Hopwood, chief of staff for the commander in chief, Pacific, insisted that the movement of the task force was a "normal thing," a routine training exercise.

Vice-Admiral Alfred M. Pride, whose Seventh Fleet is committed to defend Formosa and the Pescadores, sailed unexpectedly from Hong Kong Saturday on his flagship, the cruiser Helena, presumably for the Formosa Strait.

Was on Recreation Cruise

The Helena was on a recreational cruise with other U. S. warships and had been scheduled to remain there until Tuesday. The admiral's flagship departed abruptly—and alone.

Nationalist officials said Saturday that plans were afoot to remove noncombatants from the Tachens, menaced further by Red conquest of Yikiangshan only eight miles to the north. Some sources said the evacuation had already started, but this could not be confirmed officially.

It seemed in Taipeh that the United States would have to exercise a great deal of influence if it secured Chiang's agreement to any withdrawal of his troops from that area 200 miles north of Formosa. Chiang's military advisers were reported ready to press against any such withdrawal.

U. S. Advisers Left Island

It was disclosed that a U. S. observer team of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in Formosa left the Tachens in an

Column 7, back page, this section

Associated Press Wirephoto Map

CHINA CIVIL WAR GETS HOTTER . . . Map illustrates activity along China coastal area with the departure of a United States carrier task force, ship symbol, from Manila Bay and the sailing of the Seventh Fleet flagship from Hong Kong, underlined. Ships of the Seventh Fleet patrolled, broken line, the Formosa Strait as Nationalist bombers from Formosa bases attacked Red Chinese invaders of Yikiangshan and hit Communist shipping around the Tachens and Toumen islands off China Coast.

Special Message Set Tomorrow

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Eisenhower will ask Congress in an extraordinary message Monday to support his plans for drawing a defense line in the Formosa area and holding it against Communist aggression.

The White House announced the move today but gave no details. Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the message will "clarify the purposes and application of United States policy in relation to the security of Formosa and ask for the support thereof by the Congress."

House Republican leader Martin of Massachusetts said in advance of the formal announcement that he understood Eisenhower would ask authority to define and hold a line of United States defenses in the Far East.

'Wants A United Front'

Martin said he felt Eisenhower already has all the powers he needs, "but he wants the support of Congress so the world will know that in the defense of that area, America stands united."

Both Martin and Senate Republican leader Knowland of California, who also discussed the message with Eisenhower, said they assured him of strong Congressional support. Speaker Rayburn (D., Tex.) indicated that the House would act almost immediately. He advised all members to be present "not later than Tuesday."

It was considered significant that Knowland, who has been pushing for a stronger policy in the Far East than the Administration deems advisable, swung into line behind the Eisenhower move.

Knowland Camp Is Impressed

Knowland and others of his school of thought were evidently impressed that the Government was moving to serve notice on all the world that, come what may, it is determined to keep Formosa, the Pescadores, and areas vital to their defense out of the hands of the Communists.

However, implicit in the situation is another aspect which holds no great appeal to all-out backers of the Chinese Nationalist cause. This is that the Administration is apparently seeking power to regroup the defense forces in the Formosa area and in the process, to abandon some islands off the Red China Coast if that is deemed necessary; thus perhaps making it more difficult for the Nationalists to raid the Red-held mainland.

May Surrender Tachens

This could mean, for example, partial or complete evacuation of the Tachen Islands if military developments dictate. However, Administration officials contend that any regrouping that took place would strengthen the de-

Column 5, back page, this section

Our Freedom Must Live, Ed Murrow Tells Jaycees

He Says Concern Over Security Causes Pitfall

By BEN REEVES

In our present concern for safety and security, we must see to it that freedom, too, is kept alive.

That, Edward R. Murrow said here last night, is the gravest challenge of our time.

The Columbia Broadcasting System news analyst and commentator had some ideas about freedom, too.

"Freedom is not to be bought in the bargain basement — nor for a lump sum. It must be paid for and argued about by each succeeding generation.

Remarks Made at Dinner

"Freedom may be hammered to death on the anvil of war, or it may be nibbled away, or wither from neglect, or come to be regarded as a luxury we can't afford," he said.

Murrow's comments were made at a dinner in the Jefferson County Armory honoring the "10 outstanding young men of 1954," chosen by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

One of the pitfalls into which freedom may fall, he said, is our thinking that any national or world emergency justifies putting our traditional liberties in moth balls.

Freedom Called Only Safety

There has been more acquiescence in that kind of thinking than is healthy for us as a nation, Murrow said.

"Too many people have mistakenly thought it was necessary to be undemocratic in dealing with the emergency.

But, in the Cold War, there is no safety whatever unless we remain free.

"Democracy is our one chance of survival. For if we emerge from the long crisis undevastated by war, but no longer free, we have but chosen the cheapest and least heroic way to give tyranny the victory."

Defends Right to Dissent

Murrow defended the right to dissent as basic to a democratic society.

He said that, in time of war, a democracy can decide not to be completely democratic and place certain restraints on dissent. But it expects those restraints to be removed when the war is over, he said.

"The test of validity in reducing freedom is not simply danger, it is the immediacy of danger."

These days, all curbs on freedom are justified or excused on the ground that we are in a cold war, and that our survival is just as much at stake as if we were in a hot one, he said.

Wants Justice of Courts

Murrow said he does not believe the national danger so acute that persons accused of disloyalty should be denied the justice of the courts.

"I do not refer to those who have been placed behind prison bars after a trial, but to those who have been branded and stigmatized as with a hot iron without a trial."

Murrow said that if an atmosphere is created in which dissent and individual thinking are penalized, the tendency of the citizens will be to keep quiet. That would lead to a static society in which democracy cannot thrive, he added.

Some persons are now asking that democracy be made dormant, he said.

Says Freedom Must Survive

"But we must realize that democracy can not be kept alive by putting it to sleep. . . . One freedom that does not make sense, even in a cold war, is the freedom to reduce freedom."

Murrow said freedom must survive in the United States or it will not survive anywhere "on this minor planet."

"Our strength lies not alone in our armaments. We must have moral grounds upon which to stand and fight, if fight we must."

The noted C.B.S. commentator was introduced by Barry Bingham, editor of The Courier-Journal, who termed him "a man of courage and intelligence, who knows how to use his courage intelligently."

About 1,700 persons sat at banquet tables on a floor that only

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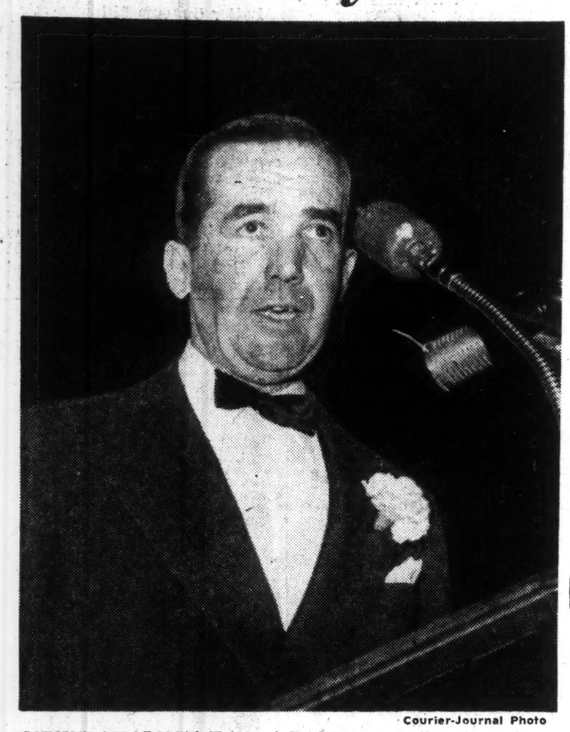

Courier-Journal Photo

NEWS ANALYST Edward R. Murrow talks about freedom as he addresses some 1,700 Jaycees and guests at a Jefferson County Armory dinner honoring the "10 outstanding young men of 1954."

Veto Certain On Tax Cuts, Reed States

Republican Raps Reported Drive By Democrats

By The Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 22.—Representative Reed said today the Democrats face a certain presidential veto if they carry through reported plans for a tax cut in 1955.

The New York Republican, who waged a notable but losing battle for tax cuts early in the Eisenhower Administration, denounced as "political jockeying" Democratic talk of tax reductions this year in the face of President Eisenhower's call for no further change in the nation's tax structure before 1956.

The veteran lawmaker, senior Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee and its chairman in the last Congress, blasted talk of tax reductions now as "an act of unpardonable irresponsibility."

Drive for Cuts Reported

His remarks came in the wake of reports that Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee were considering running a general tax cut through Congress this year, instead of following the President's lead to put off any changes until 1956, an election year.

In his budget message to Congress, Eisenhower not only recommended against any further reduction in tax revenues but also called for another year's extension of existing excise and corporation tax rates which are due to drop April 1.

"I hope that tax reductions will be justified next year," the President said, but he declared that for the present "we must keep our existing revenues intact."

Says Opposition Will Form

Reed said in a statement that if Democrats "persist in their attempts to scuttle the Administration's tax program, they will run into determined opposition from Republicans and many Democrats who place the fiscal solvency of the nation above political jockeying."

"Furthermore," Reed said, "if successful, they will run into a certain presidential veto and there are sufficient votes in both houses of Congress to defeat such irresponsible legislation."

Reed accused "certain Democrats, for political purposes," of hoping to embarrass the President. He said they would only embarrass themselves by pushing through their own program.

Hits Democratic Years

Reviewing the tax overhaul performed by the last Congress, Reed said the Eisenhower Administration had every reason to be proud of its efforts in behalf of taxpayers who, he said, "received no consideration under previous administrations during a 20-year period."

"The New Deal and Fair Deal were constantly riding on the taxpayer's back," Reed said. "That trend has now been reversed.

"We have given and will give further tax cuts when the fiscal situation of our country permits. You have the President's word for it. You have my word for it.

Reed Lost 1953 Fights

"To ignore the Government's need for revenue to support a strong military and civilian establishment, as some Democrats are apparently suggesting, is an act of unpardonable irresponsibility."

In 1953 Reed fought for elimination of the excess-profits tax on corporations, which the Administration wanted continued, and for a cut in personal-income taxes, which the Administration said the country could not afford. He lost on both counts.

Later the excess-profits tax was dropped and an income-tax cut took effect.

K.E.A. Won't Support Sales Tax, Candidates

Educators Decide To Campaign Only for Pledges By Political Leaders of Funds for Foundation

Kentucky Education Association leaders yesterday decided to stick with K.E.A. policy of not allying the group with specific political candidates.

Nor will the K.E.A. endorse a sales tax or other specific tax proposal aimed at getting more State money for education.

However, the leaders agreed, a vigorous campaign will be waged to get the support of political leaders and lawmakers for the K.E.A. program.

Core of the program is financial support for Kentucky's new minimum foundation program for education.

'Somebody Will Symbolize It'

"If we get our program moving, somebody will symbolize it, don't worry about that," said Dr. Adron Doran, president of Morehead College and former speaker of the State House of Representatives.

K.E.A. directors, planning-board members, and leaders of K.E.A.'s 11 district associations met at the Brown Hotel Friday and yesterday. Purpose was to plan a campaign to get widespread support for financing the program.

The 1954 General Assembly enacted the foundation program, which aims at providing a minimum level for all Kentucky school children in housing, transportation, and instruction.

But $17,600,000 more a year would be needed to finance the program fully at the present time.

Discussion Lively

Whether K.E.A. leaders should commit themselves on how they proposed to raise the extra money provoked lively discussion at yesterday's session.

Porter Hopkins, Somerset, a K.E.A. director, warned during the meeting that "You'll be asked, 'Are you in favor of a sales tax or are you 'agin' it?' "

He indicated he was not suggesting that the K.E.A. change its policy, but that the subject might stand examination.

Dr. Warner M. Willey, Bowling

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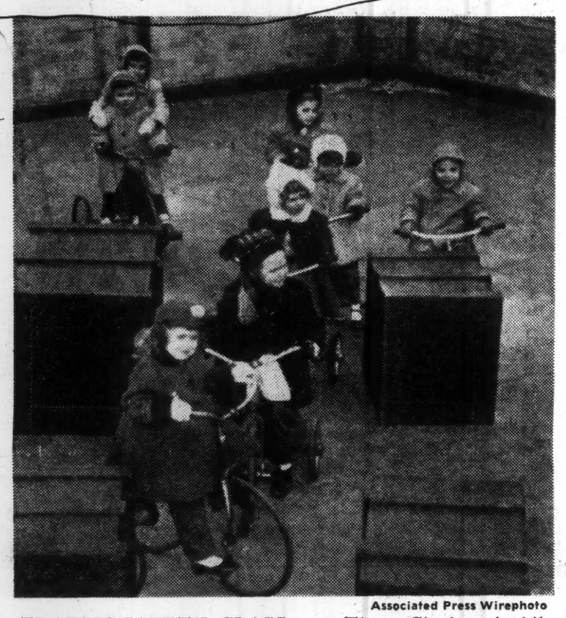


Associated Press Wirephoto

TRAFFIC-SAFETY CLASS . . . These Cincinnati children, using tricycles as automobiles, are learning traffic safety and the "feel of the wheel" at a nursery school.

Tricycles Tangle

Nursery-School Children Being Taught Safe Driving

By The Associated Press

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Two University of Cincinnati child-development experts aren't so sure that "it's never too late to learn," but they insist it's never too early to learn.

With that in mind, they're teaching 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old toddlers at the U. C. College of Home Economics nursery school how to drive.

But don't get alarmed. The children aren't being put behind the steering wheel of an automobile. The teaching is being done with blocks, chairs, and tricycles. The teachers are Dr. Ruth Highberger and Mrs. Martha Ransohoff.

The "Speeders" Are Warned

During the play periods, the youngsters ride their tricycles and there are the usual tangles.

"You upset because you were going too fast," the "speeders" are warned and the instructor points out that other persons have rights of way and the "driver" must be aware of them.

In the schoolroom the children arrange blocks or chairs to form make-believe buses or passenger automobiles and they are taught how to stand up and how to behave otherwise in an automobile.

"Automobile safety is just horse sense," says Mrs. Ransohoff. "Parents already know these things, but it is always good to think about them again. It is important to remember that parents' driving habits, their attitude toward other drivers and the law are carefully observed and imitated by the children."

Dr. Highberger said the children are told they can pretend to be driving a car, but they are warned that the actual driving—touching the steering wheel or the gear shift—is an adult responsibility.

"You just cannot wait until they start driving to teach safe driving," Mrs. Ransohoff declared. "Children understand at an early age and they enjoy it then."

Crash Kills 3 Knox Men On Dixie

2 Others Are Hurt As Car Hits Truck

Three Fort Knox soldiers were killed and two others were injured yesterday when their car struck the rear of a truck-trailer on Dixie Highway in Muldraugh, Ky.

State Trooper H. R. Vierkant said the truck was making a U-turn from north to south in the four-lane highway. The car was headed toward Louisville in the inner lane. The car struck the trailer and most of the car's left side was ripped off, Vierkant said.

The dead were identified as Frank E. Holmes, 28, driver of the car; Jack McCullogh, 23, and Lee Murphy, 24.

One Is In Hospital

Warren Poole, 22, was admitted to Brick Hospital at Fort Knox with internal injuries. Earl Gates, Jr., was treated there for minor injuries.

The driver of the truck Billy J. Mitchell, Rainsville, Ala., was not injured.

The accident occurred shortly before 6 p.m.

Witnesses told State police that the soldiers' car struck some gasoline pumps at a nearby service station after hitting the trailer. The car left the road and stopped in a field about 150 yards from the scene of the accident.

Says He Saw No Cars

Mitchell told police that he had pulled off the side of the road and parked to get a haircut. He said he saw no cars coming when he started to make the U-turn to resume his southward journey.

Mitchell said only two or three feet of the trailer was in the northbound lane when the car struck it.

Gates told police that the car was hurrying to Louisville so that one of the soldiers might catch a train there.

State police filed no charges in the accident.

Conservatives Retain Seat In By-election

Orpington, England, Jan. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Conservative Party today retained its parliamentary seat in a special by-election here.

Conservative W.D.M. Sumner polled 20,082 votes to gain a majority of 9,656 over Laborite R. D. Vaughan Williams. Sumner fills the vacancy left by the death of Sir Waldron Smithers.

110-Year-Old Turk Looking for A Wife

Istanbul, Turkey, Jan. 22 (AP)—Turkish newspapers reported today that Ibrahim Ongan, 110 years old and a widower for 40 years, is looking for another wife.

The reports said Ongan has promised a wagonload of oranges to anyone who finds him a bride.

Going Down

Furnished by The U. S. Weather Bureau

KENTUCKY—Partly cloudy and somewhat colder. Highest 32 to 36 Sunday. Fair and continued rather cold Sunday night and Monday.

TENNESSEE—Fair and a little colder. Highest 34 to 42 Sunday. Monday some cloudiness, little change in temperature.

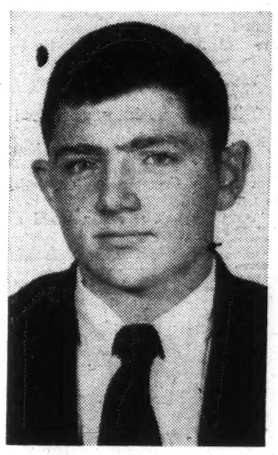
INDIANA—Partly cloudy and somewhat colder Sunday, a few snow flurries in extreme north. Monday cloudy and not quite so cold, snow likely in south portion.

Standiford Field Readings

7 A.M.	32	1 P.M.	40	7 P.M.	31
8 A.M.	34	2 P.M.	36	8 P.M.	31
9 A.M.	36	3 P.M.	34	9 P.M.	29
10 A.M.	37	4 P.M.	32	10 P.M.	28
11 A.M.	40	5 P.M.	32	11 P.M.	27
12 M.	40	6 P.M.	31	12 P.M.	27

Year Ago: High, 32; low, 23.
Sun: Rises, 6:54; sets, 4:56.
Weather map is on Page 27.

BETTY LOU BURTON
Olive Hill girl the winner



CHARLES M. CUTSHAW
Great Crossing boy is second

EULA RAY SWEAZY
Gravel Switch entrant third

Male Trips Up Adair County

Male High School upset unbeaten Adair Countl, 53 to 51, last night to win the Louisville Invitational Tournament at Male Gym. Adair went into the game a favorite because of 20 straight victories this season.

The University of Kentucky disposed of Tennessee, 84 to 66, at Knoxville.

Morehead and Furman got into adding-machine figures, with Morehead piling up 130 points to Furman's 117, possibly a record for college basketball totals. Darrell Floyd, the nation's leading scorer, got 67 for Furman.

Other scores and details are in the sports section.

Olive Hill Girl Wins Soil Essay Test

Gets $100 Bond For Her Report On Conservation

A 14-year-old Olive Hill High School freshman has been named state winner in the 11th annual Soil Conservation Essay Contest.

Betty Lou Burton, of Olive Hill, will receive a $100 United States Savings Bond for her entry "How Water Conservation Benefits My Community." Her essay was judged best of more than 13,000 entries from 115 soil-conservation districts. Contest prizes total $3,225.

Charles M. Cutshaw, Georgetown Route 1, will receive a $50 bond, and Eula Ray Sweazy, Gravel Switch, a $25 bond.

Announcement of the winner and runners-up was made by Barry Bingham, president of The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, and WHAS.; Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction, and Augustus Threlkeld, president of the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

Get Trip to Louisville

The contest was sponsored by the newspapers and radio-television station in co-operation with the conservation group and the State Department of Education.

In addition to the bonds, the three winners will receive expense-paid trips to Louisville to attend the farm-awards luncheon February 12. Here they will meet with winners in thre other contests in the farm incentive program of the newspapers and radio-television station.

Miss Burton is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burton. She is a member of the Future Homemakers of America Club and won first place in the Carter County Cancer Essay Contest in 1953 and 1954. She was runner-up in her county in the 1953 Soil Conservation Essay Contest.

In her essay she said that proper water conservation helps to prevent floods and water pollution and to provide water power, to replenish or conserve moisture and plant nutrients in the soil, and thereby to benefit the entire community.

She said that watershed protection "benefits both the individual and the community because it recognizes the relationship of each piece of land to all the others and applies to each piece of land those practices needed to prevent erosion and make the soil absorb more water.

"Most of the damage in smaller areas," she wrote, "is caused from frequent small floods that start on the uplands and in tributaries. They become larger as they flow downstream damaging livestock, land, crops, and roads. Watershed-protection programs will reduce or completely elim-

Column 4, back page, this section

K.E.A. Won't Support Sales Tax, Candidates

Continued from First Page

Green, said "I don't believe we can go much longer without spelling it out in terms of dollars." He said a sales tax in Tennessee had raised several million dollars for education.

Butler Thinks It's Unwise

But Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction, said he didn't think it wise to hitch K.E.A.'s wagon to any form of financing.

"Is it wise to endorse a sales tax when you don't have a horse running?" he asked.

He referred to reports that John Young Brown, Lexington, has considered seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor on a sales-tax platform.

Butler told a reporter later he thought that only Court of Appeals Judge Bert T. Combs and former Governor A. B. Chandler—both announced candidates—would seek the Democratic nomination.

Both Probably Oppose It

Both are presumably opposed to a sales tax. And Butler said he thought both would endorse the K.E.A. program.

Dr. Lyman V. Ginger, Lexington, K.E.A. president, commented: "We do not want to be allied with a candidate for the governor's race, the lieutenant governor's race, or another candidate's race. We're talking about an improved program of education for Kentucky."

Dr. Ginger added that the Legislative Research Commission is conducting a large-scale study of Kentucky's tax structure and of possible untapped sources of revenue. This study may furnish the General Assembly with answers as to "where to get the money," he said.

Timetable Committee Named

A three-member committee was appointed to adopt a general timetable of actions to be followed in the next few months by K.E.A. district organizations.

Suggestions to promote the program included setting up speakers' bureaus, supporting a school speaking contest proposed by the Kentucky Bankers Association, drawing up catchy slogans, getting endorsements from civic clubs, and inviting General Assembly candidates to express their views on the program.

P.-T.A. Backs Action

Members of the special committee, appointed by Carlos Oakley, K.E.A. first vice-president, were Dr. N. B. McMillian and Mrs. Carolyn Bergmann, both of Louisville, and Mrs. James G. Sheehan, Danville.

Mrs. Sheehan, as immediate past president of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Ralph Fontaine, Kentucky Bankers Association executive secretary, offered their organizations' support of the K.E.A. program in talks Friday night.

Courier-Journal Photo

THE TEN OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN of 1954, chosen by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, have top places at the three-tier banquet table in the Jefferson County Armory. Jaycee officials and honor guests fill the other two tiers. James Rice, president of the Louisville Junior Chamber of Commerce, is speaking.

U. S. Navy Movements Feed Formosa Rumors

Continued from First Page

armed motorized craft Thursday—the day the Nationalists said the invading Reds wiped out the last resistance on Yikiangshan.

ationalist Premier O. K. Yui told newsmen Saturday his Government "firmly opposed" any idea of withdrawing from the Tachens. He said so far he had not heard of any such proposal officially.

At Manila Saturday, Carlos P Garcia, Vice-President and Secretary of Philippines Foreign Affairs, said the United States should help defend smaller islands such as the Tachens.

'Should Protect Tachens'

"We should take steps to defend the Tachens and similar islands to protect Formosa," he told a press conference.

"Formosa, if ultimately taken, is the gateway to the Philippines. If Formosa is taken, we should get ready for something to happen here."

A top foreign-affairs adviser to President Ramon Magsaysay said the reported possibility of a cease-fire between Nationalist and Red China was "disturbing" to the Philippines.

In Taipeh, a Nationalist official who refused to be quoted by name said:

"A cease-fire would be another Marshall mission. The only people who would benefit would be the Chinese Communists."

His reference was to the postwar mission of General George C. Marshall who tried to bring about a truce between Chiang and the Reds.

Yikiangshan Bombed

Nationalist warplanes bombed Yikiangshan Friday night and Saturday for the first time since its 720 guerrilla defenders were defeated by a Red invading force of an estimated 5,000 Marines and infantrymen. The raiding planes ran into antiaircraft fire.

Nationalist Air Force Headquarters also reported damaging Red shipping 16 miles southwest and 13 miles northwest of the Tachens.

The Tachens were under an air-raid alarm Saturday as eight Russian-built MIG-15 jets and 12 propeller-driven Red fighters roared over the area. The defense Ministry did not report any attacks on the Tachens by the raiders.

Shhhh!

Man Sleeps On as Train Passes Right Over Him

Puyallup, Wash., Jan. 22 (U.P.)—They say even a freight train can't wake D. C. McCoskey of Puyallup when he decides to take a nap—and today he proved it.

Puyallup police said the 56-year-old McCoskey told them he grew tired on his way home last night and lay down to rest a bit. His resting spot happened to be between the railway tracks that run through here.

A freight train came along this morning and engineer Fred Moser didn't see the sleeping man until the engine was practically over him. The engine and 30 cars passed over McCoskey before Moser got the train stopped.

Trainmen rushed to McCoskey, expecting the worst. But all McCoskey—who was still sound asleep—suffered was two small cuts. He told police he didn't remember a thing.

Freedom Must Live, Murrow Tells Jaycees

Continued from First Page

24 hours earlier had been the scene of a basketball game. A three-tiered speakers' table rising on the west side of the building dominated row on row of white tables.

Sitting at the highest table were the persons the big event was all about—the 10 outstanding young men.

LaMar Buckner, Ogden, Utah, national president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, called them down, one at a time, to present the Jaycees' distinguished-service-award plaques for 1954.

Yeager Came First

First came Maj. Charles E. Yeager, the Air Force test pilot who first broke the sound barrier. He said he accepted the award "on behalf of all the fellows in our services who stick their necks out a little bit just for devotion to duty."

Next came Dr. William A. Spencer, the Houston, Tex., physician whose research in polio rehabilitation has helped hundreds. He said the award was in recognition of his profession's constant search for scientific knowledge to benefit all men.

Dr. Frank A. Rose—only Kentuckian on the list—president of Transylvania College, Lexington, received his award, he said, as a recognition for the work and help of his staff, his faculty, and his friends.

Says Athletics Recognized

Hamilton F. Richardson came next. The 21-year-old Tulane University law student and Davis Cup tennis player from Baton Rouge, La., said he felt the award to him as a recognition "of the vital part athletics play in the American way of life."

Dr. Wendell Phillips, Concord, Cal., explorer of some of the world's more remote places, accepted his award as "a recognition to explorers all over the world."

The Kansas City, Kan., painter and sculptor, Arthur M. Kraft, made his acceptance short. "I try to communicate with people with the brush and chisel," he said, shyly.

Investigator Honored

Robert F. Kennedy said his award could properly go to the staff of all Congressional investigating committees, who are doing yeoman service to the nation. Kennedy, from Boston, is chief counsel to the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigation.

The other scientist on the list, Dr. J. Herbert Hollomon, Schenectady, a research metallurgist, said he was faintly confused. "I don't understand how the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce found its way into the woodwork and picked me," he said.

Lieutenant Governor Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina said he owed his award to his family and his friends. "No one pulls himself up by his own bootstraps," he said.

Brennan Was Last

The last on the list was Terence P. Brennan, the 28-year-old head football coach at the University of Notre Dame. He said his acceptance speech was "the oratorical equivalent of a blocked punt."

"You are not honoring me," he said. "You are honoring all athletic coaches."

The 10 were selected from hundreds of nominees by a panel of judges selected by the National Jaycee organization.

More than 2,000 members of the organization, from all 48 states and Hawaii, were in Louisville attending the dinner and the accompanying events.

Olive Hill Girl Wins Contest With Essay

Continued from First Page

inate these damages in small watersheds."

Cutshaw wrote in his 2d-place essay that good crop and livestock production depends on conserving and building up the soil.

He is junior-class president and F.F.A. president at Great Crossing High School as well as editor of his school paper. In 1953 he placed first in Scott County in the Soil Conservation Essay Contest. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Cutshaw.

The third-place winner, Miss Sweazy, said she became interested in soil conservation by watching her father and other farmers in her area care for their land. She is an active 4-H Club member and her entry placed first in the Marion County and district beef competition last fall. She attends Lebanon High School and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sweazy.

Open to All Students

The essay contest is open to regularly enrolled grade- or high-school students in Kentucky. The writer of the best essay in each school receives a certificate of merit signed by the contest sponsor and the principal of the school.

Floyd County led the state by submitting a high total of 1,685 essays for judging. Other soil-conservation districts with a large number of entries include Letcher, 836; Caldwell, 777; Monroe, 564; Laurel, 517, and Grant, 510.

Awards of a $25 Savings Bond and a certificate of achievement go to the winner in each district where at least five essays were written. Runners-up in each district also receive a certificate.

Winners of $25 awards listed by soil-conservation districts are:

Adair—Brenda Woody, Columbia; Allen—Bernis Woodward, Scottsville; Anderson—Wayne McGuffey, Lawrenceburg Route 2; Bath—Emery Vernon Goodpaster, Owingsville Route 3; Bell—Carolyn Faye Weibel, Beverly; Boone—Carole Fogg, Florence Route 1; Bourbon—Robert W. Megibben, Paris Route 1.

Boyd—Bill Compton, Rush Route 1; Boyle—Carolyn Marshall, Danville; Bracken—Julia Mae Clos, Bradford Route 1; Breathitt — Richard Laxton, Evanston; Bullitt—Patsy Lee Logsdon, West Point Route 1; Butler—Cluster Belcher, Rochester; Caldwell — James S. Hayes, Cobb Route 1; Calloway—Betsy Howton, Murray.

Campbell—Imogene Schneider, Alexandria; Carlisle—Albert Ralston Meece, Cunningham; Carroll—Linda Tilley, Milton Route 1; Carter—Wayne Clark, Soldier; Casey—Howard Murphy, Liberty Route 2; Christian—Billy Dew, Hopkinsville Route 7; Clark—Nelson McCall, Lexington Route 7; Clay—Carlo Wagers, Creekville; Crittenden—Donna Dale Alderdice, Marion.

Cumberland—Elizabeth Alexander, Marrowbone; Daviess—R. C. Trunnell, Utica, Route 2; Edmonson—Ben Tunks, Brownsville; Elliott—Delbert Lewis, Sandy Hook Route 1; Estill—Laura Louise Tuttle, Irvine Route 1; Fayette—Dudley B. Sisk, Wilson Downing Rd., Lexington; Fleming—Ralph Gillum, Flemingsburg, Route 1; Floyd—Minnie Evelyn Martin, Mousie; Franklin—Thomas Judy, Frankfort Route 9.

Fulton—Betty Ruth Parker, Hickman Route 3; Garrard—Patsy Ford Speaks, Lancaster Route 1; Grant—Fay Gibson, Crittenden; Graves—Jerry Vest, Mayfield Route 3; Green—Forrest W. Kelly, Greensburg Route 1; Greenup—Robert Lewis Baker, Greenup; Hancock—Carl R. Remington, Hawesville Route 1; Hardin—Dean Wilmoth, Cecilia; Harlan—Mary Nell Wilson, Benham.

Harrison—Wiley Van Doren, Cynthiana Route 1; Hart—Connie Belle Baird, Munfordville; Henderson—Philip Alexander Trigg, Corydon; Hickman—Jerry Featherstone, Clinton Route 3; Hopkins—William Brinkley, Madisonville Route 4; Jackson—John Rierring, Annville; Jefferson—Buddy Roman, Lovers Lane, Fern Creek Route 1.

Jessamine—Harley Veal, Nicholasville Route 3; Johnson—Cecil Frazier, Elna; Kenton—Tom Stephenson, Crittenden; Knott—Kenneth Barnett, Cordia; Knox—Jimmy Delano Partin, Barbourville Route 2; Larue—Barnie Hornback, Upton; Laurel—Ronald Napier, London Route 4.

Lawrence—Evelyn Stevens, Blaine; Lee—James Howell, Crystal; Leslie—Nancy Etta Farmer Stinnett; Letcher—Shirley Adams, Jeremiah; Lewis—Rodney Poynter, Vanceburg; Lincoln—Betty Joe Faulkner, Waynesburg Route 1; Livingston—Bobby J. Gourieux, Tiline.

North Logan—Bob Franklin, Lewisburg Route 4; South Logan—Delbert Brigance, Russellville Route 4; Lyon—Rosemary Litchfield, Eddyville; McCracken—Charles Chumbler, Kevil Route 3; McCreary—Nathan Nevels, Wiborg; McLean—LaDon Yewell, Island—Madison—Winford Starnes, Richmond Route 1.

Magoffin — Helen Frances Fletcher, Royalton; Marion—Edward O'Daniel, Lebanon Route 2; Marshall—Jerry Wayne Wyatt, Benton Route 4; Martin—Ruth Crum, Beauty; Mason—Teddy Wilson, Germantown Route 1; Meade—Marion Dobbs, Flexon Route 1; Menifee—Ronald Perry, Meriba; Mercer—Martha Ann Hurt, Harrodsburg Route 1; Metcalfe—Glyna Maye Fancher, Center.

Monroe—Sandra Turner, Gamaliel; Montgomery—Bob Baker, Mount Sterling, Route 4; Morgan—Charles Ray Cleveenger, Wrigley; Muhlenberg—Gene Porter, Drakesboro, Route 1; Nelson—Carolyn Jean Shain, New Haven, Route 1; Nicholas—Judy Galbraith Carlisle; Ohio—Linda Ford, Centertown, Route 2; Owen—Park Perkins, Sparta; Owsley—Ottis Moore, Ricetown.

Pendleton—William Edgar Bell, DeMossville Route 1; Perry—Nancy Jo Cornett, Hazard; Pike—Warney Cline, Piso; Powell—Billy Harrison, Stanton; Pulaski—Jayne Caldwell, Somerset; Robertson—Carolyn Massey, Mt. Olivet, Route 2; Rockcastle—Richard Tallant, Mount Vernon; Rowan—James Caudill, Morehead.

Russell—Hilda Coffey, Jamestown; Scott—Donald Southworth, Georgetown, Route 3; Shelby—Roy V Catlett, Shelbyville, Route 4; Simpson—Carl Freas, Franklin, Route 1; Taylor—Larry Garnett, Campbellsville, Route 2; Todd—Clyde Maxwell, Sharon Grove; Trigg—Bobby Broadbent, Cobb Route 2; Trimble—Paul R. Hairston, Milton, Route 3.

Union—Douglas Henshaw, Sturgis; Warren—Leo Riley, Bowling Green, Route 6; Washington—Carolyn Anderson, Mackville, Route 1; Wayne—Mary S. Upchurch, Monticello; Webster—Barry Villines, Lismon; Whitley—Freda Miller, Rockhold; Wolfe—Dale Bryant, Rogers; Woodford—Jackie McIntosh, Versailles, Route 1, and Tradewater (Caldwell Co.)—Dickie Morse Long, Dawson Springs.

Ike To Tell Congress Of Plans on Formosa

Continued from First Page

fense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

The proposed Congressional action would serve as a warning to the Chinese Communists, who have repeatedly said they plan to attack Formosa and who this week captured the small island of Yikiangshan from guerrilla forces under Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

There was no definite indication how specific Eisenhower's message would be in drawing a defense line. Martin said Eisenhower would probably define clearly the area this Government would feel justified in defending.

Won't Draw A Blueprint

But a White House source, declining to be further identified, said "We are not going to draw blueprints for the Communists."

This source said there is disagreement over the adequacy of the President's present powers. The request to Congress was decided on, he said, to clear up any haziness about the President's constitutional powers and to present a united America to the world.

Political Motive Hinted

Another apparent purpose of the move—to associate the Democrats with his action and thus cut off partisan criticism—was pointed up by Senator Mansfield of Montana, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mansfield said he believed the President could act without Congressional sanction, but that he apparently wanted "political protection" in ordering whatever military moves the defense of Formosa might require.

Former President Truman, he recalled, was later bitterly criticized for ordering U. S. troops into Korea without consulting Congress.

Part of Policy Since '49

The defense of Formosa has been an implied part of U. S. policy ever since the Red Chinese captured the Mainland and Chiang Kai-shek moved his forces to the island fortress. Since the start of the Korean War in 1950, the U. S. Seventh Fleet has patrolled the area.

The United States and Nationalist China have since signed a treaty specifically pledging U. S. defense of Formosa and the nearby Pescadores against Communist attack, but the treaty has not yet been formally ratified.

The possibility of a special message to Congress has been discussed since Thursday, when Secretary of State Dulles briefed Congressional leaders on the Far Eastern situation.

Discussion centered then around a possible request for specific authority to use U. S. naval and air power to protect Nationalist forces in a regrouping and withdrawal from some of the offshore islands if a strong Communist attack made such a move advisable.

'Should Be No Appeasement'

Today's action followed a comment by Representative Richards (D., S. C.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that there should be no "appeasement, fear, or weakness" in this country's Formosa policy.

Russia and Red China must be made to understand, he said in an interview, that "if new lines are established as the best military perimeter for the defense of Formosa, we will defend it, by arms if necessary, and retreat no farther. . . .

"It would risk a shooting war," he added, "but we run a far greater risk the other way. If the line is not drawn here, it will have to be drawn farther down the road."

Senator Morse (Ind., Ore.) said in a radio interview tonight that, "Southeast Asia should be brought under United Nations jurisdiction as rapidly as possible, and that American unilateral action, particularly in the Formosa Straits, should come to an end. I think of it as a great mistake for the United States to take upon itself the full responsibility of policing the Formosa area . . ."

French Premier To Face Issues At Home Now

Paris, Jan. 22 (AP)—Premier Pierre Mendes-France told his countrymen tonight that his Government is going to concentrate now on domestic problems, most of them economic and social.

That was the explanation the Premier gave in a nationwide radio and television address on the past week's Cabinet reshuffle, in which he relinquished the foreign-affairs post to former Finance Minister Edgar Faure.

He said France's foreign-relations problems are far from solved, but that the "essential directions" of foreign policy have been settled with the Assembly's approval of the Paris-London accords.

Courier-Journal Photo

CARVED ICE BELLS like these—60 of them in all—were used to serve dessert to about 1,700 persons at the Jaycees' $15-a-plate dinner in the Jefferson County Armory. The dessert—fraises Romanoff en clochette des glaces, the menu said—consisted of 600 pints of Florida strawberries especially flown in for the occasion and 50 gallons of whipped cream. Members of the Academy Chorale are seen in the rear.

Toledo Community Orchestra May Be Forced To Disband

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Toledo, Jan. 22.—The Toledo Orchestra, with 100 applicants seeking the conductor's post to be vacated at season's end, may lose its musical existence.

It has a $10,000 deficit of a $49,100 budget. In addition, business and industry contributions have dropped.

For these reasons, William H. Mauk, association president, said today the orchestra would cancel its February and March evening concerts.

It also may be necessary to cancel the February and March children's concerts, he said, although the association hopes to keep its commitment to the Edward H. Lamb Foundation, which provides a $5,000 annual grant for the young people's series.

Conductor Resigns

Mauk termed the ending of a community orchestra as a "serious step," but he warned that the orchestra may be disbanded by season's end.

There has been a community orchestra locally since 1939. Six years ago, Wolfgang Stresemann was hired as resident conductor. He resigned several months ago, effective at the close of the season.

The 64-piece orchestra, composed of professional and semi-professional musicians, was scheduled for 11 concerts this season. The Toledo City Council appropriated $10,000 to the orchestra this year.

Copyright, 1955

Cash Box Is Shot From Robber's Hand

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 22 (AP)—A holdup victim tonight recovered $500 taken from his service station-grocery by shooting the cash box from the would-be robber's hand.

Lindsay Paynter told officers a man and woman entered the store, ordered beer, and then the man drew a gun and grabbed the cash box.

Paynter got his own pistol and shot at the fleeing pair, the bullet tearing the cash box from the man's grasp. The couple escaped by car.

Actor Alan Ladd's Daughter Weds

Hollywood, Jan. 22 (U.P.)—Alan Ladd's daughter, Carol Lee Ladd, walked over the family swimming pool to marry actor Dick Anderson in an outdoor wedding tonight.

The 21-year-old bride stepped down an avenue of candles and across a bridge built over the huge pool to repeat her vows as hundreds of celebrities watched on the lawn behind the Ladd mansion in Holmby Hills.

The Rev. A. J. Soldan of the Lutheran Church in Westwood Village conducted the ceremony in the patio which was covered by a huge tent in case of rain.

Syrians To Be Allowed Travel Without Visas

Damascus, Syria, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Syrian Parliament today passed a bill permitting travel to other Arab countries without visas. The measure allows all Arab citizens to enter Syria without visas, but Syrians may enter freely only other Arab states which have adopted a like measure. Iraq and Jordan already have passed similar laws.

Eisenhower Postpones Health-Needs Message

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Washington, Jan. 22.—The White House announced today that President Eisenhower's special message on the country's health needs will not be sent to Congress on Monday as had been planned.

James C. Hagerty, the President's press secretary, said the message was postponed because of the emergency message Eisenhower now plans to give Congress Monday on the Far Eastern situation.

The health message will probably be sent to Congress Tuesday.

Copyright, 1955

Germany's Output Rises

Bonn, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP)—West German industrial production in 1954 was 11.3 per cent higher than in the previous year, the Economics Ministry announced today.

Martin's

semi-annual

Clearance Sale!

Take advantage of these mid-winter values by making your selection now in Martin's clearance sale. Remember, all merchandise is selected from our regular stock, so that you enjoy the same quality that has made us famous.

TOPCOATS

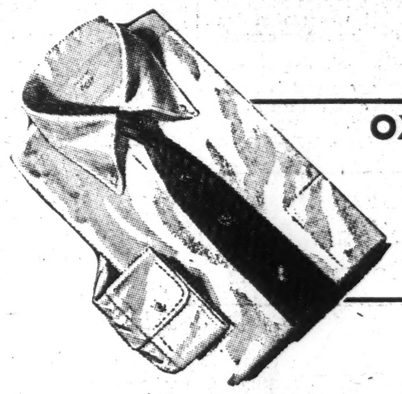
regular $65 ..... SALE PRICED $48.75
regular $85 ..... SALE PRICED $63.75
regular $115 ..... SALE PRICED $86.25
regular $150 ..... SALE PRICED $112.50

other topcoats from $60 to $275 reduced 20% to 25%

SUITS

regular $65 ..... SALE PRICED $48.75
regular $85 ..... SALE PRICED $63.75
regular $115 ..... SALE PRICED $86.25
regular $135 ..... SALE PRICED $102.25

other suits from $60 to $135 reduced 10% to 25%



OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS
regularly $5
Button-down with barrel cuffs in white and blue.
$3.95—3 FOR $11.50

SPORT SHIRTS

regular $5 .. Sale Priced $3.95
regular $7.50 Sale Priced $4.95
regular $10 .. Sale Priced $6.95

other sport shirts reduced 20% to 25%

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SPORT COATS—Reduced 20% to 33⅓%
SLACKS—Reduced 20% to 25%
HATS—Selected group reduced ½
NECKWEAR—Selected group ½ off
CORDUROY COATS—Reduced 25%
PAJAMAS—Reduced 20% to 25%
UNDERWEAR—Reduced 20% to 25%
HOSE—Reduced 20% to 33⅓%

Martin's

For Discriminating Men—Fourth and Broadway

O'Brien, Joel

P

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Joel:

I have your note of June 15th and am sorry that there has been no time for us to talk before I leave for the summer.

Frankly, I have no helpful suggestions as to how you might get back with CBS in the near future. From what I hear the field is pretty crowded.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joel O'Brien
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

June 15, 1955

Dear Ed,

I've been directing STAR TONIGHT (ABC-TV) for Thompson since the show was organized in January. But, as you know, I've wanted for a long time to get back to CBS, and I feel this added credit might make a difference.

I talked to your gal trying to set up an appointment, but no luck. Hence the letter. Have you a ten minute spot any time before you leave for the summer?

Your shows have been terrific. Especially the Oppenheimer stanza. That was the most literate half-hour I've ever seen.

Best wishes,

Joel

Joel O'Brien

NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES LONDON

O' Callaghan

5/4/55

RUTH O'CALLAGHAN
KCBS NEWS
SAN FRANCISCO

THE BILL BILLS ARE RESPECTIVELY GROSS AND HARTIGAN. GROSS ADDRESS 129 SIXTH AVENUE TROY NEWYORK HIS TELEPHONE IS BEDFORD 5-5860. HOPE HAVE HARTIGANS ADDRESS TOMORROW.

BEST REGARDS

KAY CAMPBELL

O

RECEIVED
1955 APR 29 PM 7:26
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Bill Gross

CBS SF 431

APRIL 29, 1955 BK

Bill Flaherty

KAY CAMPBELL NEW YORK NEWS

A FRIEND OF OURS, COLONEL ANDY GEER OF MARINE CORPS, DESIRES NAME OF TWO PHOTOGRAPHERS FROM N.Y. WHO WERE CBS STRINGERS DURING KOREAN WAR. THEY WERE IN KOREA IN THE SUMMER OF ,53. PHOTOGRAPHED THE LAST MARINE PATROL AND THE JULY 23RD TRUCE. BOTH BOYS HAD THE FIRST NAME OF BILL. THEY DID WORK FOR BOTH EDWARD R. MURROW AND DOUG EDWARDS. COULD YOU ~~POXXXXXXXXXX~~ POSSIBLY FIND OUT THEIR LAST NAMES AND WHERE THEY MAY BE REACHED. MANY, MANY THANKS.

BEST TO YOU,

RUTH O,CALLAGHAN

Ogilvy, David

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear David:

Many thanks for your note of June 18th.

We are still hoping to do a program on Scotland. We just haven't been able to schedule it yet. However, if we have patience, the perfect opportunity will undoubtedly present itself so please assure your friends that it is by no means a dead issue.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Ogilvy, President
Ogilvy, Benson & Mather, Inc.
589 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

OGILVY, BENSON & MATHER INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK LONDON

DAVID OGILVY, President

589 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17
MURRAY HILL 8-6100

June 18, 1955

Dear Ed:

My friends at the Scottish Council in Edinburgh have asked me to enquire whether there is anything they can do to stimulate your interest in doing a broadcast on their country.

When I brought that delegation to see you, you made the mistake of giving them a little encouragement, and I have subsequently found it impossible to persuade them that you had turned down the idea.

Any hope?

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

David

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Ogilvy, David

July 30, 1954

Dear David:

I must apologize for having taken so long to reply to your very nice note of May 10. The end of the season found me buried under an avalanche of mail and I have been spending the first part of my vacation trying to answer it.

We are still considering doing a piece on Scotland, but as yet have been unable to make any definite plans. I will certainly let you know as soon as anything develops in that direction.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Ogilvy, President
Hewitt, Ogilvy, Benson & Mather, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fe

cc: Mr. Fred Friendly

with Mr. Ogilvy's letter

O'Hara Geoffrey

January 11, 1955

Dear Mr. O'Hara:

Please forgive the belatedness of my reply to your letter of December 1. The holiday season has been such a busy one, and I am only now beginning to catch up with my correspondence.

I fear I could be of no help to you concerning the matter in which Mr. Laverne Irvine is interested. I serve on only one of the Ford Foundation's Boards: that which deals with Overseas Training and Research and therefore have no information on the board that would deal with Mr. Irvine's request.

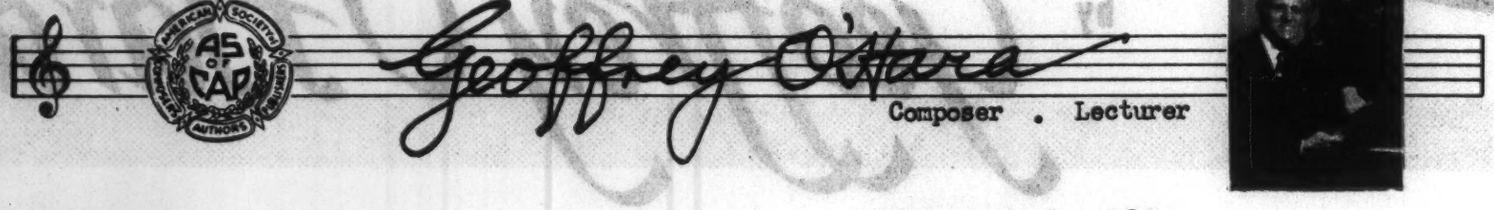
Sincerely yours,

Mr. Geoffrey O'Hara
The Lambs
130 West 44th Street
New York 18, New York

fe

The Lambs,
130 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.
Phone: LU 2-1515

South Quaker Hill,
Pawling, N. Y.
Phone: Pawling 3604



SECULAR SONGS:

Put back the Star of Bethlehem
(into our Nation's flag)
Give a man a horse
he can ride
K-K-K-Katy
The song's the thing
I love a little cottage
The old songs
The Lane County Bachelor
One World
Barber-shop songs
and swipes
Three-minute Harmonies
Sing awhile longer
The wreck of the
Julie Plante
Leetle Bateese
Sons and Daughters
of a land re-born

SACRED SONGS:

Thanks
I walked today where
Jesus walked
Art Thou the Christ?
Come to the stable
with Jesus
Could I have held
His nail-pierced hands
Count your blessings
God lives in my heart
He smiled on me
Must Jesus bear
another cross
O let us turn
to Bethlehem
The Unknown Soldier
This is God's love
There is no death
I was the tree
The Living God
Soft were your hands
dear Jesus
Forward to Christ
God's Garden
God's hand is there
When it's Easter Sunday
morning

LECTURE SUBJECTS:

The mission of music
in our modern madness
Let's write a song--
everyone a composer
Music hath charms
The music of the Navajo

December 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

A very distinguished educator, an old friend of mine, Mr. Laverne Irvine, of Ruston, La. TECH, has been surveying the needs of colleges in the way of educational programs in assembly, lectures, artist series, and the like, other than the expensive Great Artist Series already supplied by Columbia Concerts. My friend Irvine has had great experience for a lot of years in supplying college student audiences with entertainment which is educational and education that is entertaining. So much for that. He has a well thought out plan based upon many years of practical experience.

Irvine has written me to say that he has applied to the Ford Foundation requesting that they interest themselves in this very worthwhile project, i.e., the development of a nationwide plan of acceptable Assembly Programs for students. He has seen your name listed among the important Board Members, hence his letter to me asking that I endeavor to see you about it.

I think what I have said above is more or less self-explanatory, but if you would like to have me drop in to go over some points that may not be clear in this letter, I would be only too glad to do so.

With congratulations on your continuous great programs which we watch with much satisfaction, and personal regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Geoffrey O'Hara

VOCAL MUSIC

by Geoffrey O'Hara

Art Thou the Christ? High, Medium, Low			.60
Also for SATB (Deis)	Oct.	9741	.22
SSA (Deis)	Oct.	9743	.16
Come to the Stable with Jesus. High, Medium, Low			.60
Also for SATB (Deis)	Oct.	9931	.22
SAB (Deis)	Oct.	10038	.22
SSA (Deis)	Oct.	10039	.22
SA (Deis)	Oct.	10047	.20
TTBB (Deis)	Oct.	10048	.22
Could I have held His nail-pierced hands. High or Medium, Low			.60
Also for SATB, A and T Soli (Deis)	Oct.	10001	.20
Count your blessings. High or Medium, Low			.50
Also for SATB (Deis)	Oct.	10021	.20
God Lives in my Heart. High or Medium, Low			.60
Also for SATB, S and T Soli (Deis)	Oct.	9914	.22
He smiled on me. High, Medium or Low			.60
Also for SATB (Downing)	Oct.	8519	.22
SSA (Downing)	Oct.	9549	.22
SA (Deis)	Oct.	9848	.20
I walked today where Jesus walked. High, Medium, Low			.60
Duet for Alto and Baritone, Soprano and Tenor, Soprano and Alto			.60
Also for SATB (Downing)	Oct.	8401	.22
SATB with 2-part Junior Choir SA (Deis)	Oct.	9867	.25
SAB (Downing)	Oct.	9615	.22
SSA (Downing)	Oct.	8723	.22
SA (Downing)	Oct.	8933	.22
TTBB (Downing)	Oct.	9699	.22
Must Jesus Bear Another Cross. High, Medium, Low			.60
O Let Us Turn to Bethlehem. Low			.60
Also for SATB (Deis)	Oct.	9883	.22
Thanks. High, Medium, Low			.60
Also for SATB (Downing)	Oct.	9476	.18
That night of dreams. High or Medium			.60
The unknown soldier. High			.50
Also for TTBB, B Solo (Andrews)	Oct.	7289	.16
This is God's Love. High or Medium, Low			.60
Also for SATB (Downing)	Oct.	9493	.22

G. SCHIRMER, INC. **New York**

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

May 25, 1955

Arthur Okun, whom you saw on Gene Nick's reccommendation, would like to come up and talk with you again.

Okun, Arthur

Arthur Okun

159 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, New York
ORegon 9- 4939

Jim Chase

TELEVISION & RADIO

1950 - Floor Manager - " Haiti Calls " - Series on WPIX, New York.

1949 - Directed - " Mandrake " - One Hour Presentation for TV Workshop.

1949 - Television Workshop of New York : Direction, Production, Writing, Films for TV.

1949 - 1947 - Assistant Director, Radio Department, Community Center, San Francisco, California.

1945 - Director - " Radio Players " - Station WEVD, New York.

1945 - New York University Radio Workshop.

THEATRE

1954 - Production Assistant - Proscenium Productions - New York.

1954 - Direction - " Director's Studio " - New York with Peter Kass.

1951 - Stage Manager - Actor's Equity Scrapbook Productions - New York.

1951 - Stage Manager - Lincoln Park Summer Theatre - Lincoln Park, New Jersey.

1951 - Stage Manager - Equity Library Theatre Production of " Babes in Arms ".

1950 - Assistant Stage Manager - Richard Aldrich's Cape Cod Music Circus, Hyannis, Mass.

1950 - Production Assistant - St. John Terrell's Music Circus, Lambertville, New Jersey.

ADVERTISING

1949 - 1947 - Assistant Advertising Manager - Moss Stores Inc. San Francisco, California.

SCHOOL

1944 - University of Pennsylvania - B.A.

CURRENTLY

CBS Radio Network - Assistant Supervisor, Technical Operations.

REFERENCES

Mr. R.G. Thompson - CBS - TV - New York

Mr. Frank Orth - CBS Radio - New York

Arthur Okun

159 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, New York
ORegon 9 - 4939

1

TELEVISION & RADIO

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CBS Radio Network - Assistant Supervisor , Technical Operations

REFERENCES

Mr. Frank Orth - c/o CBS Radio -- New York

Mr. G.R. Thompson c/o CBS-TV --- New York.

Mr. David Davis - c/o CBS Radio --- New York.

Mr. Mason Escher - c/o CBS Radio --- New York.

Oldfield, Barney

HEADQUARTERS
CONTINENTAL AIR DEFENSE COMMAND
ENT AIR FORCE BASE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

March 29, 1955

Dear Ed:

Attached to this letter are some of the dabbles in acceptance correspondence for that project I wrote you about called OPERATION HOMETOWN, wherein we send USAF officers back to their hometowns as commencement speakers or suitable similar occasions akin to that season.

Up to now, more than 50 have been accepted.

Also, along with this, you'll find the speaker's guide and admonitions which go to each participant.

Surely do appreciate your interest, whether or not it makes up into a SEE IT NOW.

Good to see you again the other day, even though I was next in line after Marilyn. Hope you did better with your opportunity than I did with mine. When she was making THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS, I was in Hollywood getting various movie stars to say a kind word about the Ground Observer Corps and she was suggested. The press agent told her I would be glad to write the one-minute spot for her, whereupon she cooed:

"And what kind of words does this Colonel want to put in my mouth?"

Of all the things I COULD have said, I stuck to the party line and plugged for the Ground Observer Corps!

Very best regards,

Barney

BARNEY OLDFIELD
Colonel, USAF
Director of Information Services

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
The Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N. Y.

Major Joseph H. Carvey
Chief, Speaker Bureau
Office of Information Services
Headquarters
Continental Air Defense Command
USAF Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Major Carvey:

Replying to your letter of February 2nd, we are interested in what you have to say about Colonel Mathews. I remember him with a great deal of pleasure and I suppose he will possibly remember me. It would give us considerable pleasure to have him deliver our commencement address.

Our Commencement Day is Wednesday, June 8th. The exercises are in the forenoon. If Colonel Mathews would consider coming to us at that time, he may consider this as an invitation. I would like to hear from you or from him about it.

Very sincerely,

G. W. Fellin

GWF:rcs

GARRISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

February 17, 1955

Joseph W. Carway, Major U S A F
Chief, Speaker's Bureau
Office of Information Services
Headquarters
Continental Air Force Defense Command
ENT. Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

SUBJECT: Speaker for Commencement Exercise for Class of 1955.

Dear Sir:

I should like very much for Lt. Colonel Roland Bell to deliver the Commencement Address on the evening of May 20, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the High School Gymnasium.

I shall look forward to this event with a great deal of pleasure since I have known Colonel Bell and his family all of my life and have the deepest appreciation for them.

Please extend my best regards to Colonel Bell and his family and advise him to speak upon any topic that he considers applicable to this group.

Sincerely yours,

Horace Francis, Superintendent
Garrison Public Schools
Garrison, Texas

HF:mjw

Major Joseph E. Carney, USAF
Office of Information Services
Headquarters, Continental Air Defense Command
Ent Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Sir:

Your letter of March 3 was referred to the Lyceum Committee in our last faculty meeting. We are very much interested in having Lt. Colonel Albert H. Fallows speak to our students. We feel that it is important enough that we would have the entire studentbody hear the Lt. Colonel Albert H. Fallows' talk.

We have very few dates open from now until school is out. If it is convenient for you, we have the date of April 5 open and would like the Colonel to talk to the entire studentbody for about forty-five minutes commencing at eleven o'clock.

Very truly yours,

Grant B. Jenkins
Lyceum Chairman

GBJ:wh

[illegible]

[illegible]

March 4, 1955

Major Joseph W. Carraway, USAF
Chief, Speakers Bureau
Office of Information Services
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Sir:

We would be very pleased to have Capt. Eaton as our Commencement speaker if suitable arrangements can be made (your letter suggesting him was sent February 15). As we have usually used talent in our immediate vicinity in the past, our expenses for Commencement speakers has thus been kept at a minimum. We would very much like to have Capt. Eaton, but can not afford to be out very much to secure him. Just what would the expense to us be in order to secure His services through your Bureau?

Our Commencement is scheduled for Thursday, May 26, at 8 p.m.

We appreciate the interest of the Air Force in suggesting the use of Capt. Eaton,...and recognize the timely nature of addresses such as speakers from your Bureau would give us. Incidentally, Capt. Eaton is an outstanding product of our highschool and highly respected by our community.

Please let us know at your earliest convience (1) how much it would cost to secure Capt. Eaton and (2) if he can be released to us on the date of May 26,...in order that we can make definite arrangements.

Respectfully yours,

Richard M. Rouse

cc

P.S. We would need a cap or gloss print if he is to be our speaker.

[redacted]

Major Joseph W. Carpenter
USAF
Chief, Speakers Bureau
Office of Information Services
USAF Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dear Major Carpenter:

In response to your kind communication of the 5th I am delighted to note that Major James R. Walker will be available to speak at our Commencement Exercises for the 1955 Class.

I have discussed this matter with our Seniors and their Faculty Advisor, and we all agree that it would be a pleasure and an honor for us to have a former grad of the Waterproof High School deliver the Commencement Address.

Please advise Major Walker of our decision and have him contact me so that I may give him further information as to the time, date, length of speech, etc.

Thanking you for your kind effort and looking forward to the pleasure of having Major James R. Walker with us at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Sta thum Crosby, Principal

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Pinehurst High School

[redacted]

March 15, 1955

Office of Training Information Services
HQ Air Defense Command
ENT Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Sirs

As you know I have requested Major Marvell L. Roberts to be our guest speaker at our commencement exercises. I wish to inform you that the date of our commencement has been changed from June the 3rd to May the 27th.

As you know Major Roberts has quite a few friends and relatives who, as well as myself, are looking forward to having him with us.

Please let me know as soon as possible whether or not Major Roberts will be able to be with us on this new date.

Sincerely yours,

R.E. Tudor, Principal

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND
ENT AIR FORCE BASE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

COHIS

4 March 1955

SUBJECT: Speaker's Guide for "Operation Hometown

TO: All Speakers Scheduled for Participation

1. General. Both government and military leaders have repeatedly stated that there will be a "long pull" requirement for a posture of military strength. Recent decisions have put more than half of that posture into the hands of the United States Air Force, hence a need for widespread public understanding exists as to the air power role and its manning. The likelihood is with us that nearly every able-bodied male graduate of a high school will be slotted in the military effort somewhere, many of them in the USAF. Almost as sure is that the girl graduate may share a part of that experience as a married military dependent, or she may go into uniform herself. It is natural then that there is great concern among graduates, under-graduates, and their parents about the nature of military service and its opportunities for a rich, full life. "Operation Hometown" has been conceived to put a former member of a given high school now in the USAF back as a speaker during graduation time into that community and school from which he came. Since he is known first as one from that city or area, and only secondarily as in uniform, his reception will be accorded him more on the first premise and only incidentally on the second. He should strive to leave after this speaking engagement with the community feeling it is well represented in the USAF and that the oncoming crops of graduates can feel more reassured about electing USAF service and careers.

2. Objectives. Speakers are not going into these schools to deliver a recruiting talk, but there are certain objectives which should be clearly understood by all speakers and their remarks design should support them. The objectives, in almost chronological order, include:

a. To reaffirm your ties, or roots with community and school in which you talk, in order to show that you are not unique. You began in that town, you are presumably known well in it, and your starting equipment was maybe equal to, but no better than those who are leaving school in the class of 1955.

b. To give credit before that community and to its individuals where appropriate for counsel, advice, help and personal guidance which has been useful or applicable for you in your military career, or the career you may have had before you settled in the USAF.

c. To point out how a military career was most unlikely for anyone at the time of your own graduation (service maybe, but not career), yet such was the nature of world affairs in your own generation that these career patterns became necessary as they continue to be more and more today, and why.

d. To show that for the first time in almost 100 years, a war fought in and over this country is again a possibility rather than going off to some foreign land to fight as has been the pattern and that the switch of the U. S. from arsenal to prime target is the reason for this vast alert and readiness program.

e. To outline air power and weapons in the hands of the potential enemy which makes this probable, and the requirement which is on us in the air power system to be strong enough first to deter and secondarily to fight off such an attack if it starts against us.

f. To indicate by anecdotes of your own personal travels, jobs, and types of assignments, and the experiences of your wife and children, what has gone along with this world-wide rigging of that air power rebuttal as a suggestion of what may be in store for the graduate.

3. Speech Pattern. Each man makes a speech or presentation a different way and in the manner which best suits him and his personality, to the following format is offered only as a guide, not a rigid rule, and includes:

a. Reference to your homecoming, and some humorous or human interest memories of your old classmates, singling some out if they are in the audience.

b. Reference to roots you acquired in that town, the men and women, living and dead who you remember as having been influential in your life pattern.

c. Follow out the objectives as outlined above either drawing on your own material, or referring to the speeches attached which have developed this theme.

d. Anecdotes of your own military service to show the extreme flexibility required, the family adjustments, the individual's role in world affairs.

e. Your own counsel to the class of 1955 as you see it, with overtones of reassurance to look forward to military service if it is their lot with healthy curiosity, as a milestone of importance in their role as a citizen, and possibly a career.

4. Admonitions. Each man who takes on this particular speaker's role, as envisioned in "Operation Hometown", is not taking on an easy one.

a. Remember that you are going home to do this, and that this is the hardest and frankest place on earth to be judged.

b. You are well known there, so don't go home important, go home with humility.

c. You will find that few, if any, have ever been invited back to your hometown in the same light that you are returning, so this is an honor which is being given you.

d. You are being brought back because your experience is thought to be worthy, you are trusted, your school is proud of you and your attainments, and you have a sphere of influence into which they are willing to entrust the community's youth.

e. You can advance yourself in their estimation, or you can stop dead in your tracks -- and stop the USAF with you. These are your responsibilities.

Barney Oldfield

BARNEY OLDFIELD
Colonel, USAF
Director of Information Services

Olivera, Harriet

ARIZONA 3-0457

ARIZONA 7-1952

J. FRANCIS HAGLER

REALTOR

11714 SANTA MONICA BLVD.
LOS ANGELES 25, CALIF.

File

June 24, 1954

Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I understand you are planning to make your home in California and that you are interested in buying property in this vicinity.

Enclosed is a break-down on property located in Brentwood.

If you would be interested in this location, I would appreciate hearing from you.

Yours truly,

Harriet Olivera

Harriet Olivera

HO:EH

Call Us for Complete Insurance Service

AR. 7-1952

ARIZONA 3-0457
RES. VE. 9-6716

Harriet E. Olivera

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ASSOCIATE
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REALTOR - INSURANCE

11714 SANTA MONICA BLVD.
W. LOS ANGELES 25, CALIF.

J. Francis Stagler 11714 Santa Monica Blvd. West Los Angeles Calif

Aug-7-1952-
3-0457-

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH NORMANDY OCEAN AND MOUNTAIN VIEW

2045 Mandeville Canyon Road — Price: $190,000.

DOWNSTAIRS

LIVING ROOM	Completely paneled with bleached mahogany, Cathedral ceiling, balcony, projection screen.
PROJECTION ROOM	Radio and Playback. Complete music system throughout house.
DEN	Pecky Cypress wood with fireplace. Bar with refrigeration. Blue leather lounge.
GUEST ROOM	Beautiful room with bath and dressing room, with electrically drawn draperies.
MASTER BEDROOM	Has corner fireplace (imported tile), separate dressing rooms and baths. Towel drier, fur storage room. Electrically drawn draperies.
DINING ROOM	Large separate dining room with three exposures. Exquisite custom made wall paper.
KITCHEN	This kitchen, the only one of its kind, has every possible modern convenience, also washer, dryer and ironer in service porch. Coroseal floors in kitchen and service porch. Heinley shutters in Butler's Pantry.
POWDER ROOM	Has 2 lavatorys and extraordinary treatment.

UPSTAIRS

2 FAMILY BEDROOMS	Large wardrobes, 1 large bathroom.
MAIDS ROOM AND BATH	Off kitchen with separate entrance.

BASEMENT

Food Store Room - Wine Room - Complete Work Shop
Extra large room with furnaces, 2 water softeners, water filter system, Ice water system, 1 refrigerator, 2 deep freeze boxes (very large), private transformer 400 amp. service.
1/2 Bath, large space off garage suitable for 2 extra rooms.

GROUNDS

Large heated and filtered pool with 12 dressing rooms and baths, high diving board and swing, soda fountain, stove and refrigerator. Completely enclosed with glass. Badminton Court. Long private circular drive with roses, begonias, camelias, orchids and numerous other plantings. Flagstone and brick B.B.Q. with elec. spit, Fireplace, small pavilion (screened). Also another flagstone B.B.Q. with sinks and fireplace on upper level.

MISCELLANEOUS

Touch lights throughout.
Electric clocks in main rooms. Lighting fixtures particularly outstanding.
Radar controlled garage doors and electrically controlled car turntable.
Built-in refrigerator in kitchen with stainless steel pans.
Many electric plugs and phone plugs. Dumb waiter. Flood and Walk lights throughout grounds. Carpets, draperies and some furniture included in above price.
Inter-communication system.

This estate represents an investment of approximately $350,000 and has only been completed 19 months.

Taxes: $3200 Lot Size: 5 Acres

Omaha Safety Council

OMAHA SAFETY COUNCIL

CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

511 SOUTH 17 STREET
~~ELECTRIC BUILDING~~

OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

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MORRIS E. JACOBS

September 22, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Omaha, Nebraska, is now the safest city traffic-wise in the nation in the 200,000 to 350,000 population group.

It has achieved this status by having the fewest deaths per number of regustered vehicles of any city its size. Last year, 1953, saw only 13 deaths, which compared to an average of 23 deaths for the previous 3 years. This year Omaha has 10 deaths.

No little credit for this goes to Chief Omaha, the character which symbolizes the Omaha Safety Council. Chief Omaha has just one word of caution.."Sau-Be"..pronounced saw-bay. This is an Omaha Indian word meaning, "be careful".

Here is a brief summary of what Chief Omaha is doing for Omaha in the safety field:

He is on a weekly radio show each Saturday, and a weekly television show each Thursday morning.

Now the Omaha Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Omaha Safety Council is asking the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the leading network personalities to give this project a boost. Plans call for placing billboards at each entrance to Omaha, with the chief's face and the admonition..."Sau-Be, be careful".

A movie on child safety in traffic is being filmed for use in schools and before civic groups, with real Indian Tribal Dances being incorporated into the film and with the head of the Tribal Council of the Omaha Indian Tribe to portray Chief Omaha. This man's name is Gustavus White, of Macy, Nebraska.

Omaha as a whole, would appreciate some mention of Chief Omaha...Sau-Be, be careful... on your programs in order to make him as well known as other characters in the safety field, such as Smoky the forest fire fighter.

Your efforts in this program may well save many lives.

Sincerely,

Harry Hatcher

Harry Hatcher
MANAGER

H/h

CHIEF OMAHA - "SAU-BE"

"Dedicated for Life - - Your Life"

Ommerle, Harry

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ommerle

from: Mr. Murrow

December 2, 1954

Regarding the attached. We cannot originate PERSON TO PERSON or SEE IT NOW from Hollywood on account of the expense, so I am afraid my participation in NO STONE UNTURNED must be down turned.

E.R.M.

rh

565

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: Mr. Harry G. Ommerle

November 26, 1954

The attached memo from Harry Ackerman is self-explanatory.

Is there any interest on your part?

H.G.O.

HGO:cb
Att.

Ommerle, Harry

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Harry G. Ommerle

from: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

January 29, 1954

For your information, I am planning a quick trip to Hollywood on the week-end of February 13th, but since I must fly back to New York on Monday, February 15th I regret that I shall not have time for the proposed Screen Writer's Guild dinner.

E.R.M.

rh

F. 565-8/51

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Hold.

from: Mr. Harry G. Ommerle

December 17, 1953

As I told you yesterday by phone, the Screen Writer's Guild is most anxious to have you as their guest of honor, at their annual award's dinner, which they will schedule either in January or February at your convenience, should you wish to accept.

I have notified them that your plans are so indefinite, that you can make no plans at this time.

Should you later decide on what date you will be in California, and if you wish then to have me get in touch with them again about the dinner, I'll certainly be glad to do so.

H.G.O.

HGO:cb

50

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Power and Light for Every Need

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f Onan

December 28, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Leo DeOrsey has very kindly sent on your letter of November 2nd, and after having gone through the various offices here, it was referred to me.

We appreciate the very fine comments you make about our Mr. Callan. We're always glad to hear things like this, as we try to surround ourselves with the type of people our customers like to do business with.

It was nice of you to take time from your very busy day to write about Mr. Callan. He has been a special protege of mine for several years, even before he joined our organization. Everyone in the organization likes Scott, as we call him, and we all feel that he is a credit to our organization.

Many thanks, and may the New Year bring you continued happiness and prosperity.

Sincerely,

D. W. ONAN & SONS INC.

Hiram Hascall

Hiram Hascall
Vice President, Sales
mp

Oppenheim, Charles

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Charles Oppenheim

F.3
F.ac

November 12, 1954

Your wire to Rosen is just right -- proving again how wrong "experts" can be.

We're going to give it the full treatment for Wednesday release in the columns -- and we're pushing hard with TIME. (NEWSWEEK reluctantly turned it down because a cover story has taken their space.)

On the broader front of trying to still these rumors once and for all -- our best weapon is continuing publicity on CBS' Edward R. Murrow.

I know how busy you are, and hate to eat up too much of your time, but I do want you to know that this gang is at your disposal and that we're all anxious to be both helpful and productive. Just yell.

CO

50

Ormandy Eugene

EUGENE ORMANDY
THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD
PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

April 15th, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very happy to read that you received the Drexel Award. Congratulations to you on this well-deserved honor!

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Eugene Ormandy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Armerod, Wm

British Information Services,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

25th March 1955

My dear Brother Ed.

That was a great SEE IT NOW program on Anglo-American Relations!

As ever

Brother Bill

Osmond, Wm

British Information Services,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

5. 1. 55

My dear Brotherhood.

Jim Oppenheimer interview was just terrific!

Congratulations.

Brother Bill

Ostroff, Peter
File

PETER A. OSTROFF
333 WEST 56TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
CIRCLE 5-7276

June 22, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
% CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It has never been my practice to send letters to radio or TV personnel, but the sudden loss of Don Hollenbeck, which came as such an enervating blow to all who knew him, even casually as I did, forces me to do so.

I knew him personally only through intermittent contact with him on the "You Are There" series, but this all-too-abbreviated acquaintanceship, together with my devotion to him as a newscaster, first on radio and more recently on TV, were sufficient to win my respect for him as a man and an intellect.

I write to you, because I know no one else to whom he was close, and although I have never met you, my many years in your audience assures me that you will accept this sincere and inarticulate expression of sympathy and grief.

Sincerely,

Peter A. Ostroff

Peter A. Ostroff

Ostrom, John C.

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JOHN C. OSTROM
PRESIDENT

E. L. MASSEI, JR.
VICE-PRES.-OPERATIONS

C. STANLEY MAJOR
SEC'Y-TREAS.-GEN. AUDITOR

2 November 1954

no ans.

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The other day I heard CSB may ask WEEB in my home town of Southern Pines to join the System. It was good news to us all and especially fitting, since this station under the able leadership of my friend, Jack Younts had just been awarded the North Carolina prize by AP for excellence in news broadcasting and protection to AP.

I appreciate your responsibilities do not include station arrangements but did want to add my approval to this project of joining WEEB to the CBS network. As you know, Southern Pines - Pinehurst houses a vastly different population from the average small community - one especially adapted to the type of broadcasting your network features - you - for instance!

Hope Janet, the banbino and you are just fine. Plan to come down our way. We would love to bend an elbow!

Very kindest regards.

Sincerely,

John C. Ostrom

jco/lb

OTTley, Roi

May 5, 1955

Dear Roi:

Many thanks for your letter of April 12th. I received one also from the CHICAGO DEFENDER.

This is merely a note to tell you that I am going to discuss this with Fred Friendly and see what we can do about it.

I look forward to reading your book THE LONELY WARRIOR at my first opportunity.

Sincerely,

Mr. Roi V. Ottley
4722 Greenwood Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

fe

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5-5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

April 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 5, 1955 the Chicago Defender newspaper will be 50 years old, and will begin observance of its Golden Anniversary year by presenting President Dwight D. Eisenhower with the annual award commemorating its founder, Robert S. Abbott, at the White House.

The Defender is the most influential Negro newspaper in America, and stands at the head of a family of seven papers, including the National Defender, New York Age Defender, Louisville Defender, Michigan Chronicle, Tri State Defender and Gary Defender. It occupies its own plant in Chicago, where six of the seven papers are printed and employees more than 300 persons in all its offices and agencies.

The paper was founded by Robert S. Abbott, the son of former slaves, who launched the Defender with literally 25 cents and a determination to right the social injustices of American life. His first office was the kitchen of a State street rooming house. Today, his nephew, John H. Sengstacke, and heir is editor and publisher.

One of the principal events of the anniversary celebration will be the publication of Mr. Abbott's biography, "The Lonely Warrior," (Henry Regnery Company, May 17), by Roi Ottley, who you perhaps remember. President Eisenhower will receive the first copy of this significant book on May 5, along with the 9th annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award.

The point of this information is that the story of the Chicago Defender is an excellent subject for either of your programs, "See it Now," or "Person to Person."

In addition to the high interest which the inside of a newspaper plant holds, there are such personalities on our staff as Langston Hughes, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mr. Ottley. Our publisher, Mr. Sengstacke, is a member of the Virgin Islands Corporation (a federal agency), the board of the National Urban League, and the

Illinois Commission on Human Relations. He also served on the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, a group which blue-printed the complete integration of our military forces.

The Defender has been described by Life Magazine as "the big Negro newspaper," by Time as "the most influential Negro newspaper," and by Carl Sandburg as the agency which caused the migration of a million Negroes to the North during World War I. Gunnar Myrdal called it one of the most important social factors in Negro life in "An American Dilemma."

Fifty years ago, the Defender began calling for abolition of segregation in public education and the outlawing of racial restrictive real estate covenants, steps which have been taken by the United States Supreme Court. It also called for admission of Negroes to trade unions, integration of the armed forces, employment of Negroes as police officers, and an end to lynching. All of these have been accomplished. The key statement of the Defender platform is "American Race Prejudice Must Be Destroyed," an objective to which all its employees and the overwhelming majority of its readers are devoted.

The anniversary celebration of the Chicago Defender will continue throughout calendar 1955, with a number of outstanding events.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to give consideration to the Defender story for one of your programs furing the coming months. We will be deeply appreciative of anything you can do.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Davis

Charles A. Davis
Director of Public Relations

Roi V. Ottley
4722 Greenwood Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

April 12, 1955.

7.7.

Dear Ed:

I have just completed the biography of a remarkable Negro--Robert S. Abbott, who revolutionized the Negro press of the U.S., and in the process became a millionaire.

I pass this bit of information along to you for this reason: perhaps the Negro press generally might make the subject of a program, for it is the greatest single force in Negro life, though largely unseen by the white community.

My book, "The Lonely Warrior," which Regnery is publishing in May might provide your people with background material and perhaps insights.

Moreover, the paper Robert S. Abbott founded, The Chicago Defender, which is nationally circulated, celebrates 50 years of unbroken publication in May. It thus is one of the oldest institutions in the Negro community.

Incidentally, President Eisenhower will be awarded the "Robert S. Abbott Award" May 5th for his contributions to race relations progress by The Defender.

I think that if your cameras peered into the offices of the Defender and perhaps two or three other papers, the public might get an eye-opener!

Sincerely,

Roi

Owings, Chloe

March 2, 1955

Dear Miss Owings:

This is merely a note to thank you for your letter setting me straight as to your intentions. I regret having misconstrued the situation.

I am herewith returning your Education and Work record which I read with interest.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Chloe Owings
720 Mar Vista
Pasadena 6, California

fs

720 Mar Vista
Pasadena 6 California
January 28 1955

Job

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Once at least in your long public relations career you have misconstrued a situation. And in my long life- next July is my 72nd. birthday- I have encountered the first great misunderstanding.

In my letter to you of January 6, I enclosed my Education and Work Record merely as the simplest way to tell you that my deep appreciation of you and of your efforts came from considerable experience in living and in studying. As a matter of fact my letter to you was the first of it's kind I have ever written.

Enslosed is a self addressed ,stamped envelope for the return of the Education and Work Record which should not have been sent to you. I can but hope that you will continue for a long time sending worthwhile programs to us.

Sincerely
Chloe Owings
(Miss) Chloe Owings

applicants

January 13, 1955

Dear Miss Owings:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th and for your generous comments about our programs.

I assume that because you enclosed your Education and Work record, you are interested in joining our staff. I am sorry to say, however, that there are no openings here at this time and very little likelihood of any appearing in the near future.

However, we shall be glad to keep your letter on hand and let you know if anything opens up.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Chloe Owings
720 Mar Vista
Pasadena 6, California

fc

720 Mar Vista
Pasadena 6, California
January 6 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

From early 1942 to date I have been a consistent listener to your RADIO NEWS. When you Broadcast from over The BULGE it never seemed fantastic but quite normal for you.

From December 1952 -with the exception of 3 1/2 months in Mexico-I have been a consistent listener- feeling cheated if circumstances prevented it- and viewer of your T.V. Programs. And after each program -Radio and TV- I have been grateful to you.

Now, after your "Year of 1954" on Sunday January 2, 1955 and your "See It Now" of January 4, I can no longer refrain from expressing to you my deep appreciation. Also clear in my memory -among other programs- is that of Chancellor Adenaur and Pierre Mendes-France with those two wonderful C.B.S. Reporters from Germany and France and the one over Radio recently with those same Reporters.

To explain my deep interest and appreciation I enclose my Education and Work Record. In those days in France in the First World War I knew Lyman Bryson and more recently in Pasadena Steve Allen taught Radio Script Writing in my School for Professional Radio.

Again THANK YOU and may many of us have many more years of your reporting.

Sincerely yours
Chloe Owings

(Miss) Chloe Owings

Paradine, Thos. E.

THOMAS E. PARADINE
515 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

February 2, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It was good of you to chat with Seaborn Collins and myself today. I know I speak for both of us, saying that we very much enjoyed meeting with you and exploring areas of mutual interest to us.

Have a safe trip and if ever I can be of help, please call upon me.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Tom Paradine

TEP:n

Parsons, Geoffrey

March 9, 1955

Dear Geof:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of February 28. The revised version of "Alliance for Peace" sounds most interesting and I shall look forward to seeing it as soon as possible and also hope that some place may be found for it on the network.

I am delighted to hear that you will probably be home in April and shall look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Mr. Geoffrey Parsons, Jr.
Director of Information
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Palais De Chaillot
Paris XVI, France

fc

cc: Sig Nickelson
with letter

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tél. : KLEber 50-20

January 15, 1955

Dear Ed,

I am having mailed to you under separate cover this month a copy of Lord Ismay's book "NATO, The First Five Years". This volume was prepared primarily to provide a reference work for government officials and newspaper editors and correspondents on how the Atlantic Alliance works.

We hope you will find the book useful. If you care to review or otherwise comment on the book, we would be grateful. "NATO, The First Five Years" is being released for publication on Sunday, January 30th. I trust the advance copy I am sending you will reach you in time to give you a chance to have a good look at it before that date.

I have been working with NATO for a little over four years now and agree with Lord Ismay, that far from being just another international organization, NATO "is something new and exciting and revolutionary, the most challenging and constructive attempt in international relations ever attempted".

An official document such as Lord Ismay's 5-year report on NATO is, by its very nature, hardly the ideal medium for communicating "excitement", but I hope very much it will help you to get a picture of how the Alliance is working toward its basic objectives - no World War III, or if it should unhappily arrive, that we win.

Yours sincerely,

Geoff P.

Geoffrey Parsons, Jr.,
Director of Information

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Happy New Year to The Murrows!

Patterson, E.G.

OCTOBER 18, 1955

MR. E. G. PATTERSON
DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI RELATIONS
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

I AM TRULY SORRY CANNOT BE WITH YOU ON NOVEMBER 5 STOP THIS SCHEDULE I AM CARRYING DEMANDS ATTENTION TO THE URGENT RATHER THAN THE IMPORTANT STOP PLEASE EXTEND MY WARMEST REGARDS TO ANY OF MY MIDDLE AGED OR BALDING CONTEMPORARIES WHO REMEMBER ME AND TELL THEM THAT I SHALL ~~NEXT~~ HOPE TO HOIST A GLASS IN FOND REMEMBRANCE OF PLEASANT YEARS AND ASSOCIATIONS ON NOVEMBER 5.

REGARDS.

ED MURROW

hlh-hj

Alumni Association
STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
Pullman, Washington

October 6, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

At Homecoming this year (November 5) we will be honoring the class of 1930 on their 25th anniversary. Our special guests will be the senior members of the '29 football team. This was your class and your year. As President of the ASSCW during the year 29-30, we invite you to return to the campus as our guest and be honored along with your class at Homecoming. The game this year is with University of Oregon.

We are well aware of your busy schedule and realize it may be impossible for you to be with us. If such is the case, I know your former classmates would appreciate your sending a short greeting. I would be most happy to read the message in your behalf at the Homecoming luncheon Saturday noon, November 5.

Of course we will not give up hope of your being with us on this particular occasion. If this is possible, please let me know of your plans so that adequate housing and other arrangements can be made.

Will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Kindest regards,

Pat

E. G. "Pat" Patterson
Director of Alumni Relations

EGP:ijj

Pearce, Chas.

DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, INC.

124 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
PUBLISHERS

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CHARLES A. PEARCE

MURRAY HILL 5-2510
Cable: SWORDWORDS

No ans.

June 29, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of Mr. Duell and myself I wish to send this note of thanks to you and your staff for your kindness yesterday in allowing us to look at your Eartha Kitt interview. We are publishing a book by Miss Kitt and so many people had mentioned your interview, which both of us had missed, that we felt we ought to see it.

Having viewed this interesting interview, I wish to make a suggestion -- one which, I hasten to add, has nothing to do with my publishing or business interests. I wish you would interview and present to your wide public that very wonderful and impressive folk singer, Cynthia Gooding. As a longtime lover of folk songs I feel that Cynthia is -- in a word -- the best, and I believe your audience would share with you the thrill of a real "discovery," for Cynthia Gooding is as yet little known.

There are recordings of her singing, put out by the small Elektra firm, in English, Spanish, Turkish, and Italian. She has recently started an engagement at Jorie's Purple Onion (of all places!), having made limited appearances in one or two Greenwich Village spots. She has a pure contralto voice and her rendering of the old English folk songs offers, I feel, one of the most memorable and moving experiences we are likely to get in our time from any singer.

I have not heard her performance at Jorie's Purple Onion, but if you would care to visit the spot as my guest, I would be happy to go with you any evening that you select, preferring to catch the 10:30 to 11:00 show because I have to take a commuting train. We need not tell Miss Gooding in advance, but IF you should like her singing as much as I do and should wish to meet her after the show, I would consider it a privilege to introduce you.

Meantime, thanks again to you and your staff for yesterday's courtesies.

Yours sincerely,

Charles A. Pearce

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
17th Floor
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CAP:dd

Pemberton, Mrs. Norcott

July 26, 1955

Dear Mrs. Pemberton:

I regret very much the delay in answering your letter of May 31. Unfortunately the pressure of my radio and television schedule often makes it difficult for me to answer my personal mail within the time that politeness demands.

I am very sorry indeed to hear that you received no reply to the letter you wrote to me last Spring. That letter was, in fact, never received by me. If by last Spring you refer to the Spring of 1954, I think it possible that your letter may have arrived during the period that this office was being deluged with literally thousands of letters.

The volume was so tremendous that it was impossible for my personal staff to take care of it and it had to be handled elsewhere than in my office. It is entirely possible that if your letter was sent at that time it may have been opened by someone who failed to realize that it should be brought to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Norcott Pemberton
Rivershore Apartments
East Front Street
New Bern, North Carolina

fs

Mrs. Norcott Pemberton

Rivershore Apartments, East Front Street, New Bern, N. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

At the suggestion of Mrs. Frank P. Graham, I wrote you last Spring. I thought no reply — had been maybe you had been in England too long.

Then, the other day, Capus Waynick and I were discussing the excellence of your work and I mentioned my experience. Capus said I should write again. He thought you had not seen my letter as you would not have been discourteous

Mrs. Norcott Pemberton

Rivershore Apartments, East Front Street, New Bern, N. C.

to marian graham -
Sincerely
Norcott Pemberton

May 31st.

Perlberg, Bill

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(11).

TX-1201

1954 DEC 9 AM 7 30

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

OA916 LB830

L•LLA504 NL PD=WUX TDL HOLLYWOOD CALIF 8=

EDWARD R MURROW• CBS TELEVISION=

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

REACTION TO YOUR TELECAST WITH BING BEST I EVER HEARD•

THANKS FOR THAT SENSATIONAL• STUPENDOUS• COLOSSAL

GRATEFULLY=

BILL PERLBERG=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TO Dotty

FROM Rebe

April 7, 1954

Philip Ragan called in reference to the letter Val Peterson wrote to Mr. Murrow about the film about the H-Bomb.

Mr. Ragan will be in New York today and tomorrow and would like to see Mr. Murrow

PL 5-1000

Talked to him July 14 - Murrow will see early Aug.

Pending No - unable see him now

Rm bas. 429

Malvern 2206 2871

RD 2 Malvern, Pa

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Peterson, Val

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MAR 17 1954

Will see him

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We have contracted with Philip Ragan of Philadelphia to make a Civil Defense film designed to capsule the threat we face from an air attack and what we can do about it through civil defense. If the way can be cleared, it is expected that Canada will participate.

I want a crackerjack job on this film and certainly would appreciate it if you could find time to permit Phil to pay you a visit and get the benefit of your knowledge, both of Civil Defense and public reaction. I am hopeful, too, that you might be talked into doing the commentary.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Val Peterson

Val Peterson

JUSTICE ROBERTS:

"To no man will we deny justice."
Magna Carta

Governments are instituted among men, derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.
paraphrased to:
Governments...derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.
Declaration of Independence

No territorial changes except those desired by the people concerned.
Atlantic Charter

The freedom of a people consists in their resistance to tyranny.

These are the rights of free men:

Freedom of Religion
Freedom of Speech and Assembly
Freedom of the Press
Trial by Jury

Dictated by Philip Ragan over phone
10/1/54

Pick, Gerard
No Ans.

GERARD PICK
100 WEST 55TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CIRCLE 7-7882

8 January 1955.

Miss Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant
Office of Mr. E R Murrow
CBS Television
New York 22.

Dear Miss Campbell:

just a short note to thank you for your letter of the 5th.

I regret that there is no opening on Mr. Murrow's staff at this time, but hope that I shall be remembered in the future. Please, be good enough to make a note of the fact that I speak quite fluently German and French which might come in handy if and when your organization does work in Europe.

Sincerely:

Gerard Pick.

Pickett, Clarence

March 7, 1955

Dear Clarence:

This is merely a brief note to thank you for yours of February 17th. It pleasured me to know you enjoyed our conversation with Nehru.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clarence Pickett
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

rh

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

February 17, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Ed:

Mrs. Pickett and I were so interested and moved the other evening when we watched your interview with Nehru that we decided to let you know how deeply we appreciated that program. Evidently Nehru was his usual timid but thoughtful self and your questions at least from our point of view were most appropriate. Thanks for a very good job done.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett

Piffard, Frederic

October 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Piffard:

Very many thanks for your letter of September 5, and for the manuscript you enclosed.

It so happens that we have been long planning to do a SEE IT NOW story on Africa, and we have a camera crew and reporters already at work on the subject.

I do not, however, plan to produce a whole program on Ethiopia. I am returning your manuscript herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederic Piffard
Ashingdon
Chiswick Mall,
London, W.4, England

fc

FREDERIC PIFFARD

B. A. MEYER & FREDERIC PIFFARD
PRODUCTIONS LTD.
RICHMOND THEATRE
NEW LINDSEY THEATRE
PHONE: BAY 6024/2512

Please reply to -

Ashingdon,
Chiswick Mall,
London, W.4.

RICHMOND THEATRE
RICHMOND
SURREY
PHONE: RICHMOND 0220/5557

5th September, 1955.

Edward Morrow, Esq.,
Colombia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

May I introduce myself through our mutual friend, Mr. Ronald Fredenburgh. He suggested that I should write to you on the subject of filming in Ethiopia for television as you might be interested in such a project.

Although Ethiopia came much to the fore during the Italian occupation and the World War it is still comparatively unknown. As I mention in my script it is an ancient kingdom of Coptic Christians with an almost unbroken line of kings descended from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. It stands there surrounded by primitive tribes, isolated from the neighbouring countries by deserts but with a civilisation of its own untouched, happily, by the more unfortunate aspects of our Western civilisation.

My wife and I visited Ethiopia in 1952 and went down to the least known South Western area where I was in search of orchids (now happily growing at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew). We so fell in love with the country and its people that we later decided to make a film of a land little known so that the rest of the world might get to know it better and perhaps visit it and enjoy its beauty. It is just over a year ago that I made up my mind to do this work, deciding to start by filming the South Western area which I knew.

The difficulties proved to be many, the greatest being that of obtaining permission from the Imperial Ethiopian Government to make a film of the country. Up to the present time it has not

P.T.O.

viewed any such film with favour and has refused several big film organisations the facilities required for this purpose. The only films extant are some war pictures made by the Italians, put together with a few shots in or around Addis Ababa concerning the coronation of the Emperor. However, after many months of endeavour through friends of mine at our Embassy there and in our Foreign Office, I am at last in the happy position of being the first person to have obtained permission to make a film that will take me across the country.

I shall take sufficient material for thirteen half-hour television programmes and in addition make a one-hour documentary film with the working title of "In Search of Queen Sheba's Mines". The expedition will start from Addis Ababa and then go down South West to Jimma, Gore, Dembidollo and Gambeila on the Sudan border. At Dembidollo we will leave the only road and go by mule across country to the twin mountains called Tulu Wallel (Sheba's Breasts) where legend has it the fabulous mines are situated. A legend supported by search at the British Museum and local lore.

On this expedition I will take with me a qualified botanist, one whom, I hope, will be suggested by Sir Edward Salisbury, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who has kindly offered to loan me the equipment for the collection of plants in the area I am visiting. Sir Edward tells me that specimens from this part of the country are practically non-existent in the Kew Herbarium and therefore it will be of great interest to return with a collection of a large number of probably hitherto unknown plants.

I enclose a draft script of the documentary film I shall make together with a budget. I will, of course, have with me professional cameramen/directors used to this kind of work in Africa and the East and the pictures will be made in colour on 35 mm stock. The total cost of the whole expedition, which will take four or five months to complete, will be £20,000 including processing, editing, music, dubbing, etc. in this country, which I believe is more reasonable than is general in the U.S.A.

I am writing to you at some length so that you can have as many details as possible to hand because to make this film it would be necessary to leave London about the middle of December in order to have it completed before the big rains start. If you

find this project interesting would your organisation consider sponsoring it to the extent of the sum I have mentioned? I would wish to participate to some extent in the profits and provided these were covered would suggest you have world rights. It would also be essential that my wife and myself appear on television or at least do the commentary as, in my opinion, it is the only way to bring such pictures into the home and make them genuine and alive.

I think I had the pleasure of being in contact with you during the war when you showed interest in a programme I was producing at that time for the B.B.C. called "A.R.P. Quiz" in which wardens of different areas competed in their knowledge of how to deal with various "blitz" incidents. I left the B.B.C. in 1952 before I went to Ethiopia, having worked as a producer on the Corporation staff for some fifteen years and I have since been presenting plays in London and at my theatre at Richmond and the New Lindsey Theatre.

I shall look forward to hearing from you and hope we might do some interesting work together.

Yours sincerely,

FILM ON ETHIOPIA

- - - - - - -

IN SEARCH OF QUEEN SHEBA'S MINES

by FREDERID PIFFARD

.....

PERSONNEL: Mary Piffard, Frederic Piffard, Botanist, Film director/ cameraman, Assistant cameraman/script writer.

Expenses in Sterling.

A.	Cameraman/director & assistant	...	£1,500
B.	Botanist	...	250
C.	Story and script (including typing and duplicating)		
D.	Production Unit	...	2,000
E.	Art Dept., Labour and materials		
F.	Cast.		
G.	Fares and freight	...	1,300
H.	Special lighting equipment	...	150
J.	First aid equipment	...	25
K.	Tropical kit for 5 persons	...	200
L.	Camping equipment	...	250
M.	Guns, revolvers & ammunition	...	300
N.	Insurances	...	200
O.	Press officer & entertaining officials	...	250
P.	Advance trip to Ethiopia, return & personal expenses	...	450
Q.	Music	...	300
R.	Music studio rentals & facilities (recording, dubbing, etc. film and television)	...	500
S.	Film stock & processing, film & T.V.	...	8,220
T.	Production materials	...	50
U.	General expenses including royalties for recording	...	360
V.	Legal fees, auditing, etc.	...	250
W.	Location expenses (see attached sheet)	...	3,106
X.	Contingencies	...	339
	TOTAL	...	£20,000

N.B. Items C.D.E & F can be deferred and taken after return of production expenses.

FILM ON ETHIOPIA

Expenses on Location.

		Eth $	£
White hunter (approximately)	...	1,750	250
SERVANTS			
Interpreter 3 months at 90$ p.mth.	...	270	39
2 cooks "" 70$ " each	...	420	60
3 personal servants 50$ "	...	450	65
POLICE ESCORT			
2 police at 1$ per day each say	...	210	30
TRANSPORT			
Internal flying for personnel, films supplies, etc.	...	1,400	200
Hire of 14 mules 60 days at 2½$ ea.	...	2,100	300
Hire of lorry say 13 weeks	...		195
Hire of Land Rover say 18 weeks	...		384
Petrol and oil	...		300
COMMISSARIAT			
Food for 14 persons for 90 days on safari at average of 4½$ per day	...	5,600	800
HOTELS			
Say 6 persons for 28 days at 14$ p.day	...	1,352	193
ENTERTAINMENT			
Officials at Addis Ababa	...	1,400	200
Presents for local chiefs	...	1,050	150
			£3,106

Pittsburgh C.C.
Eng Pas

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH 19, PENNSYLVANIA

February 26, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I know that tributes and expressions of adulation are very common to you, but to the countless tributes you have received I should like to add mine.

The fact that the Wednesday evening annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce was one of the very finest in its 80-year history was due to your magnificent presentation at our annual gathering. Your address had everything! We are still being showered with congratulations, all of which contain glowing references to your brilliant and effective address.

A thousand thanks to you, and the best of luck in your continued wonderful career.

Sincerely yours,

A. H. Burchfield

A. H. Burchfield
President

AHB/r

Polenski, C.
no answer.

48 Allison Dr.
Toledo, Ohio
January, 17, 1955

Mr. Edw. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Five Toledoans named Benarth, Polinski, Riser, Sanzenbacher and Sweitzer, who were discharged by Brotherhood unions and the New York Central Railroad in July 1954, today filed the enclosed appeal to the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Please, as a believer and upholder of fair play, read at least the red underlined material.

I also enclose a resolution recently adopted by the men themselves in a Toledo lodge belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

I hope you will help in a crusade to drive this form of soviet dictatorship out of America and make unions truly democratic.

Further enquiries will be fully answered and welcomed.

Respectfully,

C. Polinski

Toledo, Ohio
Jan. 8, 1954

To the National Railway Adjustment Board
First Division, Chicago, Ill.

Appeal from decisions of
Asst. Gen. Mgr. Peterson
at Cleveland, Ohio

Versus

New York Central Railroad
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The undersigned under compulsion and involuntarily submit this appeal to the National Railway Adjustment Board of Chicago under protest, and for the sole purpose of protecting their legal rights in the event competent judicial tribunals ultimately decree these plaintiffs must exhaust this administrative remedy before being entitled to judicial relief.

Undersigned specifically deny:

(1) N.R.A.B. jurisdiction (a) to hear this appeal
(b) of the subject matter
(c) to interpret N.R.A.'s statutory provisions particularly the meaning of the words " National in Scope"

(2) the equity and the accuracy of N.R.A.B. award 16475 (as contrary to the evidence) in denying U.R.O.C. is a union national in scope

Undersigned contend:

(1) N.R.A.B. wrongfully ignored U.R.O.C.'s membership of 13316 in 1952 and 6550 in 1953 in 38 and 35 states and despite U.R.O.C.'s membership exceeding that of Switchmans union admitted by N.R.A.B. to be national in scope, discrimately denied recognition of United Railroad Operating Crafts.

(2) Labor union members of NRAB are incapable of rendering a just and equitable decision because they are on the payrolls of the unions whose violations of law are the subjects of this appeal

(3) NRAB attempts to sit as judge of their own employers infringement of applicants rights

(4) Brotherhood unions represented on NRAB have conspired to discipline individual employees they are otherwise unable to coerce, and to destroy and/or prevent the growth of any unions competing with them, all in violation of Railway Labor Act's general purposes (2) and (3)

(5) The effect of Brotherhoods collaboration has been to impose dictatorship upon the formerly economically free United States Railway employees

(6) Brotherhoods seek to enforce their hegemony upon all NYC employees with out prior consideration; voice or vote of the employees as to latters desires either for a union shop, or the unions in question, or the specific agreement

(7) No notice of the existence nor requirements of the May,17, 1951 union shop agreements was ever given by the NYC or the unions

(8) Brotherhoods discriminate between employees, allowing some UROC members to continue employment and reinstating some former Brotherhood members without payment of back dues while others are required to pay

(9) The entire program of the Brotherhood unions, has been designed to enforce upon discharged employees the delay of some eight months for an appeal to NRAB, while their famlies suffer economic privations, before court relief can be sought

(10) Discharge of economically poor individual wage earners by wealthy, powerful Brotherhood unions is the identical form of economic coercion and murder by wealthy employers which the Wagner Labor Act and all other so called labor legislation was designed to prevent

(11) All were discharged by NYCRR in July and September 1954 and have been blackballed or denied applications by BofLE and/or BofLFE.

Wherefor applicants pray for:

(1) decree acknowledgeing NRAB lacks jurisdiction for reasons above to hear this appeal

(2) alternatively, if (1) is denied, decrees:

a. reversing (as contrary to the evidence) award No.16475 denying U.R.O.C. is national in scope

b. finding applicants have complied with Public Law 914 by applying to BofLE and BofLFE and being refused admission

c. requiring NYC to reinstate, as wrongfully discharged, and pay all wages lost from discharge to reinstatment dates

d. finding BofLE and BofLFE have not adequately without discrimination represented nor protected all employees, as they are bound to do upon negosiating union shop contracts, since upon claiming representation, their acts became infected with public interest.

Fifteen copies of each exibit, as you request, will be forwarded within ten days.

Yours truly

_____

C O P Y

Toledo, Ohio
January 4, 1955

Resolution adopted by Division 457 on the "Union Shop Agreement."

Whereas, there is in existence at this time an "Agreement" between some Brotherhood officials and New York Central Railroad officials which was signed May 18, 1951, and which is called a "Union Shop Agreement," and,

Whereas, it was claimed by the officials who advocated and signed the "Agreement" that it would increase our membership, reduce our dues, and strengthen our Union, and

Whereas, this is the situation set before us; but since we are forced, as railroad employees, to deal with this situation as a daily force in our lives, we will have to see this situation in its effect upon us; we must go beyond unsupported predictions and sugar coated pills, and delve into the real facts.

Our position is, that we do not delegate to our officials any blanket power of attorney for us, or the right to make any contract for us except those matters that represent our interest versus Company's. We are organized in the Brotherhood to advance our interest against the Company, not to lose our rights in any other fields.

Now Whereas, (1) This "Agreement" does not improve our conditions versus the Company's, but makes it impossible for us to check irresponsible officials by withdrawing their source of income.

Whereas, (2) Our freedom to pay dues or not pay dues is, in effect, a monthly referendum, and

Whereas, (3) Such a reduction in our control over our officials, further reduces our democratic rights, and

Whereas, (4) The membership had no opportunity to vote on the question, and

Whereas, (5) The Florida land deals, Brotherhood owned non-Union coal mines, Loyality Bonds, and other numerous mistakes and abuses by Brotherhood officials are proof that we need more not less control over them, and

Whereas, (A) Our inability to better our conditions, our failure to gain significant concessions from the employers, such as shorter hours, increased real wages, shift differentials, sick leaves, and many other conditions already obtained by other democratically organized Unions in other industries, and

(B) The court cases pending concerning the dismissals under the "Agreement", which may cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars, prove that these expensive "mistakes" are not ancient history but are still continuing, and

Whereas, the "Agreement has not increased our membership, strengthened the rank and file membership or lowered our dues, but has on the contrary created animosity between fellow workers, and

Whereas, the "Agreement" has not put any money in our pockets. The "Agreement" has enabled the Company to use our own Union to support their constant effort to get rid of employees with gumption enough to fight for better wages and conditions, and

Whereas, the total effect of this "Agreement" on us has been to aid the Company to get rid of good union minded men (the real no-bills are not caught by this means) while at the same time making it safer for some irresponsible or lazy Union officials to play their inter-office politics at our expense and with no effective check by the membership, and

Whereas, the negotiating and signing of such an "Agreement" which is not for the benefit of the membership, is not a part of the rights and duties of our Brotherhood officials, since it is really an agreement for and by the officials alone, and

Whereas, the membership, not the Company or the Brotherhood officials, bears the full burden of the "Agreement."

Therefore, be it resolved,

(1) That we declare this "Agreement" be unauthorized, undemocratic, opposed to true trade union principles.

(2) That no such agreement ever again be signed without membership agreement based on a referendum.

(3) That we instruct our Local Chairman to do all in his power to the end that this "Agreement" be abrogated at the coming General Grievance meeting of the B.L.E. for the New York Central Lines West.

(4) That all subordinate divisions, officers and members on the New York Central System West of Buffalo be made acquainted with this action, and that we urge them to take action instructing their representative to the General Committee to work for the abrogation of said "Agreement", and be it further

Resolved, that a letter be sent to the Assistant General Manager, Labor Relations, New York Central Lines West and the Vice-President, Labor Relations New York Central System, advising them that we are opposed to the "Union Shop Agreement."

Fraternally Submitted

Pollinger, Laurence

May 17, 1955

Dear Mr. Pollinger:

First let me apologize for the delay in answering your letter concerning Lenore Coffee's book WEEP NO MORE. Unfortunately it got misrouted in the tremendous volume of mail that comes into this office.

Let me now hasten to tell you that it is perfectly all right for the excerpts you quote to be used in the book.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Laurence Pollinger
39-40, Bedford Street, Strand,
London, W.C. 2, England

fc

Telephone: TEMPLE BAR 8631-5
Telegrams: HIPOL, LESQUARE, LONDON.
Cables: HIPOL, LONDON.

PEARN, POLLINGER & HIGHAM, Ltd.
Authors' Agents
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MONICA PRESTON
PAUL SCOTT

KC

AIR

4th April, 1955.

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Pollinger would be most grateful for your early reply to his air letter of 22nd February. In case the original has become mislaid I enclose a copy for your easy reference.

Yours sincerely,

Yvonne Mullett

YM/HB
ENC: original letter dated 22nd February, 1955.

Although every reasonable care is taken of MSS. while in our possession we can accept no responsibility for any loss or damage thereto.

Telephone: TEMPLE BAR 8631-5
Telegrams: HIPOL, LESQUARE, LONDON.
Cables: HIPOL, LONDON.

PEARN, POLLINGER & HIGHAM, Ltd.
Authors' Agents.
39-40, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

DIRECTORS:
David Higham.
Laurence Pollinger.
~~[illegible]~~

ITC

22nd February, 1955.

AIRMAIL.

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Edward Murrow,

We have recently sold here on behalf of Lenore Coffee (Mrs. William Joyce Cowen) her novel called WEEP NO MORE. It will be published by Cassell. Soon we hope to sell the film rights.

I am enclosing an excerpt from the novel. Mrs. Cowen says she knows that paragraph 2 is a direct quote from one of your wartime broadcasts and that she hopes she may have your permission to use it in her book. She is worried for fear that she may have unconsciously used some of your words in paragraphs one and three for she writes me:-

> "I listened to Mr. Murrow broadcast every day of the entire war and it is quite possible that some of his phrases stayed with me. I'd be very grateful if you would send him this page and if he has the slightest objection to anything in it, I shall do the speeches over".

I should greatly appreciate it if I could hear from you in the near future for you see Cassell are anxious to push on with their production of the novel.

You may remember that we met several times in London during the War.

All good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Laurence Pollinger

LP/JB.
ENC:

Although every reasonable care is taken of MS. while in our possession we can accept no responsibility for any loss or damage thereto.

JH

PLEASE RETURN TO P. P. & H. LTD.
L. P.

Before Sara could find an answer to this frightening question, the alarm clock rang shrilly. With the automatic movement which comes from habit, Sara swung swiftly in her chair to the radio beside her typewriter and turned it on. Mrs. Bunker recognized the accustomed gesture and returned to the kitchen, while Sarah pushed her chair away a little and leaned back to listen to Mark's voice as it came over the radio. It possessed a kind of youthful gravity which had won him many listeners.

> "This is the Overseas Services of the British broadcasting Corporation. It has been a quiet day in London. Quiet save for the occasional buzz bombs. These missiles have created a new kind of fear. There is no siren -- no warning. If you hear a strike, you know you have not been hit. If you are hit, you hear nothing. Today the damage done was comparatively slight; I walked around the bombed areas and as I did so I remembered the report made by a distinguished American who broadcasts from London. I would like to repeat it to you."

He read quietly, almost conversationally.

> "I went into a shop in Bond Street to buy a hat. A bowler: what we call a derby at home. It is the only hat which does not become sodden with rain. But I felt rather foolish when I tried it on and the proprietor said, 'If you're not certain, sir, come back tomorrow.' 'What if you're not here tomorrow,' I said. I wish I could describe the look which accompanied the reply! 'Of course we shall be here. We've been in business here for a hundred and fifty years.'

Mark paused after this excerpt, then added his own comment, during which his easy tone took on an undercurrent of passionate conviction.

> "But I think the proprietor mistakes what that business is. It is not the dispensing of hats and handkerchiefs over the same counter for a hundred and fifty years. It is the dispensing of courage, common-sense and dignity from one small battered island. That is the business the British are in and have been in for more than nine hundred years!"

Powell, Lewis

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, MOORE & POWELL
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA

THOMAS BENJAMIN GAY
T. JUSTIN MOORE
EPPA HUNTON, IV
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H. MERRILL PASCO
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JOHN W. RIELY
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T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.

JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.
JOSEPH A. HOWELL, JR.
ROBERT P. BUFORD, JR.
E. MILTON FARLEY, III

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS
(1901-1952)

HENRY W. ANDERSON
(1901-1954)

August 26, 1955

FILE NO.

PERSONAL

Edward R. Murrow, Esquire
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your note of August 23rd.

I know Mr. Willett and his associates will be greatly disappointed, but they will certainly understand your position.

Jo and I and the two older girls have just returned from a vacation at Marthas Vineyard. I stopped over at the American Bar meeting, and now I need another vacation.

With love to Janet,

As ever,

Lewis

24/119

Powell, Lewis

August 23, 1955

Dear Judge:

Sorry to have been so long in answering yours of August 1. I have been having a little time off spending most of it bailing hay and wrestling with a bulldozer up at the farm. I come back to the daily grind next Monday.

Sorry, but the answer to Mr. Willett must be no. My schedule this year is going to be the same as last only worse, and I have to choose between doing the best I know how with radio and television and preparing and delivering speeches. I am truly flattered to be asked to talk to such a distinguished group of educators, but I just can't do it.

The small plane accident was interesting; Janet and Casey were both very steady.

Do let us know when you are going to be in New York again and save time to come up to the farm.

As ever yours,

Judge Lewis Powell
Hunton, Williams, Gay, Moore & Powell
Electric Building
Richmond 12, Virginia

rh

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, MOORE & POWELL
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA

THOMAS BENJAMIN GAY
T. JUSTIN MOORE
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E. MILTON FARLEY, III

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS
(1901-1952)

HENRY W. ANDERSON
(1901-1954)

August 1, 1955

FILE NO.

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

As you may remember, I am Chairman of the School Board here in Richmond - which, incidentally, is a job not without its problems in view of what the Supreme Court has said the South must do with "all deliberate speed".

The Superintendent of the Richmond Public Schools is Henry I. Willett, a personal friend of mine and also unquestionably one of the leading public school educators in the United States. At the present time he is National President of the American Association of School Administrators. He has recently returned from Geneva where he headed the American delegation to the U. N. sponsored conference on education.

Mr. Willett is planning the program for the National conference of the American Association of School Administrators which will be held in Atlantic City next February 18-23. He is most anxious to have you speak on the program, as he has admired your leadership in educational radio and television for many years.

I have told him of your policy not to speak very often, but I did think this was the type of forum which would particularly appeal to you. As Mr. Willett states, it is the largest educational meeting in the world. I enclose his letter to me of July 27th which indicates he would like to have you on Sunday evening, February 19th, but could fit you in at another time if convenient.

Changing the subject, Jo and I were keenly interested in reading of the narrow escape which you had in the airplane accident. But, as you say, any landing is "beautiful" if you can walk away from it.

We are still hoping to get all three of you down to Virginia. Do call us whenever there is an opportunity.

Sincerely,

Lewis

24-119
Enc.

Edward R. Murrow, Esquire
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

American Association of
School Administrators
A DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

HENRY I. WILLETT, President
Superintendent of Schools
312 N. 9th Street
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

WORTH McCLURE, Executive Secretary

SHIRLEY COOPER, Assistant Secretary
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JUL 1955
RECEIVED

July 27, 1955

Mr. Lewis F. Powell
Electric Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Lewis:

This letter is a follow-up of our conversation on yesterday when we talked about our plans for trying to secure Mr. Edward R. Murrow as a speaker at the national conference of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, February 18-23.

At the present time we are holding Sunday evening, February 19th, with the thought that he might be available on Sunday and not on a week day because of his radio and television commitments; however, our program is still flexible enough to schedule him on another evening if he preferred.

As I indicated to you, we would expect to pay expenses plus an honorarium; however, we would like to have some indication from him as to what he would expect if he will be available.

I will give just a few points about the conference: It will be composed primarily of superintendents of schools throughout the United States and Canada; school board members; college presidents; and deans and professors of education. At our last meeting in Atlantic City we had a registration of something over 18,000 people. This meeting is considered to be the largest educational meeting in the world.

We have not decided on a definite theme for the convention, but it will have an international flavor. One of the themes under consideration is EDUCATION - KEY TO A LASTING PEACE. I am confident that Mr. Murrow's presence will be greatly appreciated by the educators of America, and I believe that he could make a wonderful contribution. I hope that the idea will appeal to him.

I am encouraged from the fact that we will have one of his very good friends and such a persuasive intercessor presenting our cause. If you need any other information, please let me know. If you feel that it is desirable to follow up your letter with a telephone call, please keep a record of the cost so that I can reimburse you.

American Association of
School Administrators
A DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

HENRY I. WILLETT, President
Superintendent of Schools
312 N. 9th Street
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

WORTH McCLURE, Executive Secretary

SHIRLEY COOPER, Assistant Secretary
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

July 27, 1955

Mr. Powell . . . . . #2

I appreciate very much your willingness to make this approach for us.

Very sincerely yours,

President

P.S. Since the above was written I have learned that Mr. Murrow's program "See It Now" will no longer be a regular Tuesday evening program, but instead the network will put on an occasional hour program on a special feature basis. Perhaps this might increase our chances of getting him.

Powers, Jimmy

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

GREATER NEW YORK

March of Dimes

Special Events Division

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Joe Williams

January 24, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I regret that you were unable to attend the Special Events Division meeting on Tuesday at Toots Shor but I know your heart is in the right place and you will give us a hand. Thanks for your wire advising me.

The meeting was obviously an enthusiastic one and I am enclosing a capsule resume of the important projects that we will have underway shortly. I am sure that you can be helpful in one or more of these projects and as soon as we have definite news, you can expect a call from us.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

Jimmy Powers

jp/ms

JANUARY 13, 1955

MR. JIMMY POWERS
SPECIAL EVENTS
MARCH OF DIMES
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WILL GLADLY DO WHAT I CAN TO HELP MARCH OF DIMES, BUT REGRETFULLY CANNOT JOIN COMMITTEES OR ATTEND MEETINGS.

REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

...se ...ply ... shortest ...sible time.

COOPERATION by sending your answer promptly will be very helpful.

4383

UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

...letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

LD 1 NL PD = NEW YORK NY 10=

...55 JAN 10 PM 11 30

EDWARD R MURROW=CBS

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

HAVE BEEN HONORED INDEED TO BE NAMED CHAIRMAN OF SPECIAL EVENTS DIVISION OF MARCH OF DIMES OF WHICH EARL WILSON HAS BEEN SUCH A WONDERFUL CHAIRMAN FOR PAST FIVE YEARS. INVITE YOU TO JOIN MY COMMITTEE AND IF POSSIBLE ATTEND COCKTAIL MEETING AT TOOTS SHORS TUESDAY JANUARY EIGHTEENTH AT FOUR PM TO DISCUSS EXCITING PLANS FOR MOST IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN IN MARCH OF DIMES HISTORY. PLEASE CALL CO 5-7460 OR TELEGRAPH AND TELL ME YOU ARE COMING=

JIMMY POWERS SPECIAL EVENTS, MARCH OF DIMES,

9 ROCKFELLER PLAZA

...OM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WOodward 2-4433

Powers, Robert

Ward's Reports, Inc.

Ward's Automotive Reports **publishers** *Ward's Automotive Yearbook*

560 West Lafayette Boulevard
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

June 2, 1955

Irving Fitlin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I know this letter is reaching you at a bad time, having only recently returned from England and probably up to your ears with program activities.

However, I'm hoping you might be able to steer me into the right office at CBS. Josephine and I directed and produced four movie shorts in Mexico this winter which we think have TV possibilities.

They range in length from 12 minutes to 50. The latter one tells the story of the bullfight from the raising of the bulls and the training of the bullfighters to the main event at 4 o'clock on a Sunday afternoon. Of course, the actual fight is the least important of the whole sequence as it must be for obvious reasons for an American audience.

We will be in New York - at the Savoy-Plaza - June 7 to 10, after we return from a round visiting colleges with our daughter who thinks she prefers Smith over Mt. Holyoke, but who just might have trouble qualifying for either.

Josephine was sorry Janet couldn't come in to New York when we were there last winter attending the GM Motorama.

If you're too busy, or expect to be out of town, I'd appreciate your alerting your secretary to my CBS mission and she might be able to open the right door for me.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Powers

Robert B. Powers
Publisher

RBP:mr

Never called

Precht, Robt

17 November 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Ed suggested that I write and make an appointment to speak with you. He indicated that a meeting at your farm in Pawling on a Saturday afternoon might be suitable. This, of course, would be most convenient for me, but you must know that I am ready to come to your office at any time you may choose.

I am looking forward to meeting you. It will be, indeed, a great pleasure.

Respectfully,

Robert Precht

Robert Precht

Sullivan pen-in-law

Saturday
Dec. 10

Priestley, JB

December 23, 1955

Dear Mr. Priestley:

As they say in the South, I am "much pleasured" that you enjoyed the SEE IT NOW book.

I am eagerly looking forward to receiving your new volume from Harper's.

My best regards to Mrs. Priestly.

As ever yours,

Mr. J.B. Priestley,
84 Albany,
Piccadilly, London, W.1,
England

fc

B4 Albany, Piccadilly, W.I.

Dec. 14th 1955

My dear Murrow,

I have now received from your publishers SEE IT NOW. I am delighted to have it and proud to be in it. There have been times when I have wished TV hadn't been invented, but there won't be any while I am looking at this book. Incidentally, your introduction is a fine bit of prose.

My own TV career continues modestly. I did six experimental halfhour programmes last summer for the B.B.C. which had some success. They want me to do some big hour-long imaginative programmes, but I cannot agree to do them until they can be put into permanent form, to be repeated and sold elsewhere. At my time of life I can't work hard at something that comes and goes in a night, however large the audience. They think telerecording not good enough and cannot afford to put such things on film. (It is not the actual cost of the filming that is the difficulty but the increased fees of everybody concerned - actors, musicians etc.) Meanwhile, on Jan 2nd I begin a fortnightly series of book talks, to try and make TV sell some books. Last September they did an AT HOME (like your Person To Person) programme at my house in the Isle of Wight, and people seemed to like it.

I will ask Harpers to send you a copy of the book my wife and I have written, called Journey Down A Rainbow. There are a lot of potential TV programmes in it, as I am sure you will soon discover. For example, in what I call "Nomadmass" - that terrible world of motels, filling stations, drive-in picture theatres, roadside eating places and bars, which is just the same for three thousand miles. Sometimes I feel we are all busy putting the old-fashioned cosy hell out of business and building a real one here.

All good wishes,

Yours ever,

J. B. Priestley

Quesada, Pete

January 17, 1955

Dear Pete:

Many thanks for your gracious note about the Oppenheimer piece and also for the remarks about our efforts regarding the Senator from Wisconsin.

I do hope you make me a signal when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. R. Quesada
7701 Woodley Avenue
Van Nuys, California

rh

E. R. QUESADA
7701 WOODLEY AVENUE
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA

Ed: THOUGHT YOU'D LIKE TO ANSWER THIS YOURSELF. F.F.

January 5, 1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
52nd and Madison
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a word of congratulation and encouragement in respect to your presentation of January 4 at which time you interviewed Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. It was indeed a fine effort in which the public was able to be exposed to the manner in which the barriers of science are pushed forward.

Though I was often inclined to do so, I never did get around to saying how grateful I have been for the courage that you displayed during the McCarthy controversy. I congratulate you for it.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Pete

E. R. Quesada

ERQ:km

Raditsa, B.

June 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Raditsa:

Many thanks for your letter of May 30th and for your article which I read with a great deal of interest.

I certainly appreciate your taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bogdan Raditsa
131 East 93rd Street
New York 28, New York

fc

131 East 93rd Street
New York, 28, NY
Atwater 9-1123

Personal attention

write vote
(?) C.
(?) 6.

May 30th, 1955

Dear Sir:

I just heard your broadcast this evening and your interpretation of the Tito-Soviet meeting in Yugoslavia where you said something to the effect that what happened could not have been predicted nor even dreamed a while ago.

This struck me since it came from somebody whom I consider extremely objective and very well informed. Besides it is one of this country's great pride to have the best possible research available for writers and commentators. We, in Europe, in the same profession were never so well equipped as you are over here.

For the record, as your statement was so categorical I'll have to quote myself, although hating to do it. In January 1954 I published a story written after an extensive investigation in the summer and fall of 1953 in which I said that after Stalin's death Tito was to re-establish his ideological and state relationship with the new set up in the Kremlin - Malenkov at the time. I gave my reason as you will see if you can take some of your precious time to look at it. The story is basically accurate still now lacking some details as it is inevitable in such an endeavor. When the story appeared Tito himself quickly denied it through the AP (the first time Tito ever argued with an exile). His denial, reproduced by all newspapers all over the world, was unconvincing as I stated in my answer also through the AP. After that nothing happened, on the contrary the pro-Tito's policy continued to ride on the crest of the wave until the Soviet brass came to Belgrade.

While - in these last few days - no researcher in this country found this story in his morgue, the European press dug it out and commented it again. The leading Italian newspaper Il Corriere della Sera of May 21 had a very long editorial article stressing the fact that in the US nobody paid any attention to my "indefatigable" efforts to find out the reality.

In history of the ideological struggle the totalitarians always side with their ideological kin, more so the communists. The recent example of Mussolini should not be forgotten. Laval and Chamberlain believed and made concessions to him. Il Duce after a very short neutrality went with Hitler and stabbed France in the back. Tito is inevitably bound to do the same, whether we dream it or not.

Sincerely yours,

Bogdan Raditsa

P.S. My article was published in The Freeman because no other national or opinion mahazine dared to carry it.

Mr. Edward Morrow
SBS
New York, NY

THE
Freeman

JANUARY 11, 1954 25¢

The Inside Story:

Tito's Secret Alliance with Moscow

Bogdan Raditsa

Disorder at the White House

C. Dickerman Williams

The Future of the G. O. P.

A Poll of Political Editors

THE Freeman

A Fortnightly For Individualists

Editor HENRY HAZLITT
Managing Editor FLORENCE NORTON

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Articles signed with a name, pseudonym, or initials do not necessarily represent the opinion of the editors, either as to substance or style.

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Our Contributors

BOGDAN RADITSA served for many years as a diplomat for the prewar government of Yugoslavia, before becoming Foreign Press Chief for Marshal Tito at the end of World War Two. In that capacity he knew intimately the present leaders of the Yugoslav army and state. He quit Tito in 1946 in protest against Communist terrorism. He is now living in New York and is professor of Modern European History at Fairleigh Dickinson College.

C. DICKERMAN WILLIAMS, as General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Commerce from 1951-53, had ample opportunity to observe the functioning of the Office of the President. His careful scrutiny of it (p. 266) demonstrates its unconstitutional aspects and throws a new light on the maneuvers behind the White case.

WILHELM ROEPKE is well known both as economist and sociologist, and author, among other books, of a monumental trilogy, of which two volumes, *Civitas Humana* and *The Social Crisis of Our Time* have appeared in English.

MAX EASTMAN, in his days as a magazine editor, became acquainted with the newspaper magnate, E. W. Scripps, and was sometimes subsequently treated to whole days of the old man's vivid and intellectually lively conversation. On the basis of this personal memoir, he has written a portrait of this little known great man for the FREEMAN.

R. G. WALDECK has sent us another of her "Letters" from foreign capitals, this one from Vienna, interpreting recent political developments.

EUGENE LYONS, editor and journalist, spent six years (1928-34) in Moscow as a correspondent. His studies and writings since that time have won him a high place among our foremost authorities on Communism and Soviet Russia. His books include *Assignment in Utopia*, *The Red Decade*, and a biography of Stalin.

ROBERT DONLEVIN, in our issue of September 21, discussed the much-asked question: "Has Russia Got the A-H Bombs?" Since his return from Paris last spring, he has been a frequent contributor to the FREEMAN.

MICHAEL T. FLORINSKY, who is a professor of economics and economic history at Columbia University, has written extensively on the governments and economic systems of contemporary Europe. A review of his most recent work, a two-volume history of Russia, appeared in the FREEMAN of November 16.

J. DONALD ADAMS has, since his college years, spent all the time he could spare from his activities as editor and literary critic to living among the American Indians. He is currently preparing a book to include the fruits of these observations and studies.

Tito's Secret Alliance with Moscow —The Inside Story

By BOGDAN RADITSA

On August 26, 1953, I arrived in Trieste, determined to confirm or refute a sensational series of reports: Was Marshal Tito rejoining the Kremlin? Was Yugoslavia's Communist dictator, in whom the West had invested $500,000,000, conspiring with Moscow to betray the free world?

I had first heard the rumors in America, and I had now spent two months at the long frontiers of Yugoslavia, gathering facts and documents, meeting old friends, interrogating diplomats and intelligence experts. Trieste was the last stop on a long journey. Here, as I waited for the two men from Yugoslavia who would bring me the keys to the puzzle, I reviewed the events which had led me to this rendezvous.

In 1948 Joseph Stalin and his chief aide, Andrei Zhdanov, had read Tito out of the world Communist movement. In desperation, Tito had turned for help to America and England, but called himself a "true" Communist all the while. When Stalin died, things changed in Moscow. Georgi Malenkov—Zhdanov's old enemy—became Soviet Premier. The popular Marshal Zhukov, whom Stalin had banished to a provincial garrison, became Vice-Minister of Defense. Within a few months Stalin's Georgian comrade, the dread police chief Lavrenti Beria, was purged. Malenkov also quickly rewrote the official history of the Soviet Communist Party so that it contained only slight references to Stalin, who had actually *made* that history for almost thirty years.

As these events unfolded in Moscow, it was only natural for me, as a former colleague of Tito's, to wonder how the Yugoslav dictator would react. I soon found out. On June 14 Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia announced they were resuming diplomatic relations. A few days later, gunboats of the Soviet fleet were traveling down the Danube through Yugoslavia for the first time in five years. Before the summer was over, Kremlin satellites Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, and Rumania had also decided to resume relations with Tito. Meanwhile, Yugoslav newspapers began to criticize "pro-American influences," and to print sharp attacks on American foreign policy, race relations, labor unions, art, movies, and women.

When factory and mine workers in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, many of them former Communists, revolted against the Kremlin in June, I watched for Tito's reaction. For a while, Belgrade issued noncommittal, ambiguous statements. But careful observers could tell that the Yugoslav Communists were not pleased. Finally, Tito's official biographer and chief propagandist, Vladimir Dedijer, wrote a long article in the Communist organ *Borba*. He said that the German and Czech uprisings had been "incited" by shady Americans, that they increased the danger of war, and were aimed to restore feudal reactionary classes to power. The Dedijer article was a direct playback of the Moscow line.

By the time this startling comment appeared, I was making investigations along the Yugoslav frontier. It did not surprise me when Tito received the new Soviet Ambassador cordially, or when his Central Committee sent good wishes to the Russian Communist Party on its fiftieth anniversary. Nor was I surprised when Tito told a British newsman that Red China belonged in the United Nations, and that Yugoslavia would "never" join the Atlantic Pact but desired "normal and even, to a certain extent, friendly relations with the U.S.S.R." I no longer doubted that Tito was strongly considering a new alliance with Russia. The real question was: How far had he gone?

Authentic Documents Tell of Pact

The documents that answered that question were brought to me from Belgrade by men whom I knew personally; I can vouch for their unimpeachable integrity and sound political judgment. The documents themselves are the detailed reports of two secret anti-Communists who are high in Tito's regime. One of them is a member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party; the other is a prominent official at the Central Headquarters of U.D.B.A., Tito's secret police. Although each report was written independently of the other, the two tally on all essential points. Other sources confirmed many details in both reports. The authenticity of both documents has been verified to me personally by one of the most respected intelligence services in Europe.

This is the story these documents tell: Tito and Malenkov, after many preliminary overtures, definitely agreed during the middle of July to work toward a resumption of the old Moscow-Belgrade partnership. The numerous frictions which led to the original break are to be eliminated by a joint Yugoslav-Soviet commission. The details of Yugoslavia's future political strategy remain to be worked out, but the present plan calls for concealing the new Tito-Malenkov alliance. Under this

scheme Tito will be permitted to make occasional criticisms of Moscow and thus will be able to continue receiving American aid. He can serve Malenkov by disrupting the NATO alliance and by independently playing up to non-Communist radicals in Europe and Asia.

So far as can be determined, the initiative for the new alliance came from Tito, but Moscow was quick to respond. About a month after Stalin's death, a Yugoslav Foreign Office official named Josipovic went to Moscow and attempted to offer Tito's proposals for a rapprochement to top Soviet leaders. Josipovic never got to see the top leaders, but was carefully interviewed by officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Malenkov's response soon followed. Early in May, the Soviet military attaché in Albania came to Belgrade in a Yugoslav train, accompanied by two Russian civilians. He stayed in Belgrade four days in civilian clothes, residing at the headquarters of the Belgrade Municipal Communist Party. After getting in touch with important Yugoslav generals, he went on to Moscow. Later that month, four high officers of the Soviet Communist Party (all specialists in Soviet relations with foreign Communist parties) came to Belgrade and conferred with Tito's Minister of the Interior, Alexander Rankovic.

Negotiations were stalled for several weeks as the workers' revolts in the satellite states shook the Kremlin. But late in June, after Beria had fallen, Tito made a new report to his Politburo on the many feelers that had been put out by him and by the Soviets since Stalin's death. The Politburo urged pressing the negotiations further, and Malenkov was quick to pick up the thread.

On July 4, 1953, Tito was at his summer home in Bled, near Ljubljana, when a special plane arrived at his headquarters from Belgrade. In the plane, bearing urgent news, was Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, a former Partisan general who now bosses Yugoslavia's economy. His arrival prompted hasty conferences in which Tito, Rankovic, Edvard Kardelj, and Milovan Djilas—the top leaders of the government—all took part. Several times in the next three days, Vukmanovic-Tempo flew back and forth between Ljubljana and Belgrade. On July 6, he was in Ljubljana for the last time, dressed in the Partisan uniform which he had not worn for several years, and accompanied by Alexander Knez ("Sava"), a member of a secret branch of the U.D.B.A. who lived in Moscow before the war.

Vukmanovic-Tempo and Knez left by plane for Moscow. They arrived there on July 8 and spent three days conferring with high Soviet officials. They returned to Ljubljana on July 11. The leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party and Army General Staff met immediately to discuss Vukmanovic-Tempo's report. On July 18, Belgrade announced the lifting of all restrictions on Soviet officials in Yugoslavia; the next day, Moscow lifted the prohibitions on Tito's men in Soviet Russia. It is quite likely that these announcements signaled the formal assent of both parties to the new secret pact, although perhaps the word was passed informally. In any case, a few days later, a special Yugoslav delegation of twelve left for Moscow, to work out with Soviet officials the many details of the new alliance. One member of the delegation has been positively identified as a general who participated in top-secret deliberations on Balkan defense with the General Staffs of Greece and Turkey.

It is easy to understand why the Kremlin wants Tito back: Yugoslavia, whether an open or concealed ally, represents a priceless strategic asset for the Communist movement. Tito can do even more for Malenkov as a secret ally. Through the Balkan Pact with Greece and Turkey, his men can give the Kremlin the military blueprints of the West. Posing as an "independent Communist" or as an "ultra-radical Socialist," Tito has exerted an influence on radicals throughout the world whom the Kremlin could not reach. Milovan Djilas reported to a secret meeting of Yugoslav youth leaders late in July that Malenkov was "highly appreciative" in particular of the way the Titoists had swung so many Asian Socialists toward "neutralism" and anti-Americanism. In addition to these factors, the Soviets doubtless appreciate the psychological boost the return of Tito would provide for other satellite leaders, shaken by revolts since Stalin's death.

Why Tito Is Rejoining the Kremlin

Tito's motives in the new deal are a little harder to understand. Why has he decided to risk a seemingly profitable alliance with the West, to return to the Kremlin which treated him so shabbily five years ago? The reports of our informants indicate three major reasons for Tito's decision:

1. *Malenkov is not Stalin.* All the Yugoslavs who have written on the Tito-Stalin split have emphasized Stalin's arrogant, overbearing personality; "he treated us like children," is the theme that runs through their discussions of the break. But the same commentators invariably point out that Stalin treated his Russian subordinates in the same way, humiliating Malenkov and Molotov on countless occasions. The strong element of personal rancor in the Moscow-Belgrade break was removed with Stalin's death. (Zhdanov, Tito's other foe, died in 1948.)

Malenkov's policy shifts did the rest. As early as May of this year, members of the Yugoslav Central Committee were informed by the Politburo that Malenkov's policies were considered "new, positive, and constructive." A circular letter laying down that line was issued on June 15 and read in all Communist Party cells and army political committees. Later, Milovan Djilas told high U.D.B.A. officials that Malenkov had praised

the Titoists for resisting Stalin's excesses, and for "never betraying the basic principles of Leninism and remaining consistent Communists." At about the same time, at a meeting of the Communist organization of the Yugoslav General Staff, General Otmar Kreacic hailed Malenkov's reversal of old Stalinist policies in the satellite countries.

One of the major points on which Malenkov has reversed Stalin's policies—the Yugoslavs believe—is the Communist strategy toward the Socialist parties. Where Stalin concentrated on attacking the Socialists, Malenkov believes in converting and confusing them. The Yugoslav Communists regarded Stalin's policy as tactically stupid; after their excommunication, they consciously wooed Socialists everywhere. Now, in his July report to U.D.B.A. officials, Djilas said that Malenkov recognized Tito's superior wisdom on this question:

> It is thanks to our policies, not Stalin's, that the Socialist parties of Asia have so strongly resisted the capitalists, especially America, and have been so friendly to the Chinese Communists. . . . We have shown that an independent Communist party like ours can do much more for the cause of world Communism than a satellite party obviously directed by a commission of Russian Communists. Russia now understands this.

2. *Tito believes the West cannot win.* The Yugoslavs regard the stalemate in Korea, the growth of Red China as a military power, the growing disintegration of France and Italy, the ill feeling between Britain and America as signs that the Western world is undergoing a severe crisis. Yugoslav generals believe that France can never win in Indo-China; talks with leaders of the British Labor Party, Clement Attlee and Aneurin Bevan, have convinced Tito that Britain will not follow Eisenhower in an aggressive, anti-Kremlin policy. After the Korean armistice was signed, a Politburo member told a group of high Army officers:

"The war in Korea has proved that American political leaders and generals are in utter disagreement. . .that America did not dare to use Chiang Kai-shek against the Chinese Communists . . . that America was forced to spend fifteen dollars for every dollar China spent. The war has shown that nothing can be done in Asia without the Soviet Union and China, which are the two main powers in Asia and have the respect of the Asian peoples. From the Communist point of view, the war was harmful because it tended to unify the capitalist powers; for that reason, it was necessary to stop it. The Soviet Union showed great wisdom in the termination of the war."

Even disregarding Tito's dedication to Communist ideals, he has little to gain—in the long run—from his alliance with the West. Should the West come to terms with Malenkov, neither side would be too interested in propping up his regime, either politically or economically. Should there be war, Yugoslavia could not long resist the Soviet Army, and the West would hardly be inclined to restore Tito's dictatorship after "liberation." More likely than either of these eventualities, in Tito's eyes, is a steady growth of Communist power in western Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, which might outflank a Western-oriented Tito and would reduce his bargaining power with both sides.

The Eager Generals

3. *Tito's army prefers Soviet Russia.* For Yugoslav military men, Communist or non-Communist, Russia has always been the traditional ally. Moreover, a large part of Tito's officer corps was trained in Russia, and views Soviet strategy and tactics as models for modern warfare. Admiration for men like Marshal Zhukov has always been high. The Montenegrin generals are an especially strong pro-Russian element. Both Vukmanovic-Tempo and the head of the Yugoslav General Staff, General Peko Dapchevich, are Montenegrins; both visited the United States this year and came back to Yugoslavia most impressed. Last spring Dapchevich told a meeting of the Communist organization of the General Staff that rabid American capitalists, despite their talk of peace, were ready to unloose a genocidal war against Russia and her satellites at the slightest provocation; in such a war, he said, he could never rally the Yugoslav Army against Russia. Dapchevich went on to criticize American military leaders, contemptuously comparing them to Nazi generals and adding: "The only difference is that Hitler's generals knew how to fight." He pointed to the aid Russia was now giving the satellite armies, and urged a new Yugoslav-Russian alliance.

Dapchevich was not the only military leader offering such counsel. Once Malenkov had made it clear that he was allying himself with Soviet generals like Zhukov, the pro-Russian sentiments of Yugoslav military men were given full rein. Even after Josipovic's mission to Moscow in April seemed to have failed, the generals continued to press Tito for an accord with the Kremlin. When, a little later, the Politburo formally polled the generals on over-all Yugoslav policy, 65 per cent condemned Tito's collaboration with the West, and urged a return to Moscow's fold.

As a matter of fact, the eagerness of the generals was felt to be a handicap by the Yugoslav Communists in the early stages of negotiations with Moscow. Some party leaders even suggested throwing the army off the scent. If Malenkov knew how eager the army was, the party leaders reasoned, he would demand all sorts of internal concessions from Tito's regime and this might eventually lead to outright Soviet control of Yugoslavia. And if Tito refused these concessions and somehow word of the negotiations got out to the West, he and his party leaders might find themselves completely isolated.

No such deception of the Yugoslav generals was necessary. With Beria's defeat both Malenkov and Tito were ready for the final agreement, consummated by Vukmanovic-Tempo in Moscow.

These were the three main reasons for Tito's return to the Kremlin camp. But the signs of the new Moscow-Belgrade alliance were evident in scores of lesser actions reported by our informants. Among these developments are:

Item: Scores of former members of the Yugoslav Communist Party, who sided with Stalin against Tito in 1948, have been released from prison and restored to good jobs.

Item: Former pro-Stalin Yugoslav leaders, who fled for their lives to the Cominform countries in 1948, have now returned to Yugoslavia.

Item: The anti-Tito school which the Kremlin ran in Budapest for five years was disbanded at the end of June.

Item: The flow of anti-Tito propaganda which had been pouring into Yugoslavia from Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary has ceased.

Item: The Yugoslav Communist Party has decided to purge some 50,000 members, whom it described in a circular letter at the end of the summer as "vacillating elements who have succumbed to the influences of the West and nourish illusions toward the capitalist countries."

Item: Tito stubbornly refuses to enter NATO and to permit the United States to establish bases in Yugoslavia.

By the time Andrei Vishinsky dined with members of the Yugoslav U.N. delegation in October, the Yugoslav people were convinced that Tito had achieved his goal of rapprochement with Moscow. They felt this despite elaborate precautions taken by Tito's security apparatus to conceal the new link. The change in the atmosphere of Yugoslavia was apparent to all the discerning Yugoslavs to whom I spoke in the course of my two months' investigation. Every one of the Yugoslavs who crossed the Austrian, Greek, or Italian borders to speak with me had the same comment, for example, on Tito's agitation on Trieste: "It is Moscow's work." Even the small group who doubted that Tito has already signed a pact with Moscow have no doubt that he has *tried* to do so, and say it is only a matter of time before a final agreement is reached.

Many in the West were skeptical in April 1939, when Soviet General Walter G. Krivitsky described the long history of negotiations between Stalin and Hitler, who had seemed mortal foes for many years. This skepticism was dashed on August 23, 1939, when Molotov and Ribbentrop publicly signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact. And, in the present case, Tito and Malenkov are *both* Communists.

Disorder at the White House

By C. DICKERMAN WILLIAMS

Lack of legal control over the Office of the President has created a "palace" clique whose influence menaces constitutional government.

Those who have served in the executive branch of the government in recent years are only too familiar with a phenomenon which may be the explanation of the Harry Dexter White case. That phenomenon is the enormous growth in the personnel and influence of the Office of the President. The government has become so complex and the demands upon the President so numerous and so varied that he has built up a large personal organization which, because of its constant and ready access to him, has acquired great power. Apparently through their advice the President has been led to adopt positions or courses of action without notice to or approval by the departments lawfully concerned. Undoubtedly this development is to some extent unavoidable, but its inherent evils have been sharply accentuated by the almost complete lack of legal control over the Office. In other words, this swarm of officials operates largely on the loose, without regulation or responsibility, in a way that completely negates the doctrine of a "government of laws and not of men."

It would be comforting to conservatives to be able to think that this state of affairs had disappeared with the advent of the Republicans, but the available evidence is that with minor exceptions the situation persists and may indeed have grown worse, due to President Eisenhower's unfamiliarity with domestic politics. To illustrate the problem, let us recall some of the features of the White case.

According to former President Truman the commission to White was issued in order to avoid endangering investigation of the Silvermaster spy ring. But who told Mr. Truman that such a course of action was necessary or desirable? It is hardly conceivable that he reached such a conclusion unless so advised by one or more of his associates. Yet the evidence so far available does not identify any adviser who took this view. J. Edgar Hoover,

Randelman, H.

January 5, 1955

Dear Mr. Randelman:

Thank you for your letter of December 30th.

I wish it were possible for me to do the recording you suggest but very much regret that the pressure of my schedule will not permit me to do so.

I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hal Randelman
Horace Mann School
231 West 246th Street
New York 71, New York

fc

HORACE MANN SCHOOL
231 WEST 246TH STREET
NEW YORK 71, N. Y.

December 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It has been the custom of the Jun ior Class of the Horace Mann School to present a carnival and to donate the proceeds to a worthy charity. The net proceeds of this year's carnival will go to the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund.

The Junior Class would greatly appreciate it if you would at your convience make a s hort recording on our tape recorder urging all to attend.

We will come anyplace t hat you d esignate at any time with our own recorder. We will not nee d to detain you for more than ten minutes. We hope to hear f rom you soon.

Sincerely,

Hal Randelman

Hal Randelman
Publicity chairman

HR:ws

Rasky, Harry

February 25, 1955

Dear Mr. Rasky:

Thank you for your letter of February 10th.

Your forthcoming trip sounds most interesting. I shall discuss it with Fred Friendly and let you know if there is any possibility that we may ask you to provide us with some material.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Rasky,
Director of News Features, TV,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Toronto, Canada

fc

VIA AIR MAIL

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Toronto, Ontario,
Canada.

10 February, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

F. F.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your note of February 2nd, regarding my last visit to New York. It was kind of you to take time to explain why you did not call.

I thought I would let you know that I am planning an extensive film-making, radio-broadcasting tour of Europe and Israel, starting about February 18th. I shall be working in collaboration with Felix Lazarus, one of Canada's top news-documentary camaramen. Perhaps we can be of service to you while we are over there.

We shall be travelling for about three months, with stops at Dusseldorf, Bonn, Paris, Metz, Rome, Israel and the United Kingdom. We shall be carrying both 16 m.m. and 35 m.m. equipment, as well as tape recorders. Incidentally, we shall be in the Holy Land for Easter-Passover.

Should there be anything we can do, please let me know at your convenience. I would be happy to talk to you or one of your staff, should you be interested.

At any rate, I look forward to meeting with you again.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Rasky

Harry Rasky,
Director of News Features, TV,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Toronto, Canada.

HR/pp

Rasky, Harry

February 2, 1955

Dear Harry Rasky:

This is merely a note to tell you that I did not receive your letter in time to contact you when you were in New York in January. Perhaps when next you are in town, you will call.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Rasky
Director of News Features
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Toronto, Canada

rh

VIA AIR MAIL

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Toronto, Canada.
5 January, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

You may recall having time for a brief chat with me on the subject of television news - documentaries, about two years ago. At the time, I was preparing to start production on a weekly half-hour show, for a Canadian audience. Now, after being on the air for two years, I would welcome the stiumulus of a short interview with you.

I shall be in New York from this Saturday morning, January 8th, until Tuesday morning, January 11th, and if at any time during my stay you could spare me a few minutes, I should be most grateful. I did try to arrange a meeting with you by telephone, while in New York about six months ago, but our schedules did not jibe.

If you could inform me by collect wire what time would be convenient, I should be very glad to arrange my New York schedule around that time. I know that any interview with you would be of great value in my work, and in return perhaps I can offer some useful information about Canadians and current events in Canada.

May I say that your two weekly programs are a great source of inspiration to all of us who hope to make something of television in Canada.

I shall be staying at the Algonquin Hotel in New York. I look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Your sincerely,

Harry Rasky

Harry Rasky,
Director of News Features,
CBC National TV News,
Toronto.

Rathbone, Bas

October 8, 1954

Dear Mr. Rathbone:

Thanks very much. I shall get hold of the copy of Vogue pronto.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Basil Rathbone
135 Central Park West
New York, New York

rh

135. Central Park West
N. Y. C.
Sept 17. 54.

Dear Mr Murrow. One again, (on your program tonight) a comedian was unable to define laughter. But Lahr. I wished send you my copy but this and it might never reach you i.e. "Laughter" by Christopher Fry. Vogue magazine Jany 1951. Do try get this copy of Vogue with Fry's most beautiful & sensative definition. I believe you will agree with me that it is the only answer, if there really is one.

Sincere regards

Basil Rathbone

Rawalt, Marguerite

August 30, 1955

Dear Miss Rawalt:

Many thanks for your letter of August 4th telling me that my radio program has again won the highest vote in BEST NEWS COVERAGE.

I am indeed honored, and appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write to me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Marguerite Rawalt, President
The National Federation of
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
1701 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

fc

the NATIONAL FEDERATION of

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, inc.

WASHINGTON, D. C. BRANCH OFFICE
1701 Sixteenth St., N. W.

August 4, 1955

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Washington 9, D. C.

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Little Rock, Arkansas

RECORDING SECRETARY
Hattie M. Steinberg
628½ Lincoln Avenue
York, Nebraska

TREASURER
Ruth C. Cullin
617 Washington Avenue
Bremerton, Washington

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Again this year, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., has conducted a poll of network programs on radio and television based on the following classifications:

I Best Advancement of the Interests of Women
II Best News Coverage
III Best Musical Program
IV Greatest Human Interest Program
V Best Spiritual Program
VI Most Wholesome Entertainment for an American Family

The response was excellent and represents 165,000 business and professional women, members of our 3,300 clubs throughout the United States, Hawaii and Alaska.

It is our pleasure to tell you that your program has again won the highest vote for a radio program in Classification II, BEST NEWS COVERAGE.

The awards were announced at our recent National Board Meeting held in Louisville, Kentucky, and will be reported in a forthcoming issue of the Federation's national magazine, Independent Woman.

We want to congratulate you and all those concerned with your program on winning the award, and express to you our sincere good wishes for the continued success of the program.

Cordially,

Marguerite Rawalt

Marguerite Rawalt, President

Helen K. Stephens

Helen K. Stephens, National Chairman
Radio and Television

MR/g

Rayel, John F.

January 18, 1955

Dear Jack:

Very many thanks for your nice note about the Oppenheimer program.

Judging by the flood of enthusiastic comment, it was well worth doing.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. John F. Rayel
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RCA Building
Radio City, New York 20, New York

fc

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

January 6, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

My boy is a senior at Andover, gradually becoming aware of some of the forces in the world by virtue of his special interest in the sciences, political and physical.

After your Oppenheimer program on Tuesday night, he said to my wife and me, "I think I learned more in that half hour than I ever could in any classroom."

It was a wonderful program and a fine thing you did, enabling all of us to really meet Mr. Oppenheimer for the first time. Seeing him as a fellow human must have put the written and spoken disagreements about him into a better perspective for a good many people. Our family was among them, and we thank you for it.

Most cordially,

Jack

John F. Rayel

JFR/db

Raymond, Allan

Broadcast House, Washington 16 Emerson 2-9300

WASHINGTON BUREAU

7

Sept. 17, 1955

Dear Ed --

An old and valued friend of mine -- Allan Raymond, formerly of the Herald-Tribune -- is now doing a special study on the administration's political censorship. He wants very much to talk with you; and will call your secretary next week for an appointment.

he called - you didn't want to see him.

Forgive this hasty note. I just finished my last CBS piece, and am off to the country for 24 hours.

See you soon. I'll be pinch-hitting for Ed Morgan for two weeks.

all the best to you and Janet...

Bill

Raymond, George M.

April 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Raymond:

Thank you for your letter of April 11th.

Your idea for a television news program may perhaps have merit, but since I am no longer a vice-president of CBS, I have no authority or control over such matters.

If you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. Sig Mickelson, who is Vice-President in Charge of News and Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George M. Raymond
327 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, New York

fe

GEORGE M. RAYMOND
PLANNING CONSULTANT
327 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. • LE 2-6194

April 11, 1955

Program Idea

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Vice-president,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our children are growing up in an increasingly complex world. Their attitudes to, and judgement of, this world develop in their early years, and are generally based on adult data, picked up casually and, more often than not, misunderstood.

My thought is that a half-hour childrens' TV news program, to be presented daily just before the "childrens' hour" (4:30 to 5:00 PM), covering the main news of the day, and supplying factual and objective background data, would satisfy a crying need. The background data would supply the continuity which is now so badly lacking, and, over a period of time, most regular child viewers would be able to place current events in their proper perspective.

In order to assure relative objectivity, and in view of the fact that the misuse for propaganda purposes of such a program could be so harmful as to make it preferable not having it at all, it may be desirable to interest one of the Foundations in sponsoring it. In any case there is considerable doubt in my mind that such a program could be commercially sponsored.

If this idea is of any interest to you, please let me know, and I will try to work it out in greater detail.

Very sincerely yours,

George M. Raymond

George M. Raymond

gmr:ss

Reade, Walter

Real Gradable
Friday on first
want which was
E.R.M. prefers
file

RECEIVED
1953 JAN 13 PM 4:10
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WUP46 PD

NEW YORK NY JAN 13 317P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

WALTER READE THEATRES HAVE ACQUIRED WESTERN HEMISPHERE DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS TO A JAPANESE FILM ENTITLED HIROSHIMA WHICH WE BELIEVE WILL PROVE TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES SHOWN IN THE UNITED STATES IN RECENT YEARS IT HAS ALREADY RECEIVED THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE AGENCY AND CIVIC AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS HAVE URGED THAT IT BE SHOWN TO AS WIDE AN AUDIENCE AS POSSIBLE WE WOULD LIKE TO ARRANGE A SCREENING FOR YOU IN ORDER TO NEGOTIATE THE POSSIBILITY OF YOUR NARRATING A PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE COMMITMENTS WITH THE PRODUCERS OF HIROSHIMA NECESSITATE ARRANGING THE AMERICAN PREMIERE NOT LATER THAN APRIL 15TH AND I WOULD APPRECIATE A REPLY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE SINCERELY

WALTER EAD JR PRES WALTER READE THEATRES 50 WEST 57 ST NEW YORK CITY NY PLAZA 72593

403P..

Cortland 7-5446

Mr Ginzberg

Fri Jan 21

film to arrive here
will see it at Eastern.

Reading, Lord

February 28, 1955

Dear Stella:

Very many thanks for your letter of February 15.

I was extremely sorry not to have seen you when I was in London although even had you been there at the time, I fear our meeting would have been so brief that we would not have been able to indulge in really serious talk.

I was there for barely three days and in consequence had to miss seeing many of my good friends. I hope that we shall be able to get together soon either here or there.

Janet joins me in sending warmest regards to you.

As ever yours,

The Dowager Marchioness of Reading
Women's Voluntary Services
for Civil Defence
41 Tothill Street
London S.W.1, England

fs

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

41 TOTHILL STREET
LONDON
S.W.1

SR/MC.

15th February, 1955.

Dear Ed -

I am so sorry that I was in Guernsey when you were in London, and I missed you in consequence. I wish it had not been so, as I would have enjoyed so much the opportunity of seeing you again, and I do want to talk to you about one or two things which are very interesting and which seem to be happening at the moment. I suppose, however, I shall have to possess my soul in patience until such time as I get over for a visit and I am able to have the opportunity of a real talk with you.

I saw the telerecording of your interview with Dr. Ralph Bunche late last night, and enjoyed it tremendously. You are always so marvellous at your job. I had some frustrating moments, however, as I kept thinking during that quarter of an hour how much I would have enjoyed meeting you in person rather than seeing you on T.V.

Love to Janet myself

Yours

Stella

E. Murrow, Esq.,
580 Park Avenue,
N.Y.C.,
U.S.A.

Lady Reading Saturday

file

1115 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, NEW YORK

Dear Ed —

Yesterday afternoon — thanks to your great kindness — I had the opportunity of seeing the blind the two television programmes which everyone were so deeply moved by — I which also I missed —

I just cannot tell yr
what I think of them
they are simple —
but what I am so
deeply moved by is
all that went to
making them —
the man who has
the courage to fight
for that which is
right is a god —
Bless yr —
Love
Stella

Reisberg, S. L.

March 8, 1955

Dear Dr. Reisberg:

Many thanks for your letter. I wish I might be able to consider your publishing project but with five quarter-hours of radio and two half-hours of television I am afraid I cannot undertake anything in addition no matter how interesting it sounds.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. S. L. Reisberg
Book-Records, Inc.
680 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

rh

BOOK-RECORDS, Inc.
680 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
COLUMBUS 5-3656
Soundbook

FEBRUARY 23, 1955

EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING A PUBLISHING PROJECT WITH MY FRIEND, CHARLES SIEPMANN, WHO SEEMS TO THINK IT MAY INTEREST YOU.

CAN YOU SPARE ME A HALF-HOUR ONE DAY SOON, TO CHAT ABOUT IT?

SINCERELY,

DR. S.L. REISBERG

SLR/BBO

Reitman, Alan

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Nineteen State or Regional ACLU Organizations

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Swing

March 2, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the request of Ernest Angell, I enclose a memorandum re passports and visas that the Union has submitted to the Secretary of State. I believe Mr. Angell has informed you that our statement has not been publicly released, and is the basis of a personal discussion with the Secretary on this problem.

Since the memorandum was prepared, a number of additional cases have come to our attention, and if you care to review these for background purposes, I shall be most glad to make them available to you.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Reitman

Alan Reitman
Assistant Director

AR/km

enclosure

35th Anniversary Year

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To: The Honorable John Foster Dulles

From: The American Civil Liberties Union

Re: Passports and Visas

INTRODUCTION

The American Civil Liberties Union herewith submits a memorandum to the Honorable Secretary of State as a basis for discussion on suggested review and improvements in the procedures of the State Department governing passports and visas.

On November 13, 1952, the ACLU wrote to the then Secretary of State, the Honorable Dean Acheson, requesting a personal interview on the question of review of passport procedures. No answer was received to this letter from Secretary Acheson, but the Special Assistant to the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Mr. John W. Hanes, Jr., replied on April 2, 1953, suggesting that the question be discussed with Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley of the Passport Division. A meeting of ACLU representatives was held with Mr. Shipley on April 14, 1954, but the ACLU's suggestions were not accepted. Because of the seriousness of this problem, we are renewing our representations with the Secretary of State.

No formal approach has been made to the Department of State by us on the over-all problem of visas. We have corresponded with the Department from time to time with reference to specific cases where we believed the procedures could be improved.

I. PASSPORTS

In Bauer v. Acheson, 106 F. Supp. 445, a special federal three-judge court held it to be the law that before the State Department could deny or revoke a passport, it would have to advise the person affected of the reasons therefor, grant

that person a due process hearing, and utilize clearly defined standards laid down in advance. Shortly thereafter, on September 2, 1952, the State Department issued new regulations in an attempt to comply with this decision (22 C.F.R., Sections 51.135-51.143). These regulations also established a Passport Appeals Board (Sec. 51.13a). That Board was not appointed, however, until December 23, 1953. Its own regulations appeared in the Federal Register on January 9, 1954. The ACLU has endeavored, through its Washington office, to learn the personnel of the Board, but, aside from knowing that its chairman is Assistant Secretary of State Morton, we have been unable to obtain the names from the Department.

In our view, the regulations of the Department and of the Passport Appeals Board do not sufficiently comply with either the letter or the spirit of the Bauer decision for the following reasons. (1) They do not fully guarantee that a person should be notified of the reasons for the denial or revocation of a passport; (2) the hearing does not sufficiently protect the right to confrontation and cross-examination, so essential to a hearing in which the standards of due process must be observed; (3) no standards whatsoever have been laid down for cases not involving alleged Communists or their active sympathizers; and (4) the criteria which are laid down are, in our judgment, improper.

We analyze below the criteria and procedures, then discuss specific illustrative cases which trouble us and finally suggest appropriate remedies.

A. CRITERIA

The criteria set forth govern only cases involving Communists or their active sympathizers. There are no criteria whatsoever set up for persons denied passports for other reasons. Apparently, these cases are still governed by the standard ruled too vague in the Bauer case, that the contemplated travel would be contrary to the best interests of the United States. Thus, the present regulations actually discriminate in favor of alleged Communists and their sympathizers.

We understand that Mrs. Shipley has given as one reason for this differential treatment the fact that the decisions of the Passport Division which have been

most frequently attacked have been those involving Communists or their alleged sympathizers. However, it seems to us that the State Department should insure fairness and equal treatment for all persons, irrespective of the degree or absence of public comment that may have been raised with respect to one group of individuals. The second reason she assigned is that the non-Communist cases are simple to decide and that the Passport Division does not need such procedures in order to arrive at a fair determination. Here too, it seems to us that the issue is not whether the Passport Division can make its decision easily, but the issue of whether the procedures utilized accord with the due process of law required by the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. We do not believe that the State Department should be interested only in protecting the procedural rights of Communists and their sympathizers and refuse to grant the same rights to those denied passports for much less heinous reasons. Our comment is based not on the belief that the intent of the Department is to favor Communists, but to emphasize the lack of equal treatment in the present practices. The importance of equal treatment was emphasized by the court in the Bauer case, in which it held that the regulation of passports must be applied "equally to all citizens without discrimination."

We suggest, therefore, that the files of the Department should be studied to determine the criteria that have been utilized in the past as a basis for denial of a passport, in order to formulate clearly-defined criteria which should be set forth in regulations. The State Department has previously informally advised us of the use of the following unpublished criteria, which should be included in regulations if the said criteria are to be used: a) that the applicant was endeavoring to evade justice, or to depart from the United States in contravention of a court order or decree; b) that the applicant was a known criminal who operated in foreign countries; c) that the applicant was mentally or physically ill, and unable to travel alone,* and d) that the applicant was a political adventurer who desired "to go abroad to take part in the political or military affairs of a foreign country in ways

*Letter from Ruth B. Shipley, Chief, Passport Division, State Dept., to ACLU, December 11, 1950.

which would be contrary to the policy, or inimical to the welfare of the United States." e) passports have been refused to "persons whose past actions raised doubts as to their loyalty," and f) to those "whose habitual practices are such as to bring discredit upon America and things American."** Of these standards, a), b) and c) would seem to be sufficiently clear, while e) seems to be further defined in the present regulations. It seems to us that d) and f), however, are still too vague in failing to spell out what is contrary to our interests and what the "habitual practice(s)" may be.

With respect to the present operating criteria, we believe that they are vague and improper.

1. Vagueness. The purpose of the new regulations is set forth in Section 51.135 as being the promotion of the national interest "by assuring that persons who support the world Communist movement...may not, through the use of United States passports, further the purposes of that movement...." Persons supporting the world Communist movement are defined as persons who either

> "(a)...are members of the Communist Party or who have recently terminated their membership under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion -- not otherwise rebutted by the evidence -- that they continue to act in furtherance of the interests and under the discipline of the Communist Party; (b) persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliation with the Communist Party, who engage in activities which support the Communist movement under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion -- not otherwise rebutted by the evidence -- that they have engaged in such activities as a result of direction, domination, or control exercised over them by the Communist movement; (c) persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliation with the Communist Party, as to whom there is reason to believe, on the balance of all the evidence, that they are going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement for the purpose, knowingly and willfully, of advancing that movement."

Under Section 51.141(b), consistent and prolonged adherence to the Party line through shifts and changes thereof, will suffice, prima facie, to support a finding under Section 51.135(b) above. Thus, either consistent following of the Party line through its twists and turns, or membership or activities in behalf of the Communist-front organization under Section 51.135(b), apparently is enough to warrant denial

** Letter from Adrian S. Fisher, Legal Advisor to the State Dept., to Warren H. Saltzman, 1951.

of a passport.

The new criteria are hardly clear, for the circumstances under which the conclusions may result in denial of a passport may be inferred, but are not spelled out.

2. Improper Standards. Under the terms of these regulations, it is quite clear that passports are being denied on the basis of improper standards. Even those who are going abroad to engage in nothing more than speech which would be permissible in the U.S. may be denied passports (under the broad language of Section 51.135(c)) if that speech is knowingly to advance the cause of the Communist movement.

Under Section 51.142, at any stage of the proceedings, the applicant may be required to swear that he is not nor has ever been a member of the Communist Party. He will be immediately refused a passport if he states that he is presently a Communist. Again, whatever the purpose of the trip abroad may be, however innocuous, every citizen who is a Communist must remain within the United States. It is strange indeed that in an effort to combat Communist totalitarianism we ourselves have adopted the tactics so well known behind the Iron Curtain where passports are refused to those hostile to the Communist regime. Communism can best be fought by showing that the travel abroad of individuals is not feared solely because they are Communists. Should there be ground to believe that the purpose of the trip abroad is to engage in criminal "conspiratorial" activity against the peace and security of our country, then of course refusal of the passport would be justified. The present definition results in the drawing of an Iron Curtain by our own State Department without contributing any safeguards to our own security. It would also seem that denial of a passport to a member of the Communist Party solely because of such membership is precluded at this time by the 1950 McCarran Act. Section 6(a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 785) prohibits a member of a communist organization against which there is a final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring registration to apply for or use a passport. Section 6(b) makes it unlawful for any officer or employee of the United States knowingly to issue a passport to such a person.

Section 14(b) expressly defines that a Board order shall become final only upon the conclusion of judicial review. Congress did not change these provisions when it amended the Act in other respects in the Communist Control Act of August 24, 1954 (Public Law No. 637, ch.886, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess. 16 U.S.Cong. News '54 - p.5153). Therefore the State Department has anticipated by several years the conclusion of the litigation now in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia involving registration of the Communist Party. If it were not for the very specific statutory provisions the State Department would have a better argument that under its general control of passports it may refuse a passport to any present communist, regardless of the purpose of his trip. But in view of the fact that the statute gives less authority it would seem by implication that the regulation has, at best, dubious validity.

The ACLU has taken the position that criticisms which constitutional guarantees permit within the United States should be permitted abroad, but no such assurance of freedom of speech is given by these regulations. The ACLU recognizes that if the State Department has sufficient evidence to insure belief that the passport will not be used merely for exercising free speech, but, instead or in addition, for the purpose of engaging in conspiratorial activities against the peace and security of the United States, a passport may properly be denied. But these regulations make

no provision whatsoever for the exercise of the right of free speech abroad.

B. PROCEDURES

Notice of Tentative Refusal.

1. The person whose passport is tentatively disapproved, under the standards set forth above, is to receive a notice (there is no time limit as to the speed with which this must be sent) of the tentative refusal and of the added "reasons on which the decision is based as specifically as within the judgment of the Department of State security limitations permit." No standard whatsoever is laid down pursuant to which the Department of State is to exercise this judgment, nor are we given any information as to the particular security limitations involved. It may well be that under this regulation the Department will refuse to divulge the ground on which it withholds the passport if divulgence might mean the disclosure of the name of the informants, whether or not he is a counter-espionage agent or the like. If such is the case, there would be many phases in which the protection of these regulations would be wholly illusory.

Hearing and Decision.

2. Before the refusal becomes final, the applicant is entitled to present his case informally to the Passport Division, with counsel, before a hearing officer, reducing the statements to writing in the form of an affidavit. This in essence formalizes the procedure which has been in use for several years, though applicants have not always been aware of this possible relief. The Passport Division is thereupon to review the record, and after due consultation, advise the applicant of the decision. If adverse, it is to be in writing "and shall state the reasons on which the decision is based as specifically as within the judgment of the Department of State security limitations permit."

Appeal

3. In the event of an adverse decision by the Passport Division, Section 51.138 provides for an appeal to the Board of Passport Appeals, set up under Section 51.139 as a Board composed of not more than three officers of the Department to be designated by the Secretary of State. It has adopted and made public its own rules and procedures. There is no provision in so many words to give the applicant the right

to confront and cross-examine the witnesses whose statements have resulted in the adverse findings of the Passport Division. While this section does provide that the applicant and each witness can inspect the transcript of his own testimony, apparently the applicant has no right to inspect the testimony of a witness -- a procedure wholly novel as far as the knowledge of the Union is concerned, and certainly unfair.

Revocation of Passports.

4. Perhaps the most serious defect of the procedures is that not only do they fail to make provision for the reasonable and fair convenience of the person whose passport is revoked who lives a great distance from Washington, but there are no regulations whatsoever governing revocation cases, even though the Bauer case, which forced the issuance of the regulations, was a passport case. Persons whose passports have been revoked while, for example, they are travelling in France, Japan, or Africa, would find that remedies available only in the Capitol are somewhat illusory, as would those who live in California and cannot afford a trip to Washington. Consulates abroad should be authorized to hold hearings for those Americans whose passports have been revoked while abroad, with the transcript of the hearing to be forwarded to the Passport Appeal Board, and the traveller entitled to a new hearing upon his return to the United States; and panels (of distinguished citizens) should be appointed in the major population areas to sit as hearing panels of the Passport Appeal Board with the applicant to have the alternative of an appeal to the Passport Appeal Board in Washington in person or on the basis of the written record.

Delays.

5. The question of delays is also important. If speedy (but thorough) investigations and decisions are not forthcoming, the whole value of the hearing procedures may be lost, for the purpose of the trip abroad might not be served at a later date, or the trip might be impossible or inconvenient at a later date. Some sort of a priority system should be set up to insure that applications for passports will be completely processed in advance of the scheduled departure date.

Final Disposition.

6. Under Section 51.140, the Board must advise the Secretary of State of the action it finds appropriate or necessary, and the regulations indicate that the Secretary of State is the one who finally makes the disposition of the case.

Cross-examination.

7. There is an apparent contradiction between Section 51.141 of the State Department regulations and Section 51.170 of the Board regulations. Under the

Department regulations, the Board, in making its findings of fact, is required to "be convinced by a preponderance of the evidence, as would a trial court in a civil case." Since a trial court in a civil case would not consider testimony which has not been subjected to the test of cross-examination, evidence the nature or source of which is not disclosed to the appellant and made available to cross-examination could not be considered by either the Passport Division, the Board of Passport Appeal, or the Secretary of State. However, the Board regulations provide that the Board may consider "such confidential information as it may have in its possession." This is entirely inconsistent with the aforesaid State Department regulations. In view of the decision in the Bauer case which indicated that cross-examination in passport cases is a sine qua non, consideration of evidence not subjected to cross-examination might well be considered to be a violation of due process of law, not only for failure to follow the State Department rules, but also as a denial of constitutional due process required by the Fifth Amendment.

C. ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

1. I. Milton Sacks:

a. Delay. From October 8, 1952, to April 29, 1954, Mr. Sacks was unable to obtain a written statement of the grounds upon which adverse action had been taken on his request for a passport. Sacks did not receive a specification of the charges against him until May 27, 1954. On June 28, 1954, he asked for a hearing. As of October 30, 1954, he had received no reply. His passport had meanwhile expired.

b. Standards. Mr. Sacks was advised under date of April 29, 1954, by Mrs. Shipley, that his case did not fall within the scope of Section 51.135 "but was merely a decision that it was not advisable for you to travel to that area and the action was taken under the broad discretionary authority given to the Secretary of State in Section 51.75, Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations." The latter is the broad section giving the State Department discretionary power to deny passports where travel of the applicant is not in the best interest of the United States -- a

standard which was held too vague in the Bauer case. Thus, it appears that the Department is continuing to operate under a standard held too vague by a court of law in a case from which it did not appeal.

2. Max Shachtman:

Max Shachtman has been denied a passport solely on the grounds of his active officership in the Independent Socialist League, which has been listed by the Attorney General as a Communist and subversive organization, but which has not yet been granted a hearing by the Attorney General. However, since the organization is violently anti-Stalinist, it would not seem to fit within the criteria set forth in the 1952 regulations. Denial of the passport was thus apparently due entirely to his being head of an anti-Stalinist organization, a matter which is nowhere dealt with in the regulations.

a. Absence of Criteria. Thus, action has been taken again without any criteria set forth.

b. Discrimination in Favor of Communists. Shachtman was denied a hearing on the ground that he did not fit within those criteria set forth for a hearing, i.e, that he is not a Stalinist. This is a prime example of how the present procedures discriminate against persons who are not alleged Communists. It is also a prime example of how the procedures violate due process of law.

(Note: An appeal from the dismissal of his complaint seeking a passport is pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.)

3. Mrs. A. B.*:

Mrs. A. B. wishes to visit her son and daughter-in-law in Poland, the latter being very sick and needing nursing care. The children were probably Communists; the son may have renounced Communism already; she hopes to persuade them to give up Communism and return to America. She waived the protection of the U. S. government abroad, in order to relieve the government from such responsibility. The

* We do not list her name here for, since this memorandum may be available to the public, there would be a substantial risk of Mrs. A. B. vanishing behind the Iron Curtain if the Communist Party learned of her identity. We furnish her name, however, in the covering letter to you, in confidence.

law provides merely that it is illegal to leave and enter the country without a passport; she has asked merely for a passport to go to England; from there she can go on herself to Poland if she can do so without an American passport. She has duly stated her intentions to the government.

a. Delay. Mrs. A. B. made her passport application on January 8, 1954. No reply was received from the State Department until May 5, 1954, despite her explanations of the urgency of the situation in view of the severe illness of her daughter.

b. Standards. The Department refused to issue the passport because of the "impossibility of granting protection to American citizens" in Poland, holding further, that she could not relieve the Department of responsibility for her protection. We know of no law or requirement which prevents an American citizen from waiving his right to protection abroad, when she is willing to take the risk thereof and when the security of the United States in not endangered.

4. George W. Shephard, Jr.:

Mr. Shephard has been denied a passport to go to Africa for the purpose of engaging as a private citizen in an agrarian program to assist the farmers of British-controlled Uganda, on the ground that his activities involve "participation in political affairs in foreign countries, inconsistent with the duty of American citizens to avoid such participation." The British government has raised no objections to his return to Uganda, according to a statement made in Parliament on December 16, 1953, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

a. Standards. There is no standard laid down in any published rule or regulation denying the right to go abroad because of engaging in political affairs in foreign countries. Any such requirement would seem unreasonable at least when the foreign government makes no objection. Hardly a day goes by when someone in Washington does not state something about political affairs abroad. For example, the Secretary of State and the President, as well as many private citizens, have expressed keen satisfaction at the recent revolution in Guatemala. If it is legitimate

to take actions or make statements which have an effect upon politics abroad, we see no reason whatsoever for any private citizen being denied a passport to engage in similar lawful activities while abroad.

5. Dr. Martin Kamen:

Dr. Kamen was denied a passport pursuant to a letter from the Passport Division dated December 21, 1953, on grounds of Communist associations and having furnished certain classified information to Soviet officials. A hearing was held before the Passport Appeals Board. However, no evidence in support of the charges against Dr. Kamen was introduced at that hearing, nor was Dr. Kamen or his attorney given any opportunity to confront his accusers, whoever they may have been.

a. Procedures. The denial of a passport to Dr. Kamen was thus based upon a hearing which did not give the applicant an opportunity to defend himself through cross-examination of his accusers. Moreover, to rule against him when no evidence whatsoever was introduced against him seems to be violative of Section 51.141 of the State Department regulations, for no trial court in a civil case could ever award judgment against a defendant when no evidence whatsoever is introduced against him. It is also violative of due process of law in our opinion. (The ACLU, of course, takes no position on whether or not the accusations against Dr. Kamen are accurate.)

II. VISAS

The American Civil Liberties Union concurs with the editorial, "Freedom of Travel," published in the New York Times of October 22, 1951, which said:

> "Understandably in the present period of great international tension a policy of complete liberality in this area may be impossible. Yet already the denial of visas to distinguished foreigners and the refusal of passports to some Americans have provided fine ammunition for hostile propaganda. It has permitted the Soviet Union, for example, to pose as the friend of exchange of persons and to depict us as the enemy of such exchange. Surely it is time for our administrators and legislators to take another look at the gains and losses of present law and policy. Such a re-examination might well find that greater liberality could be permitted without peril to the national security or interest."

We believe that if civil liberties are to be preserved at home and America's reputation for freedom is to be preserved abroad, both clear and reasonable criteria must be laid down and appropriate procedures established in the issuance of visas. At the present time, immigration visas have been denied for reasons bordering on the ridiculous, or on secret grounds, and procedures for full review of the denial of visas are completely absent.

A. CRITERIA

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 bars from entry to the United States, whether permanent or temporary, all persons who at any time have been members of any Communist Party or its affiliates, etc., unless, for at least five years, the person has been actively opposed to Communism and the admission of the alien would be in the public interest. We recognize that the State Department must necessarily enforce the law, and we can hardly criticize enforcement of laws as they are written.

B. PROCEDURES

1. Failure to provide a hearing. From 1893 until 1941 an alien wishing to enter our borders for permanent residence was entitled to a hearing when denied entry. However, today, aliens are not entitled to such a hearing under law, and may be excluded merely on the ground that "entry would be prejudicial to the interests of the U.S." The Attorney General is authorized under the regulations issued by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, to deny hearings when a person is excludable on the basis of information of a confidential nature "the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the public interest." While this regulation, pursuant to a Presidential proclamation, was originally intended only to have limited emergency application -- only a negligible number of aliens were excluded without a hearing during the war years -- the latest available figures show that from December 1948 to July 1952, "approximately 2,000 aliens other than seamen were temporarily excluded without a hearing, and in about 500 cases

the exclusion without a hearing was made permanent."* We believe that the regulations should be changed to grant hearings, with notification of charges in as much detail as security considerations permit.

The federal government's Personnel Security Program, under Executive Order 10450, proceeds almost entirely on the basis of information of a confidential nature. However, except in the rarest cases, this has not prevented the government from disclosing the charges completely; in only a negligible number of cases has the government withheld any of the charges. The present visa regulations apparently confuse the granting of notice of charges with disclosure of sources of confidential information. Years of experience in the Federal Loyalty and Security Programs have shown that charges can be disclosed without compromising the confidential nature of the sources of information. Therefore, at the very least, the charges should be disclosed in so far as security considerations permit -- the same test as used under E. O. 10450. We believe that the government, prior to a hearing, should go one step further and subject informants to cross-examination when they are not counter-espionage agents and the like, but are merely casual informants, whose capacity for accuracy and whose motives for telling the truth may be open to question. And, at the hearing, persons who cannot be cross-examined, because of national security, by the alien himself or by his counsel, should nonetheless be cross-examined by the appropriate hearing officer.

The U. S. Supreme Court has held that an alien may constitutionally be excluded without a hearing (Knauff v. Shaughnessy, 338 U.S. 537). But another test case may shortly be brought by the ACLU in the courts to determine whether the constitutional right of an American citizen is not denied when his alien spouse is excluded without a hearing -- the case of Dr. Alfred Copley, an American citizen who married a woman from Iceland. She has been excluded from the U.S. without a hearing, apparently because it is thought that she may have had some Communist

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*"Whom We Shall Welcome," Report of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, 1953

associations. However, she is publicly known to be a non-Communist in Iceland: both its Foreign Minister (Mr. Benediktsson) and its Ambassador to NATO (Mr. Hans Andersen) have reportedly vouched for her. All of her American husband's efforts to get a statement in writing as to the reasons for the denial of the visa have been completely unavailing. An American citizen has a right to his wife's company; to prevent her from entering the country without a hearing is in violation of the husband's right not to be denied liberty and property without due process of law. We believe that Mrs. Copley must be advised of all the charges against her and have an opportunity to defend herself against those charges at a hearing where the rules of due process are observed. If Dr. Copley's wife is not granted an administrative hearing, then a court test will be instituted.

With respect to the site of the hearing, we suggest that it should either be held by the consulate abroad, with a supplementary hearing, if necessary, at an appropriate city within the United States at the port of entry. The hearing should be conducted by a person who is not responsible for enforcement of the law, to avoid a conflict of interest.

2. Lack of Review Procedures. We recognize that under the immigration law, the Department of State has no formal authority to reverse the decision of its consular official abroad. While on occasion the Department will review a decision, we recognize that its function, at least in form, is advisory under the present law. We believe, however, that the Department should (1) seek a change in the law, and (2) set up and establish formal review procedures for the rendering of advisory opinions pending the granting by Congress of the authority to reverse the decision of the consular official. The present haphazard method of review, generally available only to those who press for it or who have influential backing, should be replaced by formal procedure with publicly announced regulations. We know that the Presidential Commission referred to above suggested that Congress should authorize a Board of Immigration and Visa Appeals to review decisions of consular officials, which would have final authority. But we see no reason why the State Department

cannot now set up such an appropriate board to render advisory opinions.

3. Delays. The reputation of the United States abroad for fair play has been severely hurt by delays in granting visas for professional and scientific persons invited to the United States by universities or other institutions. We concur with the recommendation of the President's Commission that binding commitments in advance be granted by the Department that a particular scientist or professor will be issued a visa on application, where all the facts are disclosed. Embarrassment can thus be avoided to the individual and the prestige of the United States greatly enhanced. An alternative solution is to give priorities to requests for visas in such instances.

4. Lack of Standards. The exclusion of persons merely on the ground that their entry would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States seems to us to be arbitrary, for there are no regulations set forth (so far as we are aware) governing the application of that standard. There previously have been attempts to spell out standards in prior regulations no longer in effect. The use of such a general and vague standard gives free reign to consular officials abroad to make arbitrary decisions. The implementing regulations should spell out in precisely what instances an entry would be "prejudicial to the best interests of the U.S." It should be limited to the prejudice to our security interests, and the precise bounds and size of this standard should be delineated.

5. Responsibility of the Attorney General. We are deeply concerned with the apparently unwarranted exclusions of individuals by the Attorney General of temporary visitors, the lengthy delays in granting temporary visas, etc. We will take these matters up separately with the Attorney General, as well as the problem mention in B. 1 above, in which the Attorney General shares joint responsibility with the State Department.

* * *

The white, shining hope that America presents to the world is that it is a country of free men which respects and lives under due process of law, and in which the individual's rights and dignity are treated with the most scrupulous care. For the sake of our own conscience and our own freedom, there must be no departure from these traditional standards in the battle against Communism. This stand is based not only on doing things, as President Eisenhower has often said, because "they are right," but as a practical, realistic weapon against Communist totalitarianism. To discard or weaken the principles of democracy, such as due process, gives direct aid and comfort to the Communist conspiracy, for it is thus able to argue -- and argue validly -- that we do not practice the freedom that we preach. Democracy weakens itself before the millions of people throughout the world who are weighing the problems of the democratic and totalitarian systems when they become careless of individuals and their rights.

In the twin areas of passports and visas, where everything that is done has enormous repercussions abroad, the battle against totalitarianism makes it even more necessary that the State Department -- the guiding hand of foreign policy -- exercise the utmost care to protect individual rights. It does not matter that our Supreme Court has held that the area of foreign affairs is one which is left pretty much solely to the discretion of the executive without judicial restrictions of due process. The conduct of foreign affairs requires the observance of that due process in order to keep our concept of freedom and decency as a living, thriving ideal, and to defeat the Soviet conspiracy.

Most, if indeed not all, of our comments can be subsumed under the rubric of the predominant need for the rule of law in this as in all other fields. There is a persuasive parallel with the growing demand, voiced by conservatives and liberals alike, for the subjection of the procedures of congressional investigating committees to the principle of rules applicable to all. The individual -- even the alien coming to our shores as immigrant or visitor -- is entitled to know what the rules are under which the government acts in the determination and limitation of his rights and legitimate interests.

January 1955

Reynolds, J. L.

November 18, 1955

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Many thanks for your letter of October 28th and for your kind words about our SEE IT NOW program on the Vice-Presidency.

It is good to know that our efforts were so well received, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write me.

Sincerely,

Mr. J. Lacey Reynolds
3318-A South Wakefield Street
Arlington, Virginia

fc

3318-A So. Wakefield Street
Arlington, Va.

October 28, 1955.

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Edward:

My wife and I heard you on your fine program on the Vice Presidents.

I think that the program gave your many viewers a new concept of the Vice-Presidency, especially at this time.

You may recall that you and I discussed your program in my room at a motel at Gatlinberg, Tennessee in November, 1951 during the Governors" conference. As I recall, Charles Collingwood and his wife and Virginia Warren, Governor Kohler and his wife and many others were present. It has pleased me in the meantime to see how well the program has worked out.

Sincerely,

Lacey

J. Lacey Reynolds.

Reynolds, Quentin

February 25, 1955

Dear Quent:

Many thanks for having Harper's send me the proofs of HEADQUARTERS. I shall try to read them soon, but God only knows when.

Thanks for your suggestion for PERSON TO PERSON. I think it's only fair to warn you that you're not the only person who gets ideas about the show - I'm harboring a cherished plan to do Reynolds and Pegler on the same night!

Sincerely,

Mr. Quentin Reynolds
Hotel Volney
23 East 74th Street
New York 21, New York

fc

HOTEL
Volney
23 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

February 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Harper's told me that they forwarded proofs of a new book of mine, HEADQUARTERS, to be published in April, to you. This is a book on the New York Police Force, done in cooperation with and vetted by Police Commissioner Adams. I have already sold it to Zanuck for a movie. Received

Sometime, if you're on a slow train to Pawling and have a chance to skim through it and if you like it, you might drop me a note. Harper's would like to use some such quote in promotion.

I have a suggestion for one of your Person-to-Person shows. After seeing them both, I would suggest you put Doctor Oppenheimer and Toots Shor on together. Now there would be a parlay.

Sincerely,

Quentin

Quentin Reynolds

Conf. Q. Reynolds

HOTEL

Volney

23 EAST 74TH STREET

NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

June 29, 1954

Dear Ed,

You know how I feel, but I've got to go on record. I'll never forget your kindness or your courage in going to bat for what looked like a hopeless cause. When you fight the Hearst Empire the dice are usually loaded against you. But you helped unload them, and the impression you made on the Jury was one of the biggest factors of all in the final outcome.

I'll never forget what you did, Ed.

Sincerely,

Quentin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Rice, James

March 7, 1955

Dear Jim Rice:

This is merely a brief note to say you my thanks for having me speak before the Louisville Junior Chamber of Commerce, and to tell you that I enjoyed the Banquet immensely.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James R. Rice Jr.
President
Louisville Junior Chamber of Commerce
Commerce Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

rh

LOUISVILLE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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• • •

Executive Secretary
FLORENCE ISERT GANS

February 15, 1955

Colonel Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Colonel Murrow:

Just a note of appreciation for a wonderful speech at our TOYM banquet. The entire membership will always be grateful for your contribution to the largest project the Louisville Jaycees have been privileged to sponsor. The Junior Chamber gained statue by our banquet and you can feel proud that you played such an important part in its' success.

The ease you have with people and situations makes you very worthy of the Colonelcy you received, and the people of Louisville are proud that you were able to fit into our scheme of life without missing a puff of your cigarette. Thoughts are that Camels would be a good sponsor for your programs in the future rather than FORD.

Again, thank you, and we hope that you will again visit Louisville, very soon.

Gratefully,

Jim Rice

James R. Rice Jr.
President

JRR:fig

Richardson, Dorsey

December 2, 1955

Dear Dorsey:

Thanks for your note of November 22nd enclosing the letter from Edward Burr and the script for "We Did It Ourselves" or "Message of America".

I wish very much that I could find the time to do the narration as suggested, but unfortunately I am already about three weeks behind in my recording schedule and must therefore decide against trying to do this.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dorsey Richardson
One South William Street
New York, New York

fe

DORSEY RICHARDSON
ONE SOUTH WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

November 22, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The enclosed is, I think, self-explanatory. Could you possibly be interested in this?

Sincerely yours,

Dorsey Richardson

Enc.
DR
ab

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
SIXTY-ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 9-1410

EDWARD B. BURR
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION

November 22, 1955

Mr. Dorsey Richardson, Vice President
The Lehman Corporation
One South William Street
New York, New York

Dear Dorsey:

A great many months ago in one of our conversations you mentioned, I believe, that you were acquainted with Edward R. Murrow and have an opportunity to see him from time to time in fulfilling your function as a director of CBS.

We have, as you know, just about completed the mechanical work of producing a public service motion picture in cooperation with the U.S. Treasury Department and the U.S. Department of Justice. We hope to release the film in the latter part of December or early January, 1956, for broadcast by the nation's television stations.

Thus far, no arrangements have been made for a narrator and it occured to us that Mr. Murrow might be able, so far as his contract is concerned, and personally willing to consider acting as narrator. I wonder if you would be willing to pass this letter along to him together with the enclosed copy of the script so that he might give it his thoughtful consideration.

Very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Edward B. Burr

EBB/sg
Enclosure

PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE
DORSEY RICHARDSON, CHAIRMAN
HAROLD K. BRADFORD ROBERT E. CLARK ALBERT R. HUGHES S. L. SHOLLEY HENRY T. VANCE JOSEPH E. WELCH

"WE DID IT OURSELVES"

or

"MESSAGE OF AMERICA"

TIME IN SEC.	PICTURE	SOUND
45	CU American Flag in wind. Super title and sub-title. Then super public service notice. Dissolve to Treasury seal. Dissolve to plain background and start rolling: "This picture was made possible by the cooperation of the U.S. Treasury Department, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Association of Investment Companies."	MUSIC
4	1. Fade in on whipping flag	November, 1954. The stars and Stripes fly more proudly than ever over the Polo Grounds in New York City. For the first time in history the United States Department of Justice stages a mass swearing-in ceremony for new citizens...thousands of them.
7	2. Cut to LS crowded view of Polo Grounds	
2	3. Cut to MLS of Brownell and two other men on podium	
11½	4. Cut to Gus Johnson, listening with serious expression	One among these is Gus Johnson. Just seven years ago Gus lived in Esbjerg Denmark. Welcome to America, Gus. It is people just like you who are America....all of us and those who came before us have brought forth the bounty of the land.
10	5. Fade in over Johnson a scene of pioneers clearing field with crude tools. U.S. Map masks scene.	It hasn't always been easy. Starting with agriculture we have worked together to raise the living standard of men everywhere. Once it was like this.
1½	6. Long dissolve to woman's hands feeding corn to belt	Now it's like this.

4	7. Cut to closer view as corn enters husking machine	
2½	8. Cut to CU of same	More food....less labor.
4	9. Cut to cleaned husks. Pan down to kernels on belt	Almost three billion bushels of corn a year.
5½	10. Dissolve to can-making machine	People like Gus have also made American industry the most productive in the world.
8	11. Cut to machine that turns cans over.	We've made the machines that mean more comfortable living...machines that increase the output of the whole nation.
13½	12. Dissolve to night shot of steel slag being dumped	Ours is a nation of many strengths. Like the steel from these furnaces, we are strong in material wealth.
8	13. Fade in on battleships	We are strong at sea.
5½	14. Cut to jets	Strong in the air.
6	15. Cut to soldiers marching	And strong on land.
10	16. Dissolve to Statue of Liberty	These strengths to protect out precious freedoms.
10	17. Long dissovle to military burial ground with crosses	Our greatest bounty for which millions of us have been willing to give our lives.
5½	18. Fade in on LS church exterior	Our freedoms are many and spring from many strengths, many sources.
4	19. Cut to interior, man playing carrilon.	Here is both a strength and a freedom.
4½	20. Cut to congregation	The strength of worship. The freedom to worship as you please.
3½	21. Dissolve to LS exterior of town hall	And basic to our democracy is the freedom of speech.
12	22. Cut to interior, LS of man addressing meeting	Any schoolboy will tell you it can be found at a New England Town meeting.

6	23. Dissolve to LS of legislature	The right to speak freely can also be found here.
4	24. Dissolve to newspapers rolling off press	Or here.
6	25. Dissolve to soap box orator	Or even here.
18	26. Fade in LS exterior of super market Cut to interior with shelves stacked Cut to woman loading cart Cut to CU of cart	There is one freedom most of us exercise every day...freedom of choice in the market place. This woman decides for herself. Behind the choices offered at the grocery counter lies an exciting story...the history of all our freedoms and strengths...our way of life.
7	27. Dissolve to scene of workers on way to factory	Only in nations where men are free to work and to compete are such choices possible.
2½	28. Dissolve to house exterior	Only in nations where men are free to tell others
7	29. Cut to living room interior with family watching TV	about their work through vast communication systems are such choices possible.
12	30. Dissolve to LS stock market Cut to CU of same	And only in nations where men are free to put their money to work for them is such an economy
8	31. Dissolve to aerial view of Washington, D.C.	possible. On the subject of our money, let's turn now to the undersecretary of our United States Treasury, W. Randolph Burgess, speaking from Washington.
	Burgess on camera in sync sound	BURGESS (SOF): The reason for America's prosperity and growth is the American dollar. We have good money to work with. Any of you who've been abroad know that the American dollar is the best money there is, and it's this good money flowing through our economy that makes for our prosperity. Why do we have this good money? Well, partly it's a great tradition. The people who founded the country believed in sound money. Washington and Hamilton followed policies so that they would establish our money as the best money there was, policies with respect to the budget, with respect to the banking system and the management of the public debt.

(BURGESS SOF CONTINUED)

Those traditions have carried on down the years; of course, sometimes we've made mistakes, but on the whole our policies have been sound and they have given us the best money in the world.

Dissolve to LS of Capitol. Cut to closer view of same. Cut to interior, MS of sign over door of conference room. Cut to interior of room where meeting is in progress. Cut to closer view of same, then still closer

Our problem is to keep that money sound and keep it good. It's part of the government's responsibility; we have the budget to balance; we have the debt to handle, the Federal Reserve System to handle its affairs wisely in monetary policy.

Dissolve to exterior of home under construction, young man and wife talking to builder. They give him paper and walk toward house.

But also there is a responsibility for you and me, as individual citizens, to spend our money wisely, not too freely,

Dissolve to interior of bank, man is seated at bank officer's desk. Bank officer hands man paper and they shake handsm then man walks toward cashier's window. CU of desk as safe deposit box is placed on it. The bok is opened and stock certificate is placed on other papers. The box is closed.

to save some of our money. And the American citizen has the great opportunity of investing his savings in a broad range of things for the good of the country, whether it's savings bonds, putting it in savings banks, life insurance, or putting it into investment securities.

Dissolve to Burgess on camera. Fade out at end.

In those various ways he has the privilege of pouring money into the great life stream of the country, just as blood flows through the body to keep it wholesome and well.

9 32. Fade in on Drake's oil well

The men who risked their money to finance an oil prospector named Edwin L. Drake poured their money into the lifestream.

18 33. Dissolve to modern oil drilling scenes

That was a big step...from the first crude well drilled in 1859 to this forest of steel towers. A step that was possible because of ingenuity, initiative and

	(33. continued)	imagination...and the money of investors. Their funds founded the vast petroleum industry that in turn created millions of new jobs and countless other benefits.
2½	34. Fade in on Wright Brothers cranking prop	In 1903 the Wright Brothers founded another great industry.
2	35. Cut to Wright Brothers taking off	
6	36. Dissolve to plane circa 1919	Their dreams were shared by other men, investors whose money made this plane possible.
6	37. Dissolve to China Clipper	Still others who financed the development of this model.
8	38. Dissolve to DC-3	The progress of aviation took skill and imagination. It also needed investment money to build this.
10	39. Dissolve to stratocrusier	And finally this.
8	40. Fade in on ancient train	And so it was with trains, too.
2½	41. Cut to cab interior	From the wood burning choo-choos of yesterday...
5½	42. Cut to train passing over camera	
3	43. Dissolve to LS of diesel	To the sleek, powerful diesels of today.
4	44. Dissolve to LS workmen laying track	To lay track through the forests, across the plains and over the mountains took planning...and work...lots of hard work, and money. Much of it from men who believed..who wanted to share in the wealth and in the future of the United States.
2½	45. Cut to CU, pitchfork forcing gravel	
2	46. Cut to LS of worker giving highball signal	
6	47. Cut to MLS, cab interior as engineer pulls cord	

10½	48. Cut to exterior, CU of starters rolling	Yes, we did it ourselves. We planned, we worked...we built...with our own labor, our own imagination, and our own money....
10	49. Cut to LS of train speeding toward camera with much smoke	money poured into the life stream of the country to keep it wholesome and well... and growing...and moving.
10	50. Fade in on LS of lower Manhattan	There are some people who would tell you that the life stream starts here...
8	51. Cut LS looking west on Wall Street	in the financial world...in the stock exchanges and brokerage houses of lower Manhattan.
4	52. Dissolve to U.S. map with hand pointing	But they'd be just as right if they pointed here...
2½	53. Dissolve to high LS of pleasant town	to any small, mid-western town.
17	54. Cut to LS, car backing out of driveway, then turning down street	American industry is not owned by a few people at the tip of Manhattan Island. It is owned by millions. Like the young man we find here...driving downtown to review his investment plans. John Boyd is a young accountant, not a millionaire. But he's
5	55. Cut to LS, Boyd driving	an investor...an owner of American industry, sharing in its risks, its growth and its profits.
5	56. Dissolve to MLS, farmer	Farmer William Bronson is an investor too... in a railroad, a magnesium company and a steel mill.

3	57. Cut to storekeeper	These are the people who own American industry today...merchants.
2½	58. Cut to teacher	Susan Goodridge---teacher.
3	59. Dissolve to doctor	Henry Wheatley...doctor.
2½	60. Dissolve to businessman	Leon Theil...lawyer.
2	61. Dissolve to editor	Neil Kelly...editor.
2½	62. Dissolve to man in smock	Howard Clayton...chemist.
2½	63. Dissolve to worker	Ben Oberg...machinist.
5½	64. Cut to engineer and oilman	Engineers and oilmen.
12	65. Dissolve back to Boyd in car pulling up to curb. Out of car to sidewalk	In all walks of life we find people who have set aside part of their savings for investments...to pour money into the life stream of the country.
12	66. Cut to LS, Boyd entering door	John Boyd has a full time job in a manufacturing plant. Like a million other investors he has neither the time nor the training to manage his own securities...a full time job in itself. So, like a million others, John puts his money into investment company shares.
10½	67. Cut to interior of broker's office. Boyd & broker to desk to sit & talk.	
4	68. Cut to CU of same	There are two types of investment companies...the closed end company, and the open-end or mutual fund. Each provides two basic, essential ingredients of any investing program... Diversification... and professional management.
6	68. Cut to MS over Boyd's shoulder as broker picks up phone	
1½	69. Cut to CU of same	

8½	70. Wipe to man at other end of wire, talking, making notes	By using the money of their thousands of shareholders, investment companies are able to spread the risk among many stocks.
5	71. Wipe back to broker	Alone, John can't afford to buy a wide selection of individual stocks.
10	72. Cut to LS as men shake hands and Boyd exits	And the huge task of managing his investments he leaves to the trained experts. And so John is feeding the country's life stream.
5½	73. Fade to LS, building construction	Now, let's return to Gus Johnson. We left him as he was about to take the oath of United States citizenship.
2½	74. Cut to cement bucket	
4	75. Cut to LS, street level with Gus & man	Here we find him on his job...
5½	76. Closer view as Gus talks	Installation foreman with an air conditioning company.
11½	77. Longer view of same, Gus looks at watch and they leave	Literally, Gus is helping build an even bigger and better America. He has come a long way since the day he arrived in this country.
5	78. Dissolve to exterior of house	From immigrant to investor in seven years.
16	79. Cut to interior, Gus coming down stairs. Walks to living room wall mirror. Adjusts tie. Wife fixes collar and hands him letter. He opens it & withdraws certificate	And today, citizenship. Nothing from a silver platter..ever. Gus worked hard for his job and for his citizenship. And he knows he'll have to keep on working hard... just as he did for his house, his car and this..his first share of investment company stock.
4	80. Cut to MCU certificate	

28	81. Cut to MLS, Gus & wife smile, wife exits. Cut to LS, wife enters with coat & hat. Gus enters, is helped on with coat. Cut to MLS, same. Gus faces wife then kisses her goodby.	But that's just the way Gus Johnson wants it. He wouldn't have it otherwise, and neither would his wife, Jean. Both of them know first-hand their opportunities. And
	Gus hands wife stock certificate, then walks out of door.	from this day on ...even more opportunities. Yes, Jean, take good care of that stock certificate. It's part of your future too.
3	82. Fade in on LS, Polo Grounds with crowd	And because that investment company share
3	83. Cut to LS, different angle of crowd	means money in the life stream of the country...
4	84. Cut to LS, color guard	it is part of their future, too.
5	85. Cut to MS, Gus raising hand to take oath	And certainly part of yours, Gus.
6½	86. Cut to LS, pan over crowd	In fact, part of all of our futures.
16	87. Cut to Gus finishing oath. He drops hand and camera pans down to CU as Gus shakes with woman next to him. Pans back up to Gus as he looks at flag	And like all of us, Gus, you have a faith in America...a faith that won't fade. We're all part of a great nation, and every one of us has the right and the duty to share in that greatness.
20	88. Cut to MLS, flag	(TWO BEATS OF MUSIC) Herein lies the message of America.
20	Dissolve to credits	(MUSIC UP FULL TO END)
	Fade out	

Rittersporn B.A.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

Executive Director B. A. RITTERSPORN, JR. Deputy Executive Director JOHN C. HOWATT

Secretary PEGGY FISCHER Treasurer DAVID J. LANE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK PLaza 5-4042

February 8, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The most important recommendation President Eisenhower made to us ten days ago during our visit to The White House was in regard to Television and Radio.

The President strongly urged that we expand our educational campaign by participating in more Television and Radio forums; that we bring the vital meaning of international trade to the public by means of these essential media. He made it clear that he, himself, follows these discussion programs closely and considers them a real factor in the development of public opinion. In our 35-minute-long conference at The White House, The President warmly endorsed our work to date, but, in developing strategy, again and again, returned to the theme of TV and Radio appearances.

The Committee is, of course, only too willing to join in forum and other types of educational broadcasts. We have already had the fortune of doing some amount of work in these fields. But, of course, real fulfillment of the Executive suggestion depends on you.

This bipartisan, 100% volunteer organization has been campaigning for slightly more than one year. In that time we have grown from a small nucleus made up of leaders of both the Young Republican and Young Democratic Clubs of New York City, to an organization of over 700 in the city, with growing chapters in New Orleans and Washington, D. C.

Popular interest in and support for a liberalized tariff-trade program must be developed. In the absence of that public awareness, the field is given by default to the High Tariff Lobbies, thereby not only jeopardizing the continuing expansion of the U. S. economy, but gravely threatening the success of U. S. foreign policy. The Committee has campaigned from its inception to fill that vacuum - to bring the Average Man into the debate on the crucial trade issue. But we completely agree with The President that a tremendous amount of work remains. We believe that our purpose, public education, is a matter that must be of real concern to you, too.

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Legal Affairs

Right now the fight on tariffs is in the forefront of the news - and it will remain there for the next three or four months. Its importance cannot be overly stressed: as The President has said: "If we fail in our trade policy, we may fail in all." The Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc., by its aggressive campaign and by its lack of self-serving interest, has won real recognition. We know that we will make a very significant contribution to any program in which you present the trade issue. We look forward to the opportunity of cooperating with you in preparing and participating in such broadcasts.

Very sincerely yours,

B A Rittersporn

B. A. Rittersporn, Jr.

BAR:ls
ENC.

B. A. Rittersporn Jr., Executive Director of the bipartisan Committee on Foreign Trade Education gets a laugh at The White House as officers of trade group meet with President Eisenhower. Shown with The President (l to r) are Congressman Robert W. Kean, an Honorary Member of The Committee, David C. Hamilton, Mr. Rittersporn, Peter F. Kenton and Daniel F. Ruge. The volunteer group operates in New York City and New Orleans.

TRADE GROUP TALKS WITH IKE

Offers to Help Him Toward Passage of Kean's Low Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower yesterday discussed with a delegation from the Committee on Foreign Trade Education ways to stimulate public interest in his program to increase foreign trade through lowering tariff barriers. The group, from the New York-New Jersey area, was accompanied by Representative Kean (R-12th Dist. NJ), sponsor of a bill to carry out the President's foreign trade recommendations.

B. A. Rittersporn Jr. of New York said the group, a national bipartisan organization of young people endorsing the President's program, sought and received Eisenhower's advice on what they can do to mobilize support for it.

He said the President told them to step up the use of speakers before various organizations and try to get more of their members on television forum discussions.

"He sees the need of intensive public support for this program as part of our foreign policy," Rittersporn said.

Eisenhower In 2-Party Trade Talks

Discusses Tactics On Foreign Plans

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Eisenhower today discussed ways of winning support for his foreign trade program with a group of young men from both parties who make up the bipartisan Committee on Foreign Trade Education.

The committee, which was formed from the ranks of young Republican and young Democratic organizations, told the President what it had done to arouse public enthusiasm for a more liberal foreign trade policy. Gen. Eisenhower indorsed their efforts and offered suggestions as to what more could be done in the future.

Urges Work With Public

B. A. Rittersporn jr., executive director of the committee, said the President urged them to work to win general public support, and not to concentrate on trade and business groups alone. The President suggested sending out speakers to service organizations such as the Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, he said.

The President also pointed out the value of university-sponsored programs such as the American Assembly, which he started while he was president of Columbia University. The American Assembly is sponsored by the Graduate School of Business of Columbia, and meets periodically at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., to discuss national problems.

Accompanied by Rep. Kean

The committee was accompanied on its visit to the White House by Rep. Robert W. Kean, R., N. J. Rep. Kean is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, before which the group testified yesterday on behalf of the President's foreign trade program.

Besides Mr. Rittersporn, other members of the executive committee are David C. Hamilton, Dan Ruge, Peter Kenton, Jerome Jacobsen, Lionel Furst and John Howart. At the Ways and Means Committee hearing, Rep. Kean pointed out that none of the group is connected with export-import trade in any way, but they simply give their time because of a conviction of the rightness of the President's program.

Backs Eisenhower on Trade

Group Warns on Peril Of Losing Japan to Reds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—A spokesman for increased free world trade told Congress today if Japan builds trade ties with Red China, then Japan and other Pacific areas may be enslaved by the Communists.

This warning came from B. A. Rittersporn jr., executive director of the Committee on Foreign Trade Education of New York. He said his group was organized by persons who had no self-interest in foreign trade but who felt the general public had little or no knowledge about an issue of "great significance."

Mr. Rittersporn joined the nation's three major farm groups, the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the American Association of University Women in generally backing President Eisenhower's program to expand free world trade.

All Groups Testify

All of these groups testified in extended hearings on the program by the House Ways and Means Committee. President Eisenhower has asked for a three-year extension of his authority to negotiate lower tariffs on foreign goods coming into the United States, in exchange for trade advantages for American products abroad.

On the Japanese trade issue, Mr. Rittersporn cited Czechoslovakia as an example of a country which started trade ties with the Communists and then was seized after it became "once enmeshed in the Communist trade orbit."

He said he thought Japan and the Pacific area faced the same spectre.

Some Japanese officials recently have called for more trade with the Communists, and some United States officials have indicated they would have no objections to such trade in non-military items.

Sees Stronger Free World

Warren Lee Pierson, chairman of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, said the President's program, "by hastening the day when United States foreign aid will no longer be needed, will increase the political strength and cohesion of the free world."

He said American sales abroad remained high during the slight business downturn of late 1953 and 1954 and this "was an important factor in bringing that business decline to en end."

Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union stressed that farm prosperity is especially dependent upon sale of farm products abroad. They said the President's program would help expand these sales and reduce surpluses here, without curtailing protection against excessive imports in some fields.

Favors More TV On Trade Program

WASHINGTON (INS) — President Eisenhower proposed yesterday greater use of television forums to help stir up public support for the administration's foreign trade program.

He made the suggestion at a meeting with the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, a bipartisan group which supports his proposed liberalization of tariff laws.

Members of the group said Eisenhower urged them to have more of their representatives appear on television forums and engage in as much public contact work as possible to educate the public on the need for lowering trade barriers.

Eisenhower Tells Group Of Foreign Trade Plans

By the Associated Press

President Eisenhower yesterday discussed with a delegation from the Committee on Foreign Trade Education ways to stimulate public interest in his program to increase foreign trade through lowering of tariff barriers.

B. A. Rittersporn, jr. of New York, said the group, a national bipartisa norganization of young people indorsing the President's program, sought and received Mr. Eisenhower's advice on what they can do to mobilize support for it.

He said the President told them to step up the use of speakers before various organizations and try to get more of their members on television forum discussions.

"He sees the need of intensive public support for this program as part of our foreign policy," Mr. Rittersporn told reporters.

Longer Extension Asked

John C. White, counsel of the American Cotton Shippers Association, also called for "an indefinite extension" of the program.

Warren Lee Pierson, chairman of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, said his group would have preferred a "longer period of extension," but was satisfied that the bill as written "will increase the political strength and cohesion of the free world."

Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Cooperative League, said the trade program should be extended with "proper safeguards" to protect United States industries.

B. A. Rittersporn Jr., executive director of the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, said enactment of H. R. 1 "will represent to the world this nation's willingness to do business."

Also testifying for the bill were D. E. Replogle, chairman of the Friends Committee on National Legislation; Michael Straight, chairman of the International Affairs Commission of the American Veterans Committee, and Dr. Alzada Comstock, representing the American Association of University Women.

BROADER EASING OF TARIFFS URGED

Trade Spokesmen at Hearing Go Beyond Administration's Liberalization Program

ESCAPE CLAUSE ASSAILED

'Peril Point' Also Criticized—Democrats Are Expected to Support Reforms

By BRENDAN M. JONES

Measures that would give a greater degree of permanence to the liberal trade and tariff policies proposed by President Eisenhower, making them less vulnerable to sudden changes and political pressures, were advanced in Washington last week.

Following strong general support of the President's program by high Cabinet officers, proponents of a freer flow of imports as the basic means of expanding American exports and world trade as a whole began offering proposals on specific policy points.

Presented at hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, these dealt with a longer-than-three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and a tightening up or elimination of its present "escape clause" and "peril point" provisions.

Among groups that presented testimony or filed statements in the first week of hearings on extension of the trade act, with new tariff-cutting authority for the President, were the National Council of American Importers, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York and the Committee for Foreign Trade Education.

At White House

Trade Group Gets Views Of President

Associated Press

President Eisenhower yesterday discussed with a delegation from the Committee on Foreign Trade Education ways to stimulate public interest in his program to increase foreign trade through lowering of tariff barriers.

B. A. Rittersporn, Jr., of New York, said the group, a national bipartisan organization of young people indorsing the President's program, sought and received Mr. Eisenhower's advice on what they can do to mobilize support for it.

He said the President told them to step up the use of speakers before various organizations and try to get more of their members on television forum discussions.

"He sees the need of intensive public support for this program as part of our foreign policy," Rittersporn told reporters.

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R-N. J.), sponsoring a bill to carry out the President's foreign trade recommendations, accompanied the group to the White House. The delegation was from the New York area.

The President's Appointment List

President Eisenhower's appointments for Saturday:

8 a. m. (Breakfast)—Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R-Mass.).

9—Rep. Robert W. Kean (R-N. J.) and members of the Committee on Foreign Trade Education.

9:30—Rep. Earl Wilson (R-Ind.).

10—Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.), Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.) and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the chairman of the board of The Washington Post and Times Herald.

7:15 p. m.—The President attends the Alfalfa Club dinner at the Statler Hotel.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
Copyright 1955 The Washington Post Company
The Sunday Star
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1955
The Sunday Herald Tribune
NEW YORK Tribune
Saturday, January 22, 1955
The New York Times
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
Published Every Day in the Year by THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.
National Headquarters: 270 Park Avenue, New York City — PLaza 5-4042

WINTER PROSPECTUS

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

WINTER PROSPECTUS
for 1955
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PURPOSE: To stir *public* interest in U. S. tariff-trade policy and to mobilize wide support for a liberalization of that policy.

MEMBERSHIP: Bipartisan, volunteer membership drawn in large part from Young Republican and Young Democratic Clubs of New York City area. Membership in the local area currently totals over 600 and is continuing to grow. Committee chapters are being activated in San Francisco, New Orleans, Norfolk and Boston. In addition, contact has been made with interested groups in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Cleveland.

APPROACH: Faced with the appalling fact (disclosed by The Gallup Poll) that 54% of the people know *nothing* about the national battle on tariffs, we have given our entire campaign a "grass roots" orientation—taking it right to the general public. The appeal is to the man-in-the-street from fellow citizens whose only interest is civic. The average man is shown his stake in expanding U. S. trade — and that to be effective in bringing about trade policy reform he must become articulate. *The three main premises of our argument are—consumer interest; the importance of trade to an expanding national economy; and the grave, urgent necessity of cementing the Free World Coalition by trade.*

ORGANIZATION

a. Incorporated under the laws of New York State as a non-profit, membership corporation.
b. Over six hundred volunteers working in behalf of liberalization of tariff-trade policy.
c. Advisory Board of distinguished citizens.
d. Roll of Honorary Members — drawn from public service.
e. Board of Directors and Executive Committee.
f. Departments in operation: Administrative, Fund-raising, Legal Affairs, Membership, Press and Publicity, Research, Speakers Service, and Washington D. C. Advisory.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Funds are received from three sources: membership dues; contributions from individuals (names on request) and corporate contributions (names on request).

CAMPAIGN TECHNIQUES

a. Rallies, luncheons and meetings.
b. Publications.
c. Scientific Poll-Taking and Canvassing.
d. Press, Radio, TV, Publicity.
e. Literature Distribution (by hand at commuter centers, etc. and by mail).
f. Speakers Service.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Rallies, Luncheons & Meetings

a. Kick-off Rally with Hon. Charles P. Taft, April 22nd, 1954.

b. Dr. Isador Lubin, Industrial Commissioner, New York State, and former member U.S. Delegation to the UN, addressed luncheon, June 15th, 1954.

c. Congressman Robert W. Kean (R. NJ) disclosed The Administration's strategy on tariff-trade issue for 84th Congress, luncheon meeting, September 8th, 1954.

d. Congressman Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D. NJ) speaking on Kennedy-Williams Bill to facilitate readjustment of industries, communities and individual workers that might be injured by tariff reduction, luncheon, September 15th, 1954.

e. Co-Sponsor *America's Town Meeting of the Air,* October 5th, 1954 Topic: "What is the Effect of Western Trade Policies on World Tension". Speakers: Hon. Hector McNeil, M.P., Dean Courtney Brown, & Richard Anthony.

f. Hon. Jacob K. Javits, Attorney General, New York State, calling for citizens' mobilization to beat the High Tariff Bloc, November 10th, 1954.

Publications

(distribution includes New York City area community groups, neighborhood associations, womens, youth, labor, veterans, and business organizations, plus national distribution to civic organizations, libraries, college and high school debate teams and clubs and thousands of individuals who have requested mailings)

a. "Advance Trade, Advance America" the basic position of The Committee (pamphlet).

b. "Your Stock in Trade", the nation's need for a liberalization of tariff-trade policy — presented in quick reading, illustrated form (leaflet).

c. "What is The Effect of Western Trade Policies on World Tension?" transcript of *America's Town Meeting of the Air,* of October 5th, 1954 (booklet).

d. *Export Trade & Shipper* editorial of June 28th, 1954—aims & accomplishments of The Committee as acknowledged by major export-import publication (reprint).

e. "Poll Political Candidates on World Trade Views"—aims of Committee Poll of Congressional Candidates on trade issue as presented in *The New York Herald Tribune* and distributed throughout the nation by *Herald Tribune Syndicate,* September 26, 1954 (reprint).

f. "Candidates for Randall Tariff Plan" Round-up of results of Congressional Poll, *New York Herald Tribune,* October 31st, 1954 (reprint).

g. "Winning the Tariff Battle" regular Committee on Foreign Trade Education Inc. newsletter to members of The Committee and select distribution to other interested persons.

Scientific Poll-Taking

One of The Committee's most significant projects during the pre-election period was a poll of all Congressional candidates from New York City, Northern New Jersey, Long Island, Westchester County and Southern Connecticut to determine their stands on the tariff-trade issue. The Poll disclosed surprisingly wide acceptance of The Randall Commission Program as a symbol, but, also, revealed that many would-be Congressmen, who reported themselves generally in favor of the Program, were opposed to many specific, and essential, parts of it. Results on specific pairs of opponents were released to the appropriate community newspapers, while a round-up was released through the metropolitan New York Press. Public service efforts of this nature are a continuing part of The Committee's program.

Press, Radio, TV, Publicity

a. Press coverage has included important space for our news releases and articles reporting our position and our activities in the following newspapers and periodicals:

The New York Herald Tribune
The Journal of Commerce
The Long Island Press
LOOK Magazine
The Exporters Digest
The Congressional Record
World Alliance News Letter
U.S.—Holland (publication of U.S.—Netherlands Chamber of Commerce)
The New York Times
The Financial & Business Chronicle
The Washington Post & Times Herald
The Export Trade & Shipper
Weekly Report, Congressional Quarterly
FCX Patron (Raleigh, North Carolina)
Suburban New Jersey newspapers

b. Radio coverage has included:

The Voice of America (recording of kick-off rally).

Radio Luxembourg—description of work of The Committee by French-speaking member of the organization.

New York City Radio Stations—spot news on Committee activities.

Spotlight on New York, ABC, June 3rd, 1954, debate vs Richard Anthony, Executive Secretary, The American Tariff League.

America's Town Meeeting of The Air, ABC, October 5th, 1954.

c. Bookstore displays for Dr. Howard Piquet's "Trade, Aid and the Tariff".

Literature Distribution

a. Mass distribution of literature, Grand Central Station, September, 1954.

b. Literature distribution to libraries throughout America.

c. "Our Foreign Economic Policy" (pamphlet) by Harry A. Bullis. (Mr. Bullis is a Sponsor Member of The Committee).

d. "The Free World Can't Trade on a One Way Street" (pamphlet) by Henry Ford II.

e. "Let's Try Capitalism in Foreign Trade" (reprint from *The Reporter Magazine*) by General William H. Draper Jr.

Speakers Service

a. Speakers for community groups, civic organizations, *et al* throughout Greater New York City area.

b. Speaking Kits to High School Debaters (Trade is the national, high school debate topic for 1954-1955).

c. Debate, "Our Foreign Economic Policy" with Richard Anthony, Executive Secretary, The American Tariff League; David MacEchron, Program Director, United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce; and The Committee's Executive Director at Pace College, New York City, December 15th, 1954.

OBJECTIVES, WINTER, 1955

During 1955 the main Congressional tests on a liberalization of tariff-trade policy will be these:

U.S. participation in GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade)

Renewed effort to simplify customs procedures (as in Second Jenkins Bill)

Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Japan

Extension and reform of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program. (This will probably, also, bring a discussion of "Peril Point" and "Escape Clause" provisions).

The Committee's campaign is coordinated to win these battles.

ACTION NOW PLANNED

Rallies, Luncheons & Meetings

a. Major Rally with nationally-known speaker. Aim: To provide platform for important campaign document. January.

b. Series of important luncheon addresses. Aim: To insure that committee members remain informed on progress of battle for modern trade policy and to facillitate publication of news on tariff-trade in the press. January—July.

Publications

a. "Advance Trade, Advance America" in revised, second edition for national distribution. Aim: Up-date basic Committee argument. February.

b. Handbill on tangible consumer item (eg bicycles) in 50,000 copies for hand distribution. Aim: To bring consumer into the campaign. February.

c. "Tips for Debaters". Aim: to provide college and high school debate teams with factsheet and references (for inclusion in Committee speakers' kit). January.

Scientific Poll-Taking

Poll of Collegiate International Relations and Economics Clubs on their views on trade policy. Aim: Significant news story for New York and National press; stimulation of interest in subject among College groups; and development of support on campuses for The Committee. January-February.

Press, Radio, TV, Publicity

a. Preparation of material for 28 minute motion picture supporting liberalization of trade policy. Major reception for Export-Import Execeutives to develop support for project. Aim: to reach an audience of millions in civic and educational groups and through television use. January-April.

b. Mass Media public education program (e.g. match-book campaign, bus and subway posters, etc.). Aim: to reach nation-wide audience. February-April.

c. Press, Radio, TV, support for Committee campaign.

Literature Distribution

a. Free distribution of Clarence B. Randall's "A Foreign Economic Policy for the United States" to influence development groups throughout the nation. Aim: to stir interest in tariff-trade policy and to engender support for The Committee. January-February.

b. Cooperation with leading educational, civic, labor, farm, & business groups in distribution of material stimulating support for a modern tariff program.

Speakers Service

Presentation of views to appropriate Congressional Committees and before the United States Tariff Commission. Aim: to bring sentiments of real citizens' movement before governmental bodies. January-July.

Organizational

Continued build-up of Committee Chapters throughout the country.

Continuation & Expansion of Public Services

Publication of "Winning the Tariff Battle" (Committee newsletter); speakers' service, publication of appropriate pamphlets, throwaways, campaign to press, radio and television, displays, etc.

The battle on U.S. tariff-trade policy is on! Both President Eisenhower and Democratic Congressional leaders have given it priority in the new Congress. The high tariff bloc has not, however, given up by default. Their principle organizations increased their lobbying expenditures on an average of over 300% for the first half of 1954 alone. To win the fight for a modern, realistic national trade policy, we invite you to support the Committee in its mobilization of public opinion.

WINNING the Tariff Battle

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE CO... EN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

adquarters: 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N... Telephone: PLaza 3-4042

EXECUTIVE DIREC...

Tariff Education Group Formed

KEAN SEES VICTORY FOR HIS TRADE BILL

edicts Passage Next Year of Measure to Permit 5% Tariff Cuts Annually

The Kean bill for a three-year extension of the ...al Trade Act ... session of its

EXPORT TRADE SHIPPER

Progress in Public Attitude Toward U.S. Trade and Tariff Policy

(see page 9) attributes ...hose groups whose interests ...re most directly identified ...beralized trade ...ratifying ...hitte... With ...eyond ...e nati... ...st, these young ... aggre...ve men and ...orking on a volunte... ...erely patriotic motiv... ...derstand that they ... groups of poli... ... aggressive ...cities throu... ...dertake and ...ular campa... ... both the ...political...

Candidates For Randall Tariff Plan

A poll of Congressional candidates in the metropolitan area shows that all who responded favor in general the Randall Commission program to liberalize national trade policy, but many oppose specific proposals to carry out the program.

The poll was conducted in ... York City, Westchester and northern New Je... biparti...an, volunte... on Foreign Trade ... 270 Park Ave... noted that ... of the cam... ...ive would ... Commis... ...cent of the ... around and ...vote only for a ...on of the Recip... Agreements. The ... Commission program ... in the House ...deed, ... extension of three ...

poll disclosed that 67 per ... of the candidates who re... ...nded favorer Congressional ... extension of Unite... States par... ...ticipation in a General Agree... ...ment on Trade and Tariff ... ...rough the Republicans ... ...fth. Only on the nation... ... The committee found an ... expected degree of ... support for a proposal ... by the Randall Commission ... Seventy-five per cent of the ... didates indorsed a resolution ... that government assistance ... given to communities, industries ... and individual workers ... ...cted by increased imports ... ...abroad. This proposal was ... ...ported in a bill introduced ... Rep. Harrison A. Williams ...

The Only Way to Win the Battle Of Trade and Tariff Policy

...tion yes... ...on of the Comm... Foreign Trade Educa... Schwartz' Restaurant, 5... Street.

The Kean bill ...

Cand... For ... Tar...

ADVANCE TRADE

ADVANCE AMERICA

Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. FRANK E. SMITH OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, July 23, 1954

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc., was organized in the New York metropolitan area some 5 months ago for the purpose of enlisting greater support from average citizens for definite steps toward a more liberal national trade policy. The ...ers of this organization are aware of the fact that the success of our entire foreign policy and the prosperity of ... ...they have had ... through admission of foreign competition.

Reviewing the passage of the ... United States from a debtor ... creditor position with ... and the more intelligent ...ts have been handled ...ld War II, he said,

...the first war we gave ...private loans, many of ... never been and never ... after the second ...ants and credits ...ally appreciated ... the credits ... York banks

STATEMENT OF

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.

IN BEHALF OF H. R. # 1

TO THE

HOUSE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1955

Mr. Chairman and members of the House Ways & Means Committee:

My name is B. A. Rittersporn, Jr. I am Executive Director of the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc.

The Committee, a bi-partisan, 100% volunteer organization, embarked a year ago on a campaign to bring to the general public a greater knowledge of the importance of international trade to this nation's financial prosperity and political security. We have also made an effort to mobilize wide support for a liberalization of the nation's present foreign trade laws - for reasons to which I will refer below.

The Committee, with national headquarters at 270 Park Avenue, New York City, has undertaken this work because it considers foreign trade to be of great significance to the United States. The six persons who founded the organization were appalled that, according to public opinion polls, a majority of the people had absolutely no knowledge of the tariff-trade problem. The fact was that the national debate on the issue was directed almost exclusively to the business community. Our members, none of whom has any particular self-interest in foreign trade, have worked to expand the debate with the knowledge

that an informed public opinion can best serve the country and aid the Congress in arriving at the proper solution of the problem.

Briefly, the techniques we have used in informing the public have been these: rallies; meetings; publications; scientific poll-taking and canvassing, press, radio, TV publicity, literature distribution (by hand and by mail) and a speakers service for community groups throughout the areas in which we are now operating.

Although it is not a characteristic part of our operation, we are very happy to have the opportunity to testify in behalf of H.R.#1 today and to attempt to convey to you why the members of the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc. (over 600 in New York) feel its enactment is necessary.

* * * * * *

The issue which most concerns our membership is the integral part foreign economic policy plays in the development of our foreign political policy as the nation goes through a period in which it, and the entire free world, is menaced by Communist aggression. The Soviet bosses have detected what they consider to be a prime defect in our foreign policy. Premier Malenkov has stated: "American imperialism is acting today, not only as an international exploiter and enslaver of nations, but also as a force that is disrupting the economics of the other capitalist countries... boosting their exports through the most unscrupulous dumping while at the same time closing their home markets to foreign goods. The economic policy pursued by American imperialists is bound to aggravate the antagonism between the United States and other capitalistic countries."

The Communists seek to exploit this alleged antagonism. They have, during the last few years, concluded trade agreements with many of the most important states in the world. Mr. Stassen's Battle Act Report in 1954 listed 38 non-communist countries as trading with Russia, China and the satellites. Almost every day one reads of another non-communist trade mission traveling to the east. The Communist powers tell the nations of the world, many still suffering war damage and many more endeavoring to raise their living standards from the most primitive levels, in effect, that the "U S talks about the benefits of free enterprise and attempts to make you reduce your own trade barriers - but does not practice what it preaches."

The U S policy of so-called "protectionism" is now being thrown up to us by Communists and neutralists in every nation of the world. Foreign countries in many cases are excluded from the U S market, or when they appreciate a margin of success, are confronted by new barriers to their commerce. Unable to earn enough dollars to trade in this country, they are being forced into economic isolationism or into the Communist trade orbit. One of your distinguished members, Mr. Kean, an honorary member of the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc., has pointed to this danger: "One of the great dangers of failure to enact a realistic trade program is that we may force friendly nations to greatly increase trade with Russia and Communist China." And your chairman, the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, has stated: "The need for an expanded trade within the free world is made all the more urgent by the efforts of the Soviet Bloc to encourage our allies to trade with them and thereby become economically dependent upon Soviet markets and sources of supply."

A high-ranking officer of the Defense Department, Captain W. B. Thorpe, U S N (Ret.), has put it another way, perhaps, even more tersely: "It puts the United States in a most difficult negotiating position when on one hand we urge friendly countries to reduce their trade with the Soviet bloc and Communist China, and on the other hand, curtail their markets in the United States..."

We support Mr. Cooper's bill, H.R. #1, because we believe its enactment will represent to the world this nation's willingness to do business. It signals a conservative, rational, completely realistic effort by the U S to stimulate the exchange of goods and services that will, upon the negotiation of reciprocal agreements, promote the prosperity of all - this nation, our allies and potential allies. H. R. #1 will give this nation, at least, the beginnings of a foreign economic policy that builds up - instead of tears down - our foreign political policy.

H. R. #1 would not in any sense bring a revolutionary change to our tariff structure. The 5% annual reduction authorized, is not absolute. It means, rather, that as a result of reciprocal negotiation, an item which today is subject to a 20% import duty, would be reduced to 19% the first year, to 18% the second year and to 17% the third year. The reform would, however, we firmly believe, give a stability to our foreign economic policy that would improve our international position. It would also give an impetus to the prosperity of our own economy.

The productive capacity of this nation is such that a healthy volume of exports must be maintained and expanded yearly. Agriculture

depends on foreign markets to a very large degree. The tobacco, cotton, wheat, rice and dried fruit producers all must export between one-quarter and one-half of what they produce to survive. And industry has a great stake in the promotion of export sales. More than 10% of the following manufactured products is sold abroad: tinplate, hand tools, primary batteries, refrigerators, machine tools, rolling-mill machinery, construction and mining equipment, oil field machinery, textile machinery, sewing machines, food products machinery, ball and roller bearings, typewriters, calculating and accounting machines, printing machinery, agricultural machinery, harvest machinery and combines, tractors, motor trucks and coaches, civilian aircraft, medicinal chemicals, and DDT.

The fact is that American prosperity - its growing prosperity - depends on an expanding foreign trade. "Protectionism" however, undermines that opportunity and handicaps American industry with its 4½ million workers (7% of the total work force) who are directly dependent on export sales. The reason is, as Clarence Randall has observed, "a tariff that cuts imports is a tariff that cuts exports." A U S trade program that will cut the dollar gap - reported to be at approximately 2½ billion dollars for 1954 by The National Foreign Trade Council last Monday - will give foreign countries the means by which they can earn dollars to buy in the U S. We support H.R. #1 because it will help lessen the dollar gap and promote the sale of U S products abroad. We are sure of that because the Reciprocal Trade concept has proven itself statistically: "For the two years 1938 and 1939, as compared with the years 1934 and 1935, the United

States' exports to trade agreement countries increased 63% as against an increase of 32% in exports to non-agreement countries". (from "What Policy on Trade?" by Morris S. Rosenthal)

We also endorse the other areas of tariff reductions authorized by H.R. #1, specifically where duty rates are above 50% or where goods are being imported into this country in negligible quantities. This section of the bill has real meaning for some tariffs remain very high. (The New York Times reports "over 900 on which U S tariffs stand at 40% or above", and we note that there are slightly more than 100 items imported from Italy alone, where we seek to stop Communism, which bear the ad valorem equivalent of over 60%)

We know, of course, that many very reputable persons have suggested that the reforms embodied in H.R. #1 are insufficient. Thus the C E D has urged an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program for five years. And we recall that The New York Times reported that the Randall Commission had all but come to the decision to recommend an extension of ten years. We feel, however, that H.R. #1 is, under the circumstances, the best proposal, in that it can command the greatest amount of support from the people of the nation and will, at the same time, by proving our many avowals, produce the intended political and economic advantages abroad.

We do, however, strongly urge that H.R. #1 be extended to restrict the use of the so-called "Escape Clause" provision. We fully agree that, as in all business operations, the contracting parties should retain reasonable safeguards - means for cancellation or

modification. The "Escape Clause" as written, however, has prompted abuse of the entire Reciprocal Trade concept. As the "Escape Clause" now stands, our trade agreements are subject to an unceasing amount of harassment and review, which precludes the stability in which trade and commerce thrives. A reform of the "Escape Clause", in line with the purposes of Mr. Cooper's bill, would narrow the amount of consideration The Tariff Commission would give to the speculative realm of "potential danger"; and would lessen the possibility of countless rehearings (the lobbyists seemingly hope that their special interests will succeed by attrition).

The "Escape Clause", in essence a necessary safeguard, recognizes the fact that a few inefficient industries will be injured by a liberalization of tariff-trade policy. That number is small when compared with the predominant interest in expanding exports. It has been demonstrated during the last year that even such areas as the First Congressional District of Iowa, the State of Ohio, and other areas (in many cases as secondary and tertiary suppliers) profit very measurably from international trade. In keeping proper focus, we point to Mr. Walter Lippmann's statement of a few days ago: "The notion that the American market can be 'flooded' with foreign goods all coming one way cannot be true. For what on earth would the foreigner want to do with the dollars he earns? What good are American dollars to a foreigner unless he, or someone to whom he sells his dollars, spends them in the United States?"

We realize, however, that some Americans would be injured by tariff reduction. It has been estimated that over a long period of

time that up to 100,000 workers might lose employment by a liberalization of our current policy. This is a small number when compared to the 4½ millions who stand to benefit directly by an expansion of trade. And it is, according to Fortune Magazine, less than the average monthly U S job turn-over. That 100,000 (or only 35,000 as your colleague, Mr. Eberharter has estimated) is, we appreciate, not a mere statistic, but represents individual human beings.

We, therefore, agree with the proposal made by your former colleague, Mr. Javits, The Attorney General of New York State. In addressing our organization recently, he maintained that those who are asked to make a sacrifice in the national interest should be given government aid to readjust. Mr. Javits, an honorary member of The Committee, pointed to the precedent whereby the government has aided in re-tooling industry, in setting up communities for workers, etc. during the recent wars. Such assistance in the national interest should again be given. We therefore endorse the principle contained in Mr. Williams' recent bill, the "Trade Adjustment Act of 1955", H.R. #229.

One of H. R. #1's great values is the recognition it gives to the manifest problems of Japan and the provision it makes by which the U S can bulwark Japan's position in the Free World. The Japanese are an essential ally in preserving the Pacific from Communist domination. The Japanese, however, are known to be in a precarious position. A staggering birth rate and a dearth of raw materials makes Japan a have-not nation, a nation that can only survive by selling its skills to the world. We, who possess a degree of

productivity far surpassing their own, can, both for the obvious political reasons and for the benefit of our own consumers, allow Japan to trade with us.

Speaking as an individual, I must report what I consider to be a very dangerous contention made to me by the executive secretary of The American Tariff League (in a debate at Pace College, New York City). He said that Japan should be encouraged to find its "natural channels of trade" - by which the High Tariff spokesman indicated he specifically meant Communist China. I think, gentlemen, as do the members of the organization which I represent, that the spectre of Czechoslovakia proves what Japan's fate - what the Pacific's fate - would be once enmeshed in the Communist trade orbit.

Finally, gentlemen, a word - usually unsaid. Trade has a great meaning to the consumer. An expansion of trade can produce a better, more varied life for the people of this country even in what they eat and wear every day. The selfish interests of a small minority should not be allowed to continue to deprive all the people of the benefits of the free market any longer.

The Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc. does hope that you will approve H. R. #1 and that it will be enacted by The Congress promptly. We believe that the stakes in this issue, as it confronts you and the nation, are extremely high: as The President has said: "If we fail in our trade policy, we may fail in all." What you do on trade will be the touchstone for success in our foreign policy; stimulation of our national economy; and aid to the consumer.

We earnestly hope that our friend, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, in writing a message for our newsletter, was correct when he foresaw: "there are good signs that we may be on the way toward freer trade, and...we have good reason to expect that the Kremlin's plans will be firmly blunted by a rising determination among the free countries to achieve real success in world trade as in the other fields upon which their aggregate strength depends."

Thank you very much for the opportunity you have given The Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc.

Robson, Wm.

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter.

I am sorry to have to tell you that there seems to be no way in which we might work together in the immediate future.

I do not at this point know what is going to happen to SEE IT NOW in the autumn since we are short of a sponsor. It would seem that unless something new develops there are no prospects here.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William N. Robson
5757 Ranchito Avenue
Van Nuys, California

fs

June 23,1955

Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison avenue
New York 22,N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Recently Mr.O'Shea,in reply to a 'mea culpa' letter from me,unbent to the extent of permitting CBS to buy an 'occasional' script from me. I have since sold three or four radio plays to CBS. But the pickins are slim.

Last year,as you may have heard,I spent ten months in Paris writing thirty TV originals for "Captain Gallant" and "Paris Precinct."

However,I have never felt that straight dramatic writing was my dish of tea; I find it extremely difficult to generate adequate interest and enthusiasm for these ephemeral packets of baby talk.

Your wonderful contributions to TV are the only ones for which I feel genuine empathy. I view each "See it Now" and "Person to Person" with a mixture of tremendous enthusiasm and great envy that I am not in some way, ANY way, associated with you in the creation of your kind of television.

It seems kind of too bad that my years of experience in documentary and news dramatization are not being utilized in TV. And the only place where they could be properly utilized is with your outfit.

Can we work together?

Best regards,
Bill

William N.Robson
5757 Ranchito ave.
Van Nuys Cal. STate 5-5376

Rocco, F.C.

February 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Rocco:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for your very kind letter of January 27th.

It is indeed gratifying to receive praise such as yours, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank C. Rocco, President
Dayton Junior Chamber of Commerce
Gibbons Hotel
Dayton 2, Ohio

fc

Dayton Junior Chamber of Commerce

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HENRY L. WABLER
Delco Products Division, G.M.C.

January 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Fifth Ave
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

You undoubtedly have received many compliments on your fine talk in Louisville on January 22, and I would like to add mine.

I was particularly pleased to hear a man of your prominence take such a strong stand on the loss of personal freedom which is occurring in this country today. Your stand on this issue, I know, is not a recent one. While many of your audience agreed with you I am afraid that a good number will continue to offer passive resistance to what surely is an insidiuous atrophy of a basic human right, at least in this country.

Perhaps my interpretation of a part of your talk was not in accord with its intent, but I was given to believe (and I hope that I am right) that you, too, are appalled at the injustice accorded to American prisoners of war who, because of their inability to withstand the mental punishment they were subjected to, finally cracked and discredited this country. I sometimes wonder if the members of these kangaroo courts could have done much better.

I am sincere in my desire to do something about this perversion of justice, for the idea that a man is guilty until proved innocent is wholly inconsistent with our system of jurisprudence. A new policy must be established immediately, for I feel many of us would prefer suicide if taken prisoner rather than face the consequences of an unmerciful courts-martial.

Congratulations for your constant sticking-out- your- neckness!

Sincerely,
Frank C. Rocco
Frank C. Rocco
President

Rockefeller, David

March 4, 1955

MR. DAVID ROCKEFELLER
ROOM 5600
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

DEAR DAVID: I APOLOGIZE FOR THE DELAY IN ANSWERING YOURS OF FEBRUARY 7th STOP IT WOULD BE A PRIVILEGE TO PARTICIPATE, BUT I JUST CANNOT DO IT.

AS EVER YOURS,

ED MURROW

414-710-43

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Room 5600

February 7, 1955

Dear Ed:

You know, I am sure, of my great interest in International House and all that it stands for. In fact, you were kind enough to make a gift to the House quite recently to help us along in our efforts to do the best possible job we can with the students from all over the world that come together here.

Each year, in May, we hold our last Sunday supper at the House, the final and most important event of the year for us. It would be a special pleasure for me and a tremendous lift for the House if you would be willing to be our speaker. The supper is planned for either May 1st or May 8th.

This last Sunday evening takes the form of a candlelight service with the dining tables radiating from a central point where a large lighted candle burns. At the end of the meeting one of the students makes a simple statement of the meaning of International House and its effort to spread brotherhood throughout the world. Withe the room darkened, and with candles at each place, those nearest the central candle light their own from it, and pass on the light to others until it reaches the farthest corners of the room, symbolizing the spread of world brotherhood as the students return to their homes in all parts of the earth. It makes a most impressive spectacle.

In other years, we have had as our speakers at this service a number of distinguished persons including Eleanor Roosevelt, Anna Rosenberg, George C. Marshall, Pierson Dixon, and John Foster Dulles. If you were willing to be our speaker this year, I know that the students as well as the Trustees would be thrilled. Frankly, I do not believe you would need to write out a speech as I am sure that there are a great many things in your heart which the students would like to hear. This would be a great service to the House if you feel you are in a position to do it.

May I express my warm congratulations for the fine job you have been doing and continue to do in keeping us all better informed and more aware of the world we live in.

Sincerely,

David Rockefeller

David Rockefeller

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Rogers, Mrs Roy

February 22, 1955

Dear Mrs. Rogers:

Just a note to thank you first for your thoughtfulness in sending along your new book -- "My Spiritual Diary."

I read it from cover to cover with considerable interest and assure you that in what you have to say many will find greater peace of mind and understanding.

Certainly, in the world today, we can use a little of both.

Incidentally, I am sending you a copy of the second edition of "This I Believe." If you haven't already read it, I think you will find some of the material in it stimulating.

Am really looking forward to our visit with you and Roy next Friday. I think it should be great fun. Til then, my kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Roy Rogers
5330 Amestoy Avenue
Encino, California

rh

Roosevelt, Eleanor

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 62ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 31, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your letter regarding Miss Muller. I deeply appreciate your interest in finding an opening for her.

With my good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Roosevelt, Eleanor

March 28, 1955

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I wish very much that I had a post to offer Miss Muller, but my office is at this time fully staffed and I see very little possibility of anything opening up here in the near future.

If Miss Muller is interested in joining some other department of CBS, I suggest that she call our Personnel Manager, Mr. Richard Stanley who would undoubtedly be able to give her some helpful advice.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
211 East 62nd Street
New York 21, New York

fs

Roosevelt, Eleanor

March 28, 1955

Dear Miss Muller:

As I have explained to Mrs. Roosevelt, I am regretfully unable to offer you a post on my staff, but I have suggested that if you would be interested in working in another department at CBS, you should make an appointment with our Personnel Manager, Mr. Richard Stanley.

Good luck to you.

Sincerely,

Miss Doris J. Muller
211 East 62nd Street
New York 21, New York

fe

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 62ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 7, 1955

My dear Ed:

I have had a young secretary in the country for several years and she wants now to come to New York and find a job so that she can complete college. She is interested in the kind of work that you are doing and would especially like to have an opportunity to join your staff in some capacity. Her name is Miss Doris Muller and she will be here at my apartment until the 31st of March. She would like to see you at any time that is convenient for you if this is possible. My telephone here is TEmpleton 8-0330.

I talked to Dr. Fromm and think he will try to see you too. I think they will need a great deal more advice on what they hope to accomplish.

Very cordially yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

211 East 62nd Street
New York 21, New York
March 7, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In this same mail delivery you will have a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt which she graciously wrote in my behalf. It would give me much pleasure to have an opportunity to meet and talk with you. Your interests and your work in support of them have long been a source of inspiration to me.

As Mrs. Roosevelt has explained, I am very anxious to move to New York City where I may work and attend college in order to obtain my degree. My resignation from my present position as Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary is to be effective May first of this year. If there should be a possibility of obtaining employment as a member of your staff I shall be grateful indeed but in the event that there are no openings expected in the near future I would nevertheless appreciate an interview at your convenience. Though I do not wish to appear presumptuous, it is my ardent desire to talk with you in the hope that you may be willing to advise me.

With my thanks for your attention to my request go my deep respect and admiration for you personally and all that you represent.

Very sincerely yours,

Doris J. Muller

Doris J. Muller

Rose, Billy

June 30, 1955

Dear Billy Rose:

Thanks for your letter of June 24. This is merely a note to tell you what I have already said in our telephone conversation. SEE IT NOW is going off the air for the summer next week, and we will get in touch with you in the autumn.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Billy Rose
Ziegfeld Theatre
1347 Sixth Avenue
New York 19, New York

rh
cc- Fred Friendly
plus corresp

Rosenthal, Herbert

December 23, 1955

Dear Herb:

Thanks for letting me read the William Bradford Huie piece.

It's a first-class job of reporting, but for television purposes it would have to be dramatized and none of the shows with which I am concerned is equipped to deal with dramatic productions.

Thanks for letting me read it, and give Brad my best regards when you see him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Herbert I. Rosenthal
Music Corporation of America
598 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

fo

To Edward R. Murrow

- [ ] Please see me
- [ ] For your information
- [ ] Please handle
- [ ] For your approval
- [ ] Please return

Attached herewith is a letter and article by William Bradford Huie. I hope you will be able to read it promptly on the possibility that it will be of interest and use to you.

Will stand by for your comment.

Herbert I. Rosenthal

HIR:hrp

December 14, 1955

HIR

December 10, 1955

Memo to: Ed Murrow
From: Bill Huie

Mr. Murrow, I have asked Mrs. Jackson to show you this in the strictest confidence.

You will, of course, understand why it must be Secret until January 10th.

I'd like to make this into a TV documentary -- even at the risk of jeopardizing a substantial deal for a film "based on" or "inspired by" it.

Perhaps TV handling is impossible. I don't have time to watch TV much. But I assume that if it can be done, you are the one man who can do it.

There are no legal obstacles. I am in the position -- unprecedented in a case like this -- of being able to film this story as a documentary, using real names for live actors portraying all the principals.

I envision a film which could be shot in a few days -- I could write the script in 12 hours -- a film which could explain completely the nature of the racial struggle in America in 1956. This is the characteristic crime of the struggle. It contains all the elements: sex, the fears of "mongrelization" and "equalization;" the willingness to kill in order to intimidate;" everything.

I would appear in the film -- in the field -- as the reporter with the truth. We would re-create the incident at the store; the abduction; the cat-and-mouse maneuvers; the beating in the tool house; the search for the weight; the murder scene at the river bank. (LOOK is using this last as its illustration.)

I would confine myself to drama, not opinion. But in the drama -- in the hate-filled exchanges between Bobo Till and Big Milam -- we could express the entire conflict. Big Milam is the logical projection of White Supremacy.

You could speak the measured paragraphs of interpretation.

I might be able to persuade Elia Kazan to direct this effort. He and I are working together on two other projects; and he is presently shooting at Greenville, Miss. But any good director could handle it.

My own position for an effort like this is perfect. I am a Southerner of many generations; and I have the confidence of land owners in the Delta. (This is why I could get the story in the first place.) At the same time I have the respect of the NAACP and the Negro press. I won an NAACP award 18 years ago; I had Roy Wilkins assistance on some phases of this story; and I was on the 1954 Honor Roll of The Chicago Defender. The Pittsburgh Courier raised funds for me in the Ruby McCollum case.

So I'm a man whose specialty is finding the truth and letting the chips fall.

This magazine piece is indicative of what I would like to do in a documentary film. The piece is not an essay; it contains not a word of opinion. I have simply done what the Mississippi courts and 100 reporters could not do: I have established the facts.

I'd like to do the same in a film.

Only TV could use the documentary. We couldn't do a documentary successfully for motion pictures. When I make a motion picture you know what I have to do: add "entertainment values." And in this process of adding "entertainment values," we lose all the force of simple dramatization of the truth.

- - -

I suppose there are all sorts of reasons why this can't be done. But if you can think of a way in which it <u>can</u> be, I'll be glad to confer.

If your judgment is against it, I'll appreciate your rejecting it <u>yourself</u> -- with the minimum of consultation.

A leak during this holiday season is something we can't afford to risk.

- - -

My best wishes.....

FINAL COPY--12/1/55

HOW EMMETT TILL WAS SLAIN

By

William Bradford Huie

Disclosed here for the first time is the true account of the slaying in Mississippi of a Negro youth named Emmett Till.

Last September, in Sumner Mississippi, a petit jury found the youth's admitted abductors not guilty of murder. In November, in Greenwood, a Grand Jury declined to indict them for kidnapping. Of the murder trial The Memphis Commercial-Appeal said: "Evidence necessary for convicting on a murder charge was lacking."

But with truth absent, hypocrisy and myth have flourished. Now, hypocrisy can be exposed; myth dispelled. Here are the facts.

Carolyn Holloway Bryant is 21, five feet tall, weighs 103 pounds. An Irish girl, with black hair and black eyes, she is a small-farmer's daughter who at 17 quit high school at Indianola, Mississippi, to marry a soldier, Roy Bryant, then 20, now 24. The couple have two boys, three and two; and they operate a store at a dusty crossroads called Money: postoffice, filling station and three stores clustered around a school and a gin, and set in the vast, lonely cotton patch that is the Mississippi Delta.

Carolyn and Roy Bryant are poor: no car, no TV. They live in the back of the store which Roy's brothers helped set up when he got out of the 82nd Airborne in 1953. They sell "snuff-and-fatback" to Negro field hands on credit; and they earn little because, for one reason, the government has begun giving the Negroes

(World copyright by William Bradford Huie.)

food they formerly bought.

Carolyn and Roy Bryant's social life is visits to their families, to the Baptist church, and, whenever they can borrow a car, to a drive-in, with the kids sleeping in the back seat. They call Shane the best picture they ever saw.

For extra money Carolyn tends store when Roy works outside -- like truck driving for a brother. And he has many brothers. His mother had two husbands, 11 children. The first five -- all boys -- were "Milam children;" the next six -- three boys, three girls -- were "Bryant children."

This is a lusty and devoted clan. They work, fight, vote and play as a family. The "half" in their fraternity is forgotten. For years they have operated a chain of cotton field stores, as well as trucks and mechanical cotton pickers. In relation to the Negroes they are somewhat like white traders in portions of Africa today; and they are determined to resist the revolt of colored men against white rule.

On Wednesday evening, August 24, 1955, Roy was in Texas, on a brother's truck. He had carted shrimp from New Orleans to San Antonio, proceeded to Brownsville. Carolyn was alone in the store. But back in the living quarters was her sister-in-law Juanita Milam, 27, with her own two small sons and Carolyn's two. The store was kept open until 9 on week-nights, 11 on Saturday.

When her husband was away Carolyn Bryant never slept in the store, never stayed there alone after dark. Moreover, in the Delta, no white woman or group of white women ever travels country

roads after dark unattended by a man.

This meant that during Roy's absences -- particularly since he had no car -- there was family inconvenience. Each afternoon a sister-in-law arrived to stay with Carolyn until closing time. Then the two women, with their children, waited for a brother-in-law to convey them to his home. Next morning the sister-in-law drove Carolyn back.

Juanita Milam had driven from her home in Glendora. She had parked in front of the store and to the left; and under the front seat of this car was Roy Bryant's pistol: a .38 Colt automatic. Carolyn knew it was there. After 9 Juanita's husband, J. W. Milam, would arrive in his pickup to shepherd them to his home for the night.

About 7:30 p. m. eight young Negroes -- seven boys and a girl -- in a '46 Ford had stopped outside. They included sons, grandsons, and a nephew of Moses "Preacher" Wright, 64, a 'cropper. They were 13-19. Four were natives of the Delta, and others, including the nephew, Emmett "Bobo" Till, were visiting from the Chicago area.

Bobo Till was 14 years old; born on July 25, 1941. He was stocky, muscular, weighing about 160, five feet four or five. Preacher later testified: "He looked like a man."

Bobo's party joined a dozen other young Negroes, including two other girls, in front of the store. Bryant had built checker boards there: some were playing checkers, others were wrestling and "kiddin' about girls."

Bobo bragged about his white girl. He showed the boys a picture of a white girl in his wallet; and, to their jeers of disbelief, he boasted of his success with her.

"You talkin' mighty big, Bo," one youth said. "There's a pretty little white woman in the store. Since you know how to handle white girls, let's see you go in and get a date with her?"

"You ain't chicken are yuh, Bo?" another youth taunted him.

Bobo had to fire or fall back. He entered the store, alone, stopped at the candy case. Carolyn was behind the counter; Bobo in front. He asked for two cents worth of bubble gum. She handed it to him. He squeezed her hand and said: "How about a date, Baby?"

She jerked away and started for Juanita Milam. At the break between counters Bobo jumped in front of her, [redacted] caught her at the waist and said:

"You needn't be afraid o' me, Baby. I been with white girls before."

At this point a cousin ran in, grabbed Bobo, and began pulling him out of the store. Carolyn now ran, not for Juanita, but out the front and got the pistol from the Milam car.

Outside, with Bobo being ushered off by his cousins, and with Carolyn getting the gun, Bobo executed the "wolf whistle" which gave the case its name.

> The Wolf-Whistle Murder: A Negro "child" or "boy" whistled at her and they murdered him.

That was the sum of the facts on which most newspaper readers based an opinion.

The Negroes drove away; and Carolyn, shaken, told Juanita. The two women determined to keep the incident from their "menfolks." They didn't tell J. W. Milam when he came to escort them home.

By Thursday afternoon Carolyn Bryant could see the story was getting around. She spent Thursday night at the Milams, where at 4 a. m. (Friday) Roy got back from Texas. Since he had slept little for five nights, he went to bed at the Milams while Carolyn returned to the store.

During Friday afternoon Roy reached the store, and shortly thereafter a Negro told him what "the talk" was, and told him that the "Chicago boy" was "visitin' Preacher." Carolyn then told Roy what had happened.

Once Roy Bryant knew, in his environment, in the opinion of most white people around him, for him to have done nothing would have marked him a coward and a fool.

On Friday night he couldn't do anything. He and Carolyn were alone, and he had no car. Saturday was collection day, their busy day in the store. About 10:30 Saturday night J. W. Milam drove by. Roy took him aside.

"I want you to come over early in the morning," he said. "I need a little transportation."

J. W. protested: "Sunday's the only morning I can sleep. Can't we make it around noon?"

Roy then told him.

"I'll be here," he said. "Early."

J. W. drove to another brother's store at Minter City,

where he was working. He closed that store about 12:30 a. m.; drove home to Glendora. Juanita was away, visiting her folks at Greenville. J. W. had been thinking. He decided not to go to bed. He pumped the pickup -- a half-ton, '55 Chevrolet -- full of gas and headed for Money.

J. W. "Big Milam" is 36; six-two, 235 pounds; an extrovert. Short boots accentuate his height; khaki trousers; red sport shirt; sun helmet. Dark-visaged, his lower lip curls when he chuckles; and though bald, his remaining hair is jet-black.

He is slavery's plantation overseer. Today he rents Negro-driven mechanical cotton pickers to plantation owners. Those who know him say he can handle Negroes better than anybody in the county.

Big Milam soldiered in the Patton manner. With a ninth grade education, the 75th Division commissioned him in battle. He was expert platoon leader; expert street fighter; expert in night patrol; expert with the "grease gun," with every device for close-range killing. A German bullet tore clear through his chest; his body bears "multiple shrapnel wounds." Of his medals he cherishes one: Combat Infantryman.

Big Milam, like many soldiers, brought home his favorite gun: the .45 Colt automatic pistol.

"Best weapon the Army's got," he says. "Either for shootin' or sluggin'."

Two hours after Big Milam got the word -- the instant minute he could close the store -- he was looking for the Chicago Negro.

Big Milam reached Money a few minutes shy of 2 a. m., Sunday, August 28th. The Bryants were asleep; the store was dark but for the all-night light. He rapped at the back door, and when Roy came he said: "Let's go. Let's make that trip now."

Roy dressed, brought a gun: this one ~~about~~ was a .45 Colt. Both men were -- and remained -- cold sober. Big Milam had drunk a beer at Minter City around 9; Roy had had nothing.

There was no moon as they drove to Preacher's house: 2.8 miles east of Money.

Preacher's house stands fifty feet right of the gravel road, with cedar and persimmon trees in the yard. Big Milam drove the pickup in under the trees. He was bare-headed, carrying a five-cell

flashlight in his left hand, the .45 in his right.

Roy Bryant pounded on the door.

Preacher: "Whozzat?"

Bryant: "Mr. Bryant, from Money, Preacher."

Preacher: "All right, sir. Just a minute."

Preacher came out on the screened-in porch.

Bryant: "Preacher, you got a boy from Chicago here?"

Preacher: "Yessir."

Bryant: "I want to talk to him."

Preacher: "Yessir. I'll get him."

Preacher led them to a back bedroom where four youths were sleeping in two beds. In one was Bobo Till and Simeon Wright, Preacher's youngest son. Bryant had told Preacher to turn on the lights; Preacher had said they were out of order. So only the flashlight was used.

The visit was not a complete surprise. Preacher testified that he had heard of the "trouble;" that he "sho' had" talked to his nephew about it. Bobo himself had been afraid; he had wanted to go home the day after the incident. The Negro girl in the party had urged that he leave. "They'll kill him," she had warned. But Preacher's wife, Elizabeth Wright, had decided that the danger was being magnified; she had urged Bobo to "finish yo' visit."

"I thought they might say something to him, but I didn't think they'd kill a boy," Preacher said.

Big Milam shined th light in Bobo's face, said: "You the

nigger who did the talking?"

"Yeah," Bobo replied.

Milam: "Don't say Yeah to me: I'll blow your head off. Get your clothes on." ~~Best if you niggers go back to sleep.~~"

Bobo had been sleeping in his shorts. He pulled on a shirt and trousers, then reached for his socks.

"Just the shoes," Milam hurried him.

"I dont' wear shoes without socks," Bobo said; Milam kept the gun-bearers waiting while he put on his socks, then a pair of canvas shoes with thick crepe soles.

Preacher and his wife tried two arguments in the boy's behalf.

"He ain't got good sense," Preacher begged. "He didn't know what he was doing. Don't take him."

"I'll pay you gentlemen for the damages," Elizabeth Wright said.

"You niggers go back to sleep," Milam replied.

They marched him into the yard, told him to get in the back of the pickup and lie down. He obeyed. They drove toward Money.

Elizabeth Wright rushed to the home of a white neighbor who got up, looked around, but decided he could do nothing. Then she and Preacher drove to the home of her brother, Crosby Smith, at Sumner; and Crosby Smith, on Sunday morning, went to the sheriff's office at Greenwood.

The other young Negroes stayed at Preacher's house until daylight, when Wheeler Parker telephoned his mother in Chicago, who

in turn notified Bobo's mother, Mamie Bradley, 33, 6437 S. St. Lawrence.

Had there been any doubt as to the identity of the "Chicago boy who done the talking," Milam and Bryant would have stopped at the store for Carolyn to identify him. But there had been no denial. So they didn't stop at the store. At Money they crossed the Tallahatchie River and drove west.

Their intention was to "just whip him...and scare some sense into him," And for this chore Big Milam knew "the scariest place in the Delta." He had come upon it last year hunting wild geese. Over close to Rosedale the Big River bends around under a bluff. "Brother, she's a 100-foot sheer drop, and she's a 100 feet deep after you hit."

Big Milam's idea was to stand him up there on that bluff, "whip" him with the .45, and then shine the light off down there toward that water and make him think you're gonna knock him in.

"Brother, if that won't scare the Chicago_____ hell won't."

Searching for this bluff they drove close to 75 miles. Through Shelbmound, Schlater, Doddsville, Ruleville, Cleveland, to the intersection south of Rosedale. There they turned south on Mississippi No. 1, toward the entrance to Beulah Lake. They tried several dirt and gravel roads, drove along the levee. Finally, they gave up: in the darkness Big Milam couldn't find his bluff.

They drove back to Milam's house at Glendora, and by now it was 5 a.m. They had been driving nearly three hours, with Milam and

Bryant in the cab and Bobo lying in the back.

At some point when the truck slowed down, why hadn't Bobo jumped and run? He wasn't tied; nobody was holding him. A partial answer is that those Chevrolet pickups have a wrap-around rear window the size of a windshield. Bryant could watch him. But the real answer is the remarkable part of the story.

Bobo wasn't afraid of them! He was tough as they were. He didn't think they had the guts to kill him.

Milam: "We never were able to scare him. They had just filled him so full of that poison he was hopeless."

Back of Milam's home is a tool house, with two rooms each about 12 feel square. They took him there and began "whipping" him. First Milam, then Bryant smashing him across the head with those .45s. Pistol-whipping: a court-martial offense in the Army...but MPs have been known to do it...and Milam got information out of German prisoners this way.

But under these blows Bobo never hollered -- and he kept making the perfect speeches to insure martyrdom.

Bobo: "You bastards, I'm not afraid of you. I'm as good as you are. I've_____white women. My grandmother was a white woman."

Milam: "Well, what else could we do? He was hopeless. I'm no bully; I never hurt a nigger in my life. I like niggers -- in their place -- I know how to work 'em. But I just decided it was time a few people got put on notice. As long as I live and can do anything about it, niggers are gonna stay in their place.

Niggers ain't gonna vote where I live. If they did, they'd control the government. They ain't gonna go to school with my kids. And when a nigger even gets close to mentioning sex with a white woman, he's tired o' livin'. Im likely to kill him. Me and my folks fought for this country, and we've got some rights. I stood there in that shed and listened to that nigger throw that poison at me, and I just made up my mind. 'Chicago boy,' I said, 'I'm tired of 'em sending your kind down here to stir up trouble. Goddam you, I'm going to make an example of you -- just so everybody can know how me and my folks stand."

So Big Milam decided to act. He needed a weight. He tried to think where he could get an anvil. Then he remembered a gin which had installed new equipment. He had seen two men lifting a discarded fan, a metal fan three feet high and circular, used in ginning cotton.

Bobo wasn't bleeding much. Pistol-whipping bruises more that it cuts. They ordered him back in the truck and headed west again. They passed through Doddsville, went to the Progressive Ginning Company. This gin is 3.4 miles east of Boyle: Boyle is two miles south of Cleveland. The road to this gin turns left off U.S. 61 after you cross the bayou bridge south of Boyle.

Milam: "When we got to that gin it was daylight, and I was worried for the first time. Somebody might see us and accuse us of stealing the fan."

Bryant and Big Milam stood aside while Bobo loaded the fan. Weight: 74 pounds. The youth still thought they were bluffing.

They drove back to Glandore, then north toward Swan Lake and crossed the "new bridge" over the Tallahatchie. At the east end of this bridge they turned right, along a dirt road which parallels the river. After about two miles they crossed the property of L.W. Boyce, passing near his house.

About 1.5 miles southeast of the Boyce home is a lonely spot where Big Milam has hunted squirrels. The river bank is steep. The truck stopped 30 yards from the water.

Big Milam ordered Bobo to pick up the fan.

He staggered under its weight...carried it to the river bank.

They stodd silently...just hating one another.

Milam: "Take off your clothes."

Slowly, Bobo sat down, pulled off his shoes, his socks. He stood up, unbuttoned his shirt, dropped his pants, his shorts.

He stood there naked.

It was Sunday morning, a little before 7.

Milam: "You still as good as I am?"

Bobo: "Yeah."

Milam: "You've still_____white women?"

Bobo: "Yeah."

That big .45 jumped in big Milam's hand; and the youth had turned his eyes to catch that big, expanding bullet at his right ear. He dropped.

They barb-wired the gin fan to his neck, rolled him into 20 feet of water.

For three hours that morning there was a fire in Big Milam's back yard: Bobo's crepe-soled shoes were hard to burn.

Seventy-two hours later -- eight miles downstream -- boys were fishing. They saw feet sticking out of the water. Bobo.

Big Milam has a clear conscience. He's sorry he had to kill Bobo, but he's not sorry he did. He would do it again under the same circumstances.

To Big Milam his killing Bobo was exactly like his killing Germans. He feels his "community" approved both acts.

The majority -- by no means all, but the majority -- of the white people in Mississippi 1) either approve Big Milam's action, or else 2) they don't disapprove enough to risk giving their "enemies" the satisfaction of a conviction.

#####

Rossides, G.

January 13, 1955

Dear Mr. Rossides:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th.

It would indeed be interesting to talk with your uncle, Mr. George Rossides, on the subject of Cyprus but very much regret that I will be unable to grant him an interview. My crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gene Rossides
Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey
One Hundred Broadway
New York 5, New York

fc

Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey
One Hundred Broadway
New York 5, N.Y.

RICHARD E. DWIGHT
1899-1951

KENNETH C. ROYALL
RALPH S. HARRIS
OTTO E. KOEGEL
JOHN F. CASKEY
FRANK C. FISHER
FREDERICK W. R. PRIDE
BRUCE R. TUTTLE
WILLIAM W. OWENS
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FREDERICK W. P. LORENZEN
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HARRY J. McINTYRE
CHARLES V. PARSELL
H. BLACKMER JOHNSON
JOHN A. WELLS
LAUSON H. STONE
RALPH D. PITTMAN
H. ALLEN LOCHNER
CAESAR L. PITASSY
LOREN C. BERRY

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1000 VERMONT
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"YORKLAW," NEW YORK
"WALAW," WASHINGTON

January 6, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Director,
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As the result of a two week visit to Cyprus last February, I have become interested in the petition of Cyprus for self-determination. I have completed a great deal of research on the matter and feel quite strongly about the justice of the desire to throw off colonial rule.

Realizing your great interest in American foreign policy and in colonialism, I am writing this letter to ask if you would have a few minutes to talk to my uncle, George Rossides, who is here from Cyprus as an official member of their "unofficial" delegation to the United Nations. The United Nations General Assembly voted in December to postpone "for the time being" the discussion of Cyprus. The reason given by the United States in not supporting the principle of self-determination was that now is not an opportune time. My uncle feels, and I concur with him strongly, that the United States is sacrificing its prestige in Greece, the Near East and the world needlessly by retreating from the support of self-determination, and backing unnecessary colonial rule. He would be pleased to answer any questions you may have. He is planning to sail for Cyprus about January 20th.

I realize that you are extremely busy and therefore please answer this inquiry only if you are able to fit my uncle into your schedule. In the event you are tied up I shal take the liberty of contacting you for an appointment after January 20th.

Respectfully yours,

Gene Rossides

Gene Rossides
Columbia College '49
Columbia Law School '52

Roth, T. W.

May 17, 1955

Dear Mr. Roth:

Thank you for your letter of April 25th.

I have considered your proposal that we televise a "Missing Heir Party" on one of my programs. Since we are pretty well committed to covering certain subjects up to the end of this season, I see no possibility of following your proposal at this time, but would like to thank you for your thoughtful suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theodore W. Roth
11 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

fc

MISSING HEIRS
ESTABLISHED 1936
International Probate & Genealogical Research

THEODORE W. ROTH
11 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
SUITE 1302
BRYANT 9-7070

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

April 25, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Furthering my telephone conversation with your office on Friday (?), may I bring to your personal attention the proposal as mentioned on the telephone, of your televising a "Missing Heir Party".

The specific story that I have in mind that could be used by you, deals with an Italian immigrant who came to this country years ago and started shining shoes for a living. When he died, he left over $800,000, and left a will which was invalid, in that the legatees had pre-deceased him. The search began for his distant cousins and my research went back over a period of approximately 170 years. I finally located all of his cousins, who are sharing on a per capita and per stirpes basis. The decree has been signed and the various clients that we represent who were located by this office are getting $20,000 each on a partial distribution. Final account has not been rendered because of taxes, but I estimate that our clients will receive about a quarter of a million dollars.

In a few weeks time these funds will be available to the heirs. I felt that if such a show were to be done at all, depending upon your interest, that the time to televise it would be at the time that we deliver the checks to each of the distributees, and as far as programming was concerned, I thought that if we could get together most of the heirs that are local, it would pack a lot of human interest.

As you may or may not be aware, I am responsible for having in the past 19 years located thousands of heirs to millions of dollars, and who were located in various parts of the world. Some cases have been settled in a matter of weeks, whereas one took as long as eight years. The Park Avenue resident or the Bowery bum have an equal chance of collecting inheritances unknown to them, and throughout America there are several <u>million</u> missing people who have several <u>billion</u> dollars due them in unclaimed assets.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow April 25, 1955

Billy Rose, in his syndicated column, called me the "heir conditioner", which in fact I suppose is right, for my business is heir conditioning.

You may be further interested in knowing that I recently completed the genealogy of a branch of the Roosevelt family that had never been accomplished. The research in connection with this matter took over four years, and a copy of the same is now in the Franklin D. Roosevelt library at Hyde Park, as well as at the Congressional Library of Congress, who acknowledged the same as a valuable addition to its collections. I might further mention that Dale Carnegie found my work so interesting that after he wrote the first column about me, the thousands of persons who contacted him inspired him to write not one but four more syndicated columns.

Of all the people who appeared on "We, the People", I believe I received more fan mail than anyone who had ever appeared, having received upward of 10,000 letters.

I would appreciate hearing from you in the near future, and congratulations on your wonderful show.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore W. Roth

THEODORE W. ROTH
By: D. Kent, Sec'y

Enc. 1

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF TED ROTH

Ted Roth, whose business for the past twenty years has been tracking down the missing, and who is known internationally as an expert in finding the missing, has perhaps located as many missing-persons as anyone in the United States. Each missing-person located was not the usual missing-person case, but in actuality a person who had disappeared anywheres from ten to one hundred-fifty years ago. The research and detection involved in locating each of these persons cover the span of the number of years where the person had last been heard from. In one specific case the last known names and addresses of thirty-two people who were sought as missing was in the year 1811. After seven years of work and litigation, the heirs, five generations removed, were located by Mr. Roth in thirty-one states of the United States of America. He was the first person to have ever accomplished the liquidation of that particular corporation. Thousands of persons have been traced by Ted Roth, and millions of dollars have been restored to them as a result of such investigations.

Bringing people and money together, tracing family skeletons, andlining up genealogies that have been many feet and length, has been the unusual occupation of this tracer. Ninety-nine percent of the cases solved by him were those in which many other persons had failed, and where he had succeeded. The trials and tribulations of finding missing heirs have been far too numerous to write about, but it can be said that every possible human emotion has entered into the tracking down of these people. Well over one billion dollars lies idle in the United States and remains unclaimed, because contrary to the belief that Mr. Roth finds money for people, he actually locates the assets and then traces the claimants entitled thereto.

Born in Brooklyn, his early ambition was to become a criminal lawyer. The depression made that unpractical, and a near allied field was entered into instead. A graduate criminologist, he finds no love for criminal work even though in World War II he served both in the United States and abroad with the Military Police, and subsequently became an agent for the Criminal Investigation Division of the United States Army. During such service he handled all types of criminal matters, ranging from rape to murder, but after five years' service was very anxious to resume locating missing heirs and doing good for others, in lieu of being a trouble-shooter. He is presently listed in Who's Who in the East, and has enjoyed many radio and television appearances, nad has been publicized in the press and magazines by such people as Billy Rose, Dale Carnegie, John Cameron Swayze, Sidney Fields, and other notable writers. Approximately one million people have written or called upon him for advice as to how to find the money that they are looking for, but the stock answer is: "I find missing people, and not sunken treasure". Dale Carnegie found he work so fascinating that he wrote five syndicated columns about this man-behind-the-scenes. As E. V. Durling wrote Mr. Roth once, "You certainly have your work cut out for you--it makes what is ordinarily called research appearlike child's play." As Dale Carnegie said: "The wonderful work you are doing". Many testimonials hang in the office of the investigater from some of the biggest writers in the country, attesting to the valuable work and services performed, and commenting that had it not been for this work, the heirs never could have taken into possession the funds that they were entitled to.

A recent accomplishment was in the completing of the Henry Helland Roosevelt genealogy, dating back to 1825, and which remained an unchartered branch of the late president's family until three and a half years of work by Mr. Roth completed the same. The Library of Congress forwarded an engraved diploma acknowledging the "valued addition to its collection".

Of all the people that appeared on the radio program "We, the People", Ted Roth, who drew over 10,000 letters, received more fan mail than anyone who had appeared on that program. The interest on the part of the public having to do with locating the missing heirs is in Mr. Roth's opinion more so than any other field of work, simply because they say to themselves "Here's a man who can do something for me". Paraphrasing Billy Rose, who termed him the "heir conditioner", that is what Mr. Roth has been doing for all these years. He estimates that he has performed about 25,000 investigations. Some cases have taken him but a few minutes to solve, and others have taken many years. He has received as little as $5.55 for a six-day investigation, and more than $10,000 for a four-minute investigation.

Rotha, Paul

May 5, 1955

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your letter of April 28th.

It was good hearing from you again, and I'm sorry to have missed you when you were here.

I wish I could write the piece you suggest, but I just can't do it. I have found this season that my crowded radio and television schedule leaves me little time for extra-curricular activities.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Rotha
97 Cliffords Inn
Fetter Lane
London E.C.4., England

fc

PAUL ROTHA

97 Cliffords Inn,
Fetter Lane,
London E.C.4.

28th April 1955

No

My dear Ed,

I am very sorry I was unable to be in touch with you when I was in New York recently for a few days, but I knew that Harry Watt was already a visitor under your auspices and I am sure your time, as always, must have been more than fully occupied. Had I been able to see you, I would have asked you what I now put in the form of a letter.

The Focal Press Ltd., London, is to publish a book to be called "Working in Television" as a successor to its publication some years ago "Working in Films". In the words of the publisher, "This is meant to be a practical book presenting actual experience and well-balanced views. It should tell simply and in terms of practical experience what the qualifications are which work on television requires, what the jobs consist of, and how the prospects of individual careers appear today."

The publisher has asked me to act as Editor to the book and in that capacity I am inviting contributions from about twenty television people, some on the staff of the BBC, some in Commercial Television, others in television overseas, to cover various aspects of television production and transmission. Each contributor will be commissioned by the publisher to write his or her piece of about 2000 to 2500 words in length.

As Editor of the book, I would like to ask if you would care to contribute a piece of between 2000 and 2500 words on the subject of public affairs in Television. No one would be better qualified than yourself to write a contribution for our book on this aspect of television. If you agree, I should very much like your MS in duplicate by the end of May, if that is possible ? Perhaps you would also send with it some details as to yourself, so that I may add a short paragraph under your name which would head up your particular section.

I know how dreadfully busy you are, but it would be a great contribution to the book if you could agree to do this. Other contributors whom you may know are Max Liebman (Variety), Bob Wade (Design), Harry McMahan (The Creative Team for the Television Commercial), Peter Dimmock (BBC Outside Broadcasts), Richard Levin (BBC Design) and others.

Should you agree to do this, I will ask the Managing Director of Focal Press Ltd. to communicate with you direct with regard to the business side of the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Rotha

(Paul Rotha)

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.

Roy, S. C.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Miss Sioussat

February 25, 1954

I thought you would like to know that I have interested Dwight Cooke's "Guestbook" in Dr. Subodh Chandra Roy and they have talked with him and expect to use him on at least one of their programs. I am also keeping information about him in my current files in the event that we have an opportunity to avail ourselves of his services.

Thanks so much for telling us about him.

G

Ruppel, Joseph

October 18, 1955

Dear Joseph:

I was very pleased to hear about your new job with the News Department at ABC. I am sure you will find the field of communications challenging and at the same time satisfying. Good luck!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Ruppel
American Broadcasting Company
News Department
7 West 66 Street
New York, New York

rh

Oct.8,1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As your secretary has told you , I have taken a job with the news department at ABC and so begin next week what I hope will be a satisfying and successful career in the field of communications.

I am always grateful for the recommendations you made on my behalf and I shall strive to make my efforts measure up to the interest you have expressed in my career.

Sincerely ,

Joseph Ruppel

Joseph Ruppel

Good luck

Ruppel, Louis

Zenith Radio Corporation

CHICAGO

October 13, 1955

4

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
450 - Madison Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed;

Your Granger - Simmons - Russell show was great.

Since I spent a few bob helping build the rehabilitation hospital on the East River, you can understand why I love you for the Russell portion. Have a couple of pals with one arm who use their remaining fingers to scratch their head. Marge and I got a big howl when Russell did exactly that with one of his metal flippers. Lots of guts, and I bet he has put a lot back in other guys.

Thanks for seeing Joe and by now I trust you know he is with John Daly at A.B.C.

All of the best.

Sincerely,

Louis
(Ruppel)

Dear Ed,

And me, I love you too, but for a different reason - always you will be enshrined in my heart as the man who offered to send our Philip and Joe through school while Louis was in service. They turned out great, one suma and the other magna.

Your little Butch looks swell - in another few years you will be bustin' your buttons with pride over him just as we did.

My best to Mamasan.

All good wishes

Marge

Sage, Ira

IRA M. SAGE,
101 West 60 St.,
New York 23, N.Y.
March 31, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Quaker Hill,
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the outset, I would like to commend you on your outstanding work in the field of public education. It takes a great deal of mental self-assurance to be able to present the type of program you have originated. Your programs though simply presented, show an abundance of thoughtful preparation. Though they are presented in a simple way, the main strong point is the lack of evident editing. This is truly a tribute to C.B.S., to Mr. Fred W. Friendly and lastly and I suspect most strongly to you. I would like to encourage you and your most talented staff to continue with this most excellent work of bringing to light some of the shadowed and beclouded problems of our times.

Your time is valuable, as I consider mine tobe, and therefore, I shall consume very little more, enough to say that I am enclosing a Swivel Trigger Shoe of my own design for your use as I know you are interested in shooting. It is made to fit the Win. M70 and Woodsman T.M. and is made in other sizes if these do not fit. It should improve your shooting either in the field or on the range. Good luck again,

Sincerely your,

Ira M. Sage

Ira M. Sage

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Salant, Richard

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Salant

From Mr. Murrow

Station

January 10, 1955

Restraint in all things becometh man.

E.R.M.

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

RICHARD S. SALANT
Vice President

December 27, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Friday night was the last straw. A man is entitled to his own opinions as long as they are slightly reasonable. But when you put people on your show who are so un-American that three times they can express the same ridiculous, extreme red, fascist view, it is time for you to go back where you came from. In case you pretend innocence, what I am talking about is the thrice reiterated subversion that Andover is the greatest.

We demand equal time.

Yours for the Red (sorry) and Gray,

Dick Salant

Phillips Exeter Academy '31

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

CC Mr. Hubbell Robinson

Sanders, L. Elmer

KENTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

L. ELMER SANDERS, PRINCIPAL

KENTWOOD, LOUISIANA

April 21, 1955

K. C.

Ignore

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing copies of propaganda leaflets which are being distributed to influential people in our community, including members of the high school faculty. This is being done by a well meaning elderly lady in our community who is a shut-in.

I am sure that she does mean well, but I feel that I should have some "counter ammunition" in case it is needed. Will you please let me know where this type of material is available.

I am not at all concerned about the situation here because I do not believe that there would be many of the local people who pay attention to this sort of thing. However, I would like to get your slant on the motives behind this sort of thing and how effective it may turn out to be in degrading the names of prominent Americans who are really patriotic.

Yours very truly,

L. Elmer Sanders

L. Elmer Sanders

ib

E. "MAXIE" SARNOFF
6613 Large Street,
Philadelphia, 49, Pa.

Sarnoff, Em.

June 16th, 1955.

Miss Holder,
C/O Edward Murrow's Office,
C. B. S.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Miss Holder:-

In keeping with our recent telephone conversation, I am enclosing herewith some material that I can spare that certainly would be interesting to Mr. Murrow.

It is too bad that the writings that I sent to him from Washington on April 13th went astray.

Should this provoke the necessary interest on his part, I will be more than glad to present the important data personally.

Very truly yours,

E. Maxie Sarnoff

E. "MAXIE" SARNOFF.

EMANUEL SARNOFF
6613 Large Street
Philadelphia 49, Pa.

June 14, 1955

ROBERT K. CUTTER, M.D.
Cutter Laboratories
Fourth and Parker
Berkeley 10, Calif.

Dear Doctor Cutter:

Received your answer dated May 17th, and I have since come up with some additional information that may be of great interest to you.

The late Doctor MacKenzie had an associate, Dr. William B. Griggs, who at the present time is Professor Emritus of Materia Medica at Hahnemann Medical College here in Philadelphia. Dr. Griggs has specialized in Pediatrics for 65 years and was chief Pediatrition of the Broad Street Childrens Hospital during the Polio epidemic of 1916. At that time, his ward was the repository of the worst Bulbar cases (over 200 of them), and he did not lose one child.

When I showed your letter to Dr. Griggs, he in turn showed me some correspondence from Robert T. Stanton, Jr., of the Rystan Company in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., and Dr. Gustav Martin of National Drug, indicating their interest in a Polio Prophylactic he has been using for all these years with absolute safety and in addition, it is something that is taken orally.

At present, he is preparing a protocol for Dr. John F. Enders of Harvard for the evaluation of his preparation in comparison with the Salk Vaccine and Gamma-Globulin. Last year Dr. Griggs ran his own experiment using Rhesus animals at which time each group was given the different prophylactics and after 72 hours they were all injected in the kidney region with a solution made from the macerated cord of a Polio victim. All the animals died with the exception of those that had been given Dr. Grigg's preparation.

I told Dr. Griggs that I thought your organization could really do something with his preparation in view of all the censure you were unjustly exposed to. Furthermore, in view of the fact that it is a patentable product, I thought that he should submit it for the best proposition.

Very truly yours,

E. Maxie Sarnoff

CANCER VACCINE

To the Editor of The Inquirer:

YOUR editorial article titled, "Next, a Cancer Vaccine," presents a rightfully optimistic picture towards the conquest of this terrible affliction. This is as it should be, for investigators of our past medical history will find in the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," the father of scientific medicine, the immutable law, "Like cures Like."

Even before Jenner's discovery of cowpox, Paracelsus, the great 16th century physician, perceived this law with his pronouncement, "Let Mercury cure things mercuric" indicating the treatment for syphillis.

* * *

GOING further along this line of thought, the remarkable Professor E. von Bering, the discoverer of the diptheria and tetanus antitoxin, was the first to detect the only flaw in this type of therapy. This flaw he indicated was the size of the dose. He wondered as to how small a dose of medicine could be and still have potency, insofar as its prophylactic action was concerned. Through experimentation he reasoned that no immunizing dose could be too small. Physicists could explain this readily by their axiom that "matter can never be destroyed" despite its continual division. This, of course, has been demonstrated more than ever by our nuclear scientists, by their work on the atom bomb.

Herein lies the solution to the Salk Vaccine difficulties. The vaccine in itself is right because the principle is sound, having been substantiated by the great medical men of the past. The late Dr. George W. MacKenzie of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the O.O. and L. section of the A.M.A. in 1916, stated in effect about vaccines: "If the dose is not too large for the patient's vitality to withstand, he will react against the extra load, following which there develops a favorable reaction (positive phase) or immunization.

* * *

IN VIEW of all these facts, the criticisms leveled at all those involved in the Salk Vaccine project are wrong. This will yet prove to be one of the great landmarks in medicine, provided unprejudiced medical minds in a free atmosphere will compare and analyze all the facts before them, both present and past, towards the ultimate goal of health and happiness.

MAXIE SARNOFF

Philadelphia, May 13.

Schary, Dore

July 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Schary:

Your letter of July 12 arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation.

This is merely a note to tell you that I do not expect Mr. Murrow back until early fall, but will be glad to bring your letter to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissman

Mr. Dore Schary
10202 West Washington Boulevard
Culver City, California

DORE SCHARY
10202 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

a

July 12, 1955

Dear Ed:

I don't know whether or not this has come to your attention but I think you will find it fascinating reading and something important you should know about.

My fond and warm wishes always.

Sincerely,

Dore

DS:mb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

THE TOYNBEE HERESY

By ABBA EBAN

Ambassador of Israel to the United States

Address Delivered at the Israel Institute-

Yeshiva University in New York

Editor's Note

This is the full text of an address delivered by Ambassador Abba Eban at the Israel Institute-Yeshiva University (Amsterdam Ave. & 187th St., New York City) on January 18, 1955.

THE TOYNBEE HERESY

I come before you tonight not in any diplomatic capacity but rather as a student of history and letters, seeking a brief respite from the claims of contemporary affairs. The subject before us is however not unrelated to the urgent issues of Israel's destiny; and I do not feel that I am deserting the immediate arena in favor of an ivory tower of academic detachment. The place which Israel occupies in the pride and love of our generation has not been won solely by the achievements of this decade. It is an eminence earned largely by historic repute. The emergence of modern Israel is an event conceived in the highest dimensions of history. It is the result of one of the most tenacious passions in the records of human action. It marks a triumph of faith and will over the calculations of rational chance. It symbolises the survival, and perhaps the renewed florescence, of mankind's oldest culture. More than any other national revival in modern times, it has been a primary theme in the moral history of a whole generation, sharply contested, agitated, and discussed as a theme of conscience, as well as of international politics.

Thus if the bright image of Israel's resurgence is distorted, if this historic process is held up to ridicule, if the stature of this event is degraded – if our new birth of freedom is portrayed as a squalid and bloodthirsty conspiracy, then Israel loses a priceless asset of her security and honor. There is no state in the modern world whose progress has been more dependent on idealistic and moral postulates. A response to an assault upon Israel's historic repute is thus not a mere exercise in academic controversy. It affects the very essence of Israel's destiny in life and thought.

It is against this background that I come to discuss a view of Israel's history which has recently been proclaimed with the authority of an impressive name in contemporary scholarship.

In order to define and rebut the heresy, it is necessary to recall the orthodox historiography from which the heresy deviates.

The Traditional View

The writers of Jewish history portray the national experience of a people in a continuous narrative of four thousand years. The experience in antiquity is well-documented and preserved, clad in the rainment of superb literary artistry, articulate and coherent in all its parts, and drawing substantive confirmation from the recent discoveries of archaeology. At the center of this experience stands the revelation to Israel of a concept of history in terms of progress. This people of shepherds and farmers, in a small country on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean, evolved ideas of startling originality which have remained an unattainable standard for mankind across the gulf of generations. First came the doctrine of the moral choice. The pre-Jewish civilizations were gripped by religions of fatalism, determinism and resignation. They saw human life in relentless cycles coming back to a starting point in darkness and chaos. They denied the concept that the will and conscience of man governed the world's future. Mysterious and inscrutable forces of Nature or of Supernature disposed of human destiny by arbitrary and superstitious laws. Man was the passive object, not the conscious agent of historic processes.

Against this determinism and resignation there arose the revolutionary concept of Judaism in the realm of the individual conscience: בחור בטוב ומאוס ברע. The capacity of choice between good and evil could determine the destiny of human life, in accordance with a coherent system of moral thought. This concept of the power of moral choice was the authentic and original contribution of Judaism to the question of purpose in individual life.

The societies which preceded the Jewish Kingdoms were dominated by concepts of permissible exploitation. Man was helpless against the adverse forces of Nature and against the cruelties of his innate avarice. Against the doctrine of social resignation, there arose the Hebrew idea of social justice. The primary theme was Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself ואהבת לרעך כמוך. From this notion of solidarity in human relations came the concept of moral law applicable to societies, as well as to individuals.

Spreading out into its third circle of influence, the Hebrew ideal attacked the prevailing concept of war as a natural state of the universe, a part of mankind's very nature and character. Three thousand

years ago the Prophets proclaimed the doctrine of universal peace. Nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

These were the triple foundations of the Hebrew ideal: individual morality, social justice, universal peace. Historians have portrayed their development as illustrated in the experience of a people who, believing themselves to be the responsible custodians of these ideals, conserved their integrity and union even against the disparate forces of dispersion and exile. They conserved this union and identity not for their own sake, but in order to maintain trusteeship over these revolutionary ideals. The narrative goes on to describe the break-up of the Jewish Kingdoms, the dispersion of its citizens, and the subsequent struggle to preserve a sense of nationality and spiritual mission without the political and territorial attributes of statehood.

The Doctrine of Restoration

In every appraisal of Jewish history particular attention has been devoted to the doctrine of Restoration. With unique tenacity this people maintained the theory of its exile as a temporary state to be succeeded by a reunion between the people, the land and the language out of whose original coalescence the Hebrew revelation was born. True, the Jewish people continued its creative course in many scenes and capacities after the loss of national independence. But the fact remains that it was in conditions of separate national independence in Israel that the Hebrew mind rose to levels of creativeness which it never subsequently attained.

The restoration is described by Jewish historians both as a Divine will and as a human duty. The Divine promise decreed that this people should be restored; it was, therefore, its own duty not only to dream but also labor for that redemption. As Jewish history enters the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the doctrine of the Restoration assumes concrete form as a response to homelessness. The absence of an independent physical center for the Jewish people results in the danger both of physical extinction and of spiritual assimilation. The problem of survival is seen as a function of Israel's capacity to emerge from the handicap and reproach of homelessness. This theme dominates Jewish history at the turn of the century, when Zionism becomes the central collective purpose of the Jewish

people. Finally there comes the great crescendo, a symphonic climax with overtones of tragedy and grandeur, of horror and salvation. The deepest agony is succeeded by the sudden illumination of hope. The massacre of Jewish communities in Europe is followed, within a single decade, by an act of salvation through the restoration of Israel's sovereignty, the salvage of its authentic personality and the assurance of its national and cultural survival. This last climax, a fantastic transition from the depths of paralyzing weakness to new peaks of sovereign opportunity, is played out on a broad universal canvas with the international conscience actively engaged. Twice within a single decade the world tribunal recognises the right of the Jewish people to the restoration of its homeland. The recognition itself creates new incentives for the renaissance.

The themes which I have described in very broad and, therefore, approximate strokes, do not vary considerably between the work of one historian and another. Jewish historians naturally stress the undying validity of the original Jewish heritage, while Christian scholars see their own civilization evolving in progress from the Judaic ideal. But even the writings of most Christian historians pay pious tribute to the affirmative qualities of the Hebrew spirit and to the unique achievement of Jewish survival. They, too, revere the Hebrew tradition as the parent source of their own Christian civilization. As apostles of faith and opponents of determinism, they rely upon Israel's resurgence as a striking lesson in the potency of the human will. A dream which had no ostensible prospect of realisation was carried to fulfilment against all calculations of material chance. There had seemed to be no historical prospect a few decades ago that this people could establish its sovereignty in a land coveted by more powerful nationalisms and imperialisms; that it could overcome the diversive factors of its exile in a measure sufficient to restore national unity; that it could revive the original medium of its culture; or that it could secure international recognition of the link between the Jewish people and its ancient homeland – a concept which a short time ago had no place in the jurisprudence of nations. In these circumstances, any historian of unprejudiced insight would see Israel's rise as a vindication of the spiritual impulse in human history, a crushing argument in the eternal discussion between the advocates of faith and the adherents of materialistic or deterministic

doctrines of history which deny the human will any status as a governing factor in human destiny.

I have stated some of the orthodox attitudes in Jewish historiography. They are not free from challenge or controversy. It is not difficult to find moments, or even whole generations, in which this people fell short of its elevated standards. There are those who argue that other currents of human thought overtook and broadened the original insights of the Hebrew mind. It is possible to advocate but not possible to prove this theory of improvement. But a generally affirmative approach to the history of the Jewish people can be discerned in all but the most eccentric historical writing until Toynbee. Indeed, the attempts to discredit the Jewish historic process have, until this year, been confined to those who have sought an academic rationalisation for religious or political hostility.

Significance of Toynbee's Revolt

We cannot, therefore, fail to regard Professor Toynbee's analysis as a significant event in contemporary scholarship. Here we have no partial or selective criticism of the Jewish historic performance. We have an almost total negation of anything affirmative in the entire record. The attack is not alone upon the credit of contemporary Israel. There is a vehement assault on the antecedents of modern Israel reaching back into the mists of antiquity. Rising up in revolt against orthodox history, Professor Toynbee, in a grandiose framework of a study of the rise and fall of civilizations, presents the story of Israel over thousands of years as a grotesque psychic aberration leading to a squalid tragedy of historic injustice.

The Fossil Theory

The Toynbee thesis begins with the picture of a "Syriac community" which recognizes the supremacy of "a provincial and jealous god" marked by fanatical vengefulness and exclusiveness. There is something in this provincial and jealous god, perhaps the very ferocity of his exclusiveness and fanaticism which gives him supremacy in his contemporary world of ideas. But soon, everything which is of affirmative value in the Hebrew concept of divinity is inherited by the higher religion of Christianity, thus leaving the Jewish mission fulfilled and exhausted.

In this part of Professor Toynbee's writing there is a marked reluctance to recognise any ideas as authentically Jewish, except the quality of fanaticism. This is singled out as the most typical of all the Hebrew qualities. Indeed, the Jewish people is awarded the original copyright. Whenever there is a description of extreme brutality, it is described as being "Judaic" in character. The persecutions of the Visigoths are portrayed as being of typically "Judaic" fanaticism, and Professor Toynbee finds no records of religious persecution before the Maccabees, who thus became the historical parents of forcible proselytism.

There is a reluctance, if not a refusal, to recognise divine and human love as indispensable and central themes of the Hebrew tradition. The domination of love is represented as a spectacular deviation achieved by Christianity from the original concept of the provincial and jealous god. The three circles of Hebrew morality — individual conscience, social justice and universal peace — would not present themselves at all to any reader dependent on Toynbee for his insight into the essence of the Hebrew ideal.

From this provincialism and tribalism the Jewish people, having outlived its mission almost in its infancy, lingers on in Toynbee's world of history as "a fossil remnant." The word "fossil" fascinates this writer. He rolls it lovingly over his tongue with the complacent air of one who has coined an immortal aphorism. Statisticians will be delighted to count the number of occasions in which the Jewish people is described as a "fossil" remnant in the eight volumes. Dr. Toynbee will not tell us what he means. The concept is never defined. It is indeed a basic weakness of his work that it evades the definition of its fundamental terms. But the word "fossil" has a scientific definition. It denotes something petrified which retains its original shape and semblance without the breath of life. The mollusc or shell lingers on eternally, while the spirit which once gave it the glory of animation has long since departed.

Now, the doctrine of the fossil is the very core of the Toynbee heresy. If Israel was a fossil centuries ago, then its survival is certainly an archaism and its restoration is a grotesque paradox. On the other hand, if the concept of Judaism as something petrified and embalmed cannot be sustained, then it is difficult to challenge the right of a sentient living spirit to seek survival and restoration.

Prof. Toynbee fails, indeed declines, to substantiate the fossil theory, despite the fact that it is the absolute premise and starting point of all his subsequent judgments.

But the fossil, not having read Dr. Toynbee's eight volumes, is unaware of its own petrefaction. It clings to its sense of mission, and even strives for national restoration. For Toynbee, this is a rebellion against the orthodox Jewish tradition which decrees that the restoration, if it comes at all, must proceed exclusively from the Divine initiative. Toynbee portrays the movement for the restoration of Jewish nationhood as a usurpation by human beings of a destiny which can only be righteously envisaged as the work of the Creator. The fossil remnant, instead of accepting what is called the doctrine of "political quietism" and waiting in resignation for the Divine purpose to unfold itself, has presumed impiously to take the law into its own hands and to conceive Jewish restoration as a process of human activity. In attributing political quietism and resignation to orthodox Judaism, Professor Toynbee becomes an unexpected and explicit adherent of *Agudath Israel.* This movement is mentioned with a straight face several times as the embodiment of the authentic tradition; Orthodox Judaism, decrees Prof. Toynbee, in a mood of Rabbinical dogmatism, requires acceptance of Diaspora until, in God's good time, if at all, a Divine initiative, unsupported by human revolt, will bring about the restoration together with Messianic redemption. The natural Jewishness is the condition of Diaspora. The return is an archaism, a paradox, an impiety, and an injustice.

Direct quotation will prove that the principles of this heresy have not been stated by Professor Toynbee in terms less drastic than those which I have ascribed to him. Moreover, the story is told with a vehemence, a moral passion, a subjective indignation, rare in historical writing and indeed without parallel elsewhere in Toynbee's work. The adjectives are those of journalism, of political polemics. The writer is not content to describe. He insists also on the capacity to judge and condemn. It seems vitally important to him that the reader should despise many of the processes and the most striking recent results of the immemorial Jewish story. In the end, Professor Toynbee too takes his story to a climax — but not to a climax of chivalrous triumph, of incredible recuperation of will power

vanquishing material obstacles and impediments. His is a climax full of tragedy, pathos and paradox. The torment of Jewry under Nazism is described in terms of violent and vehement indignation. But this indignation forms the bridge to the blasphemous conclusion that the immeasurable torment of Jewry under Nazism is "less tragic" than the circumstances in which 750,000 Arabs are homeless, though alive, upon the soil and the territory of the independent Arab States. Finally, the State of Israel is portrayed as a caricature of all the imperfections of society, a squalid little Ghetto without grace or meaning, the abode of "a Janus figure, part American farmer technician, part Nazi sicarius". With this chivalrous pat on our shoulder we are sent on our way down the road to damnation on Judgment Day.

The Hebrew Divinity

Let me vindicate the accuracy of my summary in Professor Toynbee's own words. Here is how he begins with a description of the Jewish concept of Divinity:

> "It is not, of course, surprising to find these two traits of provincialism and exclusiveness displayed by Yahveh simultaneously. A God who keeps to his own domain may be expected to warn other Gods off it. What is surprising, and even repellent, at any rate at first sight, is to see Yahveh continuing to exhibit an unabated intolerance towards the rivals with whom he courts a conflict when, after the overthrow of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and the establishment of the Syriac universal state, this God of two highland principalities steps out into the wider world and aspires like his neighbors to win for himself the worship of all mankind"

Provincialism and exclusiveness, then, rather than Oneness, love and justice are the dominant characteristics of the Hebrew God. Provincialism is diagnosed by Professor Toynbee in his attack on the doctrine of the chosen people. This concept is described as the arrogation of a privilege, not as the acceptance of responsibility and obligation. It is, in fact, defined by Professor Toynbee in terms of a narcissistic self-idealization. He writes:

> "The most notorious historical example of this idealization of an ephemeral self is the error of the Jews which is exposed in the New Testament. In the period of their history, which began in the infancy

of the Syriac civilization and which culminated in the age of the Prophets, the people of Israel and Judah raised themselves head and shoulders above the Syriac peoples by rising to a monotheistic conception of religion. Keenly conscious of their spiritual treasure, they allowed themselves to be betrayed into an idealization of this notable but transitory stage in their spiritual growth. They had indeed been gifted with unparalleled spiritual insight but after having divined a truth which was absolute and eternal they allowed themselves to be captivated by a relative and temporary half-truth. They persuaded themselves that Israel's discovery of the one true God had revealed Israel itself to be God's chosen people; and this half-truth inveigled them into a fatal error of looking upon a momentary spiritual eminence as a privilege conferred upon them by God in an everlasting covenant. Brooding on a talent which they had perversely sterilized by hiding it in the earth, they rejected the still greater treasure which God offered them in the coming of Jesus of Nazareth."

My criticism of this passage is directed not, of course, against Toynbee's reverence for the Christian revelation, but against his invidious definition of a Jewish doctrine for the sake of its debasement. He states without proof that the doctrine of Israel's selection is the assertion of exclusive membership in a restricted club. He ignores the true essence of this idea, which is the acceptance of a burden of obligation heavier than that carried by other peoples who were not the original custodians of the inspired revelation. The concept of Israel's choice is one of humility, not of arrogance. The selection is a burden, not a grace. There is a vast exegesis on this theme in Rabbinical literature. But Professor Toynbee need not have gone beyond the first documents which expound the theme of Israel's selection –

"You only have I known of all the families of the earth; *therefore* I will visit upon you all your iniquities."

The Fossil Again

From this description of a provincial self-idealisation and the assertion of a privileged status, Professor Toynbee goes on to grapple with the mystery of Jewish survival. He has no device except the metaphor of the fossil:

"The Jews and the Pharisees are fossils of the Syriac society as it was before the Hellenic intrusion upon the Syriac world,"

and again,

> "A number of fossils in Diaspora have preserved their identity through a devotion to religious rights and a proficiency in commerce and finance."

This doctrine of Jewish survival as a result of an excessive ritualism and of financial astuteness is disturbing akin to the diagnosis of anti-Semitic historians, from whom Toynbee would justly claim dissociation. The economic history of the Jewish people is in fact a poignant record, with a ghastly volume of starvation and poverty. The legendary proficiency in commerce and finance is a characteristic which modern Israel has still failed to discover. But for Dr. Toynbee it is sufficient to assert these time-worn platitudes. It is not necessary to prove them. He rules by negative implication against any idea that Jewish survival is the result of an affirmative spiritual dedication. It is by commercial shrewdness and rigid ceremonial orthodoxy, that the fossil survives. There is more of Shylock than of Isaiah or Maimonides in this prototype.

> "At the present moment they survive as a mere Diaspora; and the petrified religion, which still so potently holds the scattered members of these communities together, has lost its message to mankind and has hardened into a fossil of the extinct Syriac society."

A fossil cannot create or even interpret original ideas. Thus by his very definition Professor Toynbee disposes negatively of the entire post-Biblical Jewish culture, through medieval Hebrew philosophy and poetry, right up to the achievements and insights of Hebrew literature and scholarship in the present day. It is doubtful whether Professor Toynbee is equipped, linguistically or otherwise, to deny the breath of life or the spark of inspiration to this vast literature. But the beloved slogan of the fossil is, in fact, judgment on the ideas and writings of these many generations.

The Sanctity of Diaspora

That the natural state of the fossil is the Diaspora is another central theme in Professor Toynbee's heresy. Hear it in his own words:

> "The historic Jewry was the Diaspora and the distinctively Jewish gethos and institutions . . . *A meticulous devotion to the Mosaic Law*

and a consummate virtuosity in commerce and finance were those which the Diaspora in the course of ages had wrought into social talismans endowing this geographically scattered community with a magic capacity for survival."

All would have been well, then, if this people had patiently accepted its petrified status. Unfortunately, however, the fossil revolted against its petrified nature, and this is the source of the paradox and the tragedy.

"So long as the Jewish Diaspora was content, *bona fide*, to leave the future of Palestine in the hands of God, the existing Christian and Moslem inhabitants of the promised land could afford to do likewise. And when the orthodox Jewish doctrine of an eventual repatriation of Jewry to Palestine through an act of God was thus accompanied by a traditional Jewish practice of political quietism, the doctrine, like a derivative Christian doctrine of the second coming of Christ, could be interpreted in crude Machievelian or Marxian terms as a psychological device, not for bringing to pass a far-off Divine event to which the whole creation moves, but for maintaining en attendant and ad infinitum the social confusion of a mundane community in Diaspora."

If you will allow me to translate that last passage into English, Prof. Toynbee says this: So long as the doctrine of the Restoration was held as a pious abstraction, with nothing done to fulfil it, the idea could exist harmlessly. But any attempt to put it into practice was bound to reveal its inherent contradictions and to lead to a climax of tragedy.

The Attack on the Restoration

It is a far cry from a fossil in diaspora to a robust modern nation in its original home. Professor Toynbee feels that the transition needs much explanation. He finds the explanation in a catchword. It is "archaism".

"Archaism, as we have seen in another context, is always a perilous pursuit. But it is most perilous of all when it is taken up by members of a community that is a fossil relic of a dead civilization, since the

past to which the archaists have it in their power to cast back in such a case may be more sharply at variance with present realities than even the remotest past state of the society belonging to the living generations of the species."

Now, it is amply clear at this stage that Professor Toynbee harbors a fierce resentment against Jewish survival and still more against Jewish national restoration. The fossil whose lack of animation he has so authoritatively diagnosed keeps getting up and biting him in the ankle. All he can say is that the entire phenomenon is against the proper theory. His answer is not that the theory is wrong, but that the phenomenon is reprehensible. Thus, the tenacity with which the Jewish people worked for the Restoration invites Professor Toynbee's greatest indignation. It is here that he attacks the Restoration as a usurpation of the Divine Will. For a truly Divine objective must be carried out by the Almighty alone; and any effort to advance it by human effort is an impious rebellion against the Divine prerogative. Man may not busy himself in the reform of the world into the Kingdom of God.

To establish this analogy in another sphere, we might say that if social justice is a God-given ideal, then any human being who strives for social justice through political or economic organization is guilty of impious revolt against God's purpose, for he is denying the capacity of the Almighty, unaided by human agencies, especially fossilized ones, to bring about the realization of the ideal. Lest you think that this is an exaggeration, this very *reduction ad absurdum* actually occurs in Professor Toynbee's thesis:

"A Western-inspired archaism carried the twentieth century Zionist faction of a Jewish Diaspora back to the aims and ethos of the generation of Joshua. The consequent replacement of the traditional Jewish hope of an eventual Restoration of Israel to Palestine on God's initiative through the agency of a divinely inspired Messiah, by a Zionist movement working to establish a Jewish national state in Palestine on Jewry's initiative by mundane political and military means, had the same explosive effect as the contemporary replacement of the Christian hope of social justice to be inaugurated at the second coming of Christ, by a communist movement working to establish a mundane new dispensation by means of a world revolution."

This is too wonderful to be true. But it is there in black and white. Just as the human efforts to achieve Jewish restoration lead to the "impiety" of Zionism, so any attempt to achieve a social milennia by human struggle is a distortion of Christianity and may lead to such aberrations as Communism. It is faith to cherish a Divine vision; it is "impiety" to stumble forward towards its fulfilment.

We can see how the love of slick analogy, the most perilous occupational hazard of a historian, has gripped Prof. Toynbee. Having related the dream of Jewish Restoration to a usurpation akin to Communism, he goes on to prove that traditional attachment of Israel to its original soil is a form of Fascism. Observe how this record *tour de force* is accomplished. First, it is stated that the Jewish people's title to the soil of Eretz Israel is based "on the physical grounds that they are a master race in virtue of having Abraham for their father." This definition of the theory of the link between land and people in terms of "master race" is stated as a fact. The attachment is not a cultural tradition, it is not a spiritual link, it is not a mystic unity of the mind between the people of Israel and the physical conditions in which it underwent the immortal Biblical experience. It is the concept of blood and soil and herrenvolk. This is the basis of our claim, and by this "the Zionist is unwittingly testifying that he has been ensnared by the lure of a post-modern Western Gentile racialism in which a late modern Western Gentile nationalism had denounced itself through the self-exposure of a self-caricature as being the naked neo-paganism that it was."

In simpler language, (for Toynbee's turgidity of language is one of the most unprepossessing features of his study), Zionists claim Eretz Israel on the grounds that they are a master race descended from Abraham: This shows that they are ensnared by the Nazi theory of the herrenvolk: Therefore Zionism is kindred to Nazism. There is a little difficulty about anachronism here, since the Jewish teaching on the relationship of Israel to Eretz Israel has been fully and sublimely developed for twenty centuries before Nazism existed to ensnare anybody. But if it is convenient to portray this link as the derivative of the Blood and Soil concept of the Nazi ideologists, let convenience prevail.

The passion for analogies between events and ideas separated by centuries and continents marks Toynbee's greatest weakness as a

historian. Dr. Talmon has pointed out that there is nothing in his work of that particular intimacy which marks the authentic historians, who select a small sector of the scene, a single period or a single land, and immerse themselves in that specialized realm until they become a part of its very breath. Here the canvas is vast and broad. The aim is to say something about everything but not to know everything about anything. The effect is secured by grandiose dimensions. It is as though a painter in search of fame and repute were to seek it not by the intrinsic quality of his work, but by painting upon a canvas physically vaster than any work of art before. The absence of specialization, and the insistence upon generalized slogans is a primary weakness of Toynbee's scholarship. Nowhere does the superficiality become as unattractive as in these glib and invidious analogies which relate the Jewish dream of restoration to Communism and Nazism in turn.

Toynbee on Modern Israel

Against this background it is easy to predict how Dr. Toynbee will proceed from his historical premises to his contemporary appraisals of modern Israel. There is no purpose in discussing his modern picture, except by reference to his definitions of pre-Israel Jewish history. Never has the Hebrew tradition been described by any historian in terms of such profound disrespect. The rejection of Israel's rebirth is an organic consequence of his theories concerning the "fossilised relic", the "exhausted mission" and the impiety of any revolt against the "natural state of diaspora" or the duty of "political quietism."

If Zionism is a usurpation of the Divine province, then there is nothing more that need be said against it.

> "The mystical feeling convicted the Zionists of an importunity which verged upon impiety in their attempt to take out of God's hands the fulfilment of God's promise to restore Israel to Palestine upon God's own initiative."

Note that here again, the basic premise is stated without proof. It is affirmed *ex cathedra* to be the Jewish orthodox doctrine that the Restoration must proceed from the Divine initiative without

human aid. There are, of course, countless refutations of that premise in orthodox Hebrew literature. It is true that the Hebrew doctrine of history describes the restoration as a Divine purpose. But it also describes it as a purpose which human effort should strive to accelerate. Indeed, Judaism rejects Dr. Toynbee's persistent division between the Divine Will and human action. He constantly sees these two concepts in terms of antithesis. In Judaism, except for the mystical heresies, it is deemed that if something is willed by God, then it is the duty of man in his material life to strive for its fulfilment.

Toynbee's theory of "importunity" brings him smoothly to the events of 1948 and the description of the processes which gave birth to the State of Israel. The Zionists had jogged the Divine elbow to the brink of great events.

Three causes are cited by Prof. Toynbee for this event which he admits to be unusual.

First, the strength of American Jewry. You may be fossils but you are very formidable fossils and despite your petrified character, you have the rights of franchise and political influence.

Second, the genocide committed by Nazism of which he writes with deep qualified indignation; Third, the cold war. These are the three components of Israel's rebirth. By them, and by them alone, does Dr. Toynbee seek to explain the inopportune revival of the fossil, its emergence from its "natural state of diaspora," its advance through "archaism" and "usurpation" to its present tragic lease of nationhood.

Instead of discussing what Toynbee says about modern Israel, it would be instructive to recount what he omits. He omits any treatment of the theme in terms of international equity. The rise of Jewish independence, side by side with a far broader Arab emancipation, is the essence of this problem from the viewpoint of comparative international equity. This is ignored. The historical material is dealt with in terms of British and American Realpolitik; and in the British and American pro-Zionist traditions he allows for no ethical or moral consideration at all. The British promise of 1917 was the product of a mistaken expediency; a bid for Jewish support in America and in the countries of the Central Powers. Similarly, domestic pressures, the reluctance of American Jews to allow Jews to immigrate to the United States for fear of anti-Semi-

tism, and plain ignorance are the impulses behind American support. The Zionist theme in the idealistic literature of both Anglo-Saxon countries is not mentioned. There is no indication that there ever took place in the United Nations a discussion of Palestine from the viewpoint of self-determination. This judgment ruled that even as it is right for the Arabs to possess their empire, so it cannot be wrong for the Jewish people to enjoy the tranquil possession of its modest home. To all of us who took any part in that turbulent international controversy, it was clear that this contrast between the continental opportunities of Arab nationalism and the Jewish people's lack of any free domain determined the character of the discussion and its eventual outcome. Statesmen were simple-minded enough to believe that it would not be a cosmic tragedy if the Arab world made do with nine sovereign States, covering two million square miles; and that it would be a more authentic tragedy if every people were to be established in national freedom amongst those which had suffered the Nazi onslaught – except the people which had suffered the most. In ascribing to the United States and to Britain the responsibility for a blind tragedy of error, Toynbee entirely ignores these high themes, just as he ignores the part which small nations played in the judgments which helped Israel's rebirth. The fact that the first serious proposal for Jewish statehood came from a group of eight small countries against Great Power scepticism is not considered at all.

Cardinal Omissions of Fact

I do not dispute Professor Toynbee's right to argue with these international judgments, to deplore or regret them; but I cannot understand what concept of historical scholarship allows their complete suppression, the absence of any allusion to the chief milestones which led up to the results which he describes. And there is an even greater sensation in store. There is no war. Neither the Arab declaration of unofficial war on November 30, nor the historic document whereby, on May 15, the Arab States informed the United Nations of their intention to embark upon military intervention, is even mentioned. Since every residual problem affecting Arab-Israel relations is a function of the military clash of 1948, it is startling to find no record of the fact that the Arab rejection of Israel was

put to the test of the sword. I could respect a historian who published these actions and then exonerated them; who said that the Arab States were justified morally or emotionally or historically in attempting by force to prevent Israel's emergence. But you would really have to look to George Orwell in his morbid vision of totalitarianism to find such a successful suppression of extant historical evidence. It is as though an historian of the first World War were not even to mention the assassination at Sarejevo and the invasion of Belgium, or if the chronicler of the Second World War were to mention neither the assault on Danzig and Poland in 1939, nor the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941. Even the more honest amongst the Nazi apologists do not attempt to deny these military facts. They may ascribe to them a legitimacy or a righteousness of motive, but they operate with the same material as the rest of us. Here the most explosive dramatic fact in recent Arab-Israel relations, namely the convergence of Arab armies on Israel and their repulse, is not even accorded the courtesy of record.

From this massive suppression we are bound to reach strange results. All of a sudden the Jews, a petrified fossil, without any international authority, usurping Divine purpose and rebelling against their own orthodoxy, launched themselves like a barbarian invasion upon a Holy Land with which they had nothing to do, wilfully drove out all the inhabitants and thereby committed an act of cruelty in the image of those of which they had been victims. The reason for this is that the Great Powers did not know of the existence of the Arab world. For example:

> "President Truman's personal susceptibility to this popular American confusion of mind and mixture of motives (it is an axiom of the Toynbee theory that the American mind is covered by large areas of generous imbecility—A.E.) might go far to explain presidential interventions in the Palestinian imbroglio which would have been utterly cynical if they had not been partially innocent-minded. The Missourian politician philanthropist's eagerness to combine expediency with charity by assisting the wronged and suffering Jews would have appeared to have been untempered by any awareness of the existence of wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon the Arabs."

The picture then is that in 1947, the United States was unaware of

the existence of an Arab world, and therefore made a unilateral award of self-determination, never attempting to balance the Jewish claims against those of a sated Arab nationalism. The fact is that the State Department was almost as aware as Professor Toynbee of the existence of Arab interests. Nevertheless the determination was made: the eight or nine sovereignties for the Arabs, the single little home for the Jews. I do not quarrel with Professor Toynbee for not accepting this award, but I am puzzled by his disdainful refusal to discuss it.

Apart from its origins in Great Power politics, Israel, according to Toynbee, derived its statehood from the incentives, the compassion, the yearnings evoked by the Hitler persecution. The Nazi extermination of six million Jews was an evil thing, and Professor Toynbee uses some of his most violent adjectives in describing this tragedy. But it is not the greatest tragedy. The Nazi gentile's fall was less tragic than the Zionist Jew's.

> "On the Day of Judgment the gravest crime standing to the German National Socialist's account might be not that they had exterminated a majority of Western Jews, but that they had caused the surviving remnant of Jewry to stumble."

Now, this is one of the most extraordinary sentences in literature. First, let us note the reference to the Day of Judgment. This occurs more than once. Professor Toynbee is not merely the historian of the twentieth century; he is the Attorney-General of the Almighty upon the Day of Judgment. He knows already how the matter will appear in the eternal perspectives of history. And what is the "lesser tragedy?" The lesser tragedy is that six and a half million Jews including one million children, were exterminated and obliterated with all their life and institutions. They were butchered as cattle, cut off from their inheritance of life. A ghastly silence broods over these obscene ditches and incinerators. The shrieks of agony have died away; they are no problem for the United Nations. The potentialities within those millions, whatever they were, are lost to human destiny. This is, for Toynbee, a "lesser tragedy" than the fact that Arab governments have not yet been persuaded to give their kinsmen, on their own soil, the opportunities of liberty and progress which lie within their gift.

Ponder first upon the arithmetical equity. Assume that Arab refugees had undergone the fate of extermination and massacre of our own brethren in Europe. Why even then would the 750,000 killed have been a greater tragedy than the six million? But the true comparison is not of arithmetic. It is between death and life. The six million are dead. The 750,000, with all their suffering, are alive. But their aliveness is for Toynbee a greater tragedy than those irrevocable deaths. Moreover, they are alive on the soil of their kinsmen, on Arab lands, not in captivity; in countries which are free, emancipated, entitled – even exhorted – to give them homes, Arabic environment, Arabic national loyalty and sentiment. A broad future stretches before them if their own people will open the door of its heart. That is "more tragic" than the burning of our children in incinerators and the extermination of their parents in gas chambers!

The passion for analogy can never have run riot with more insidious or irreverent results. A writer of Christian faith stands before the most unfathomable agony of all generations and compares it with what is an admittedly grave hardship in a totally different and infinitely less tragic dimension. The one disaster is irrevocable, the other entirely within human alleviation; yet the former is "less tragic" than the latter. The death of the many is "less tragic" than the hardship, in survival, of the relatively few. The Nazi sum of deliberate massacre is not more heinous than the injury inflicted by Israel in a war for the defence of hearth and home. I am no authority, as Toynbee is, on the verdicts of Judgment Day but I cannot see how his cruel observations on the "lesser tragedy" can ever win forgiveness in a compassion less than Divine.

But when all is said and written, the State of Israel stands firm, and the pride of exaltation has come into the tents of Jacob everywhere. All that Professor Toynbee can do is to wish us ill. He genially sees American Jews and Israel becoming "progressively alienated" from each other. Your nourishment of Israel, the most remarkable outpouring of a voluntary public spirit, is written off in a niggardly spirit with a suggestion that you are being duped into submission "to taxation without representation" and will soon wake up to a more prudent and egocentric parsimony. After two thousand years the only people whose continuous historic memory comprehends all the cycles of civilization which Toynbee records, is reunited with

its original inheritance. And Dr. Toynbee can only celebrate this wondrous consummation with the following tirade of invective:—

> "In its diminutiveness, its fanaticism, and its Ishmaelitish enmity with its neighbors, the new Zionist Israel in Palestine was a reproduction of the Modern Western national State that, in its faithfulness, verged on being a parody."

Toynbee on Nationalism

If there is any consolation, it is in the knowledge that we are being castigated in the name of all nation states. For Professor Toynbee regards national sovereignty as obsolete, and hankers after the more perfect system in which national identities were suppressed under the millet system of the Ottoman Empire.

> "The species of community (i.e. the nation State) of which this (namely Israel) was the youngest member was at last approaching its eclipse."

This is a typical confusion between historical fact and a Toynbeesque wish. The eclipse of nationalism by some supra-national federalism has been predicted so often that it is one of the platitudes of twentieth century writing. But, in fact, this very century is the triumphant epoch of the nation state, and the burial ground of broader associations and groupings. At least twenty separate nationhoods have been founded in the past few decades, mostly in Asia, while simultaneously the monocentric groupings have either been destroyed, like the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or have exchanged their dependence on a single centre for the looser liberty of separate orbits, as with the British Commonwealth, in which the nation state has inexorably claimed the institutional future. It is all very well to fulminate against "the antiquated patchwork of ghetto-like nation States," and to talk of an irresistible tide sweeping us back towards the Syriac institution of the millet, which is Toynbee's institutional ideal. But has the tide been so irresistible after all, in a generation in which "the species of community of which (Israel) was the youngest member" has been fruitful and multiplied to a degree which seemed inconceivable a few decades ago? Perhaps, it is because in our small way we disprove the great sweeping thesis about the

"institutional future" not belonging "to the western institution of the national State" that we are called upon to bear these unfaithful wounds, inflicted without love. I doubt whether an analysis in which an inaccurate and hostile passion smothers any spark of human sympathy will supersede the traditional appraisal of Israel's history, including its modern resurgence, as one of the most exhilarating testimonies to the eternal gallantry of the unconquered human spirit.

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May, 1955

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Schaele, Leonard
ncj

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE SURGEON GENERAL

December 13, 1955

Dear Ed and Fred:

I did not have the pleasure of seeing the October 26th SEE IT NOW broadcast "The Vice Presidency--the Great American Lottery," but I did have the pleasure of reading the script of the program which Mr. Stanton recently sent to me.

Please accept my hearty congratulations on this wonderful presentation on the very provocative Vice Presidency problem.

Things seem to be going much more smoothly in the poliomyelitis vaccine field than they did in earlier days this year. Our principal problems now are supply shortage and some slowness in seeking vaccination. We expect that to change progressively as 1956 progresses.

Best wishes for a merry Christmas and a wonderful New Year.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Scheele
Surgeon General

Mr. Edward R. Murrwo and
Mr. Fred W. Friendly
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Achuck, George

Metropolitan Club
Washington, D.C. 23 Febr 1933

Dear Ed

Just a few lines to announce that I will be back in New York next week and that this time I hope to have a chance of seeing you.

My long speaking tour in this country and Canada has included a good many broadcasts and

TV appearances - among them one with CBS here.

Do get in touch with me at the Hotel Great Northern in N.Y.: 118 West 57th St. tel. Circle 7-1900 after Tuesday next.

Hope you are flourishing.

As always,

George Sidney Schick

Schellenberg, Edward

NOVEMBER 15, 1955

DEAR MR. MURROW:

WILL YOU BE KIND ENOUGH TO ACCEPT THE ENCLOSED GIFT OF A SQUARE FOOT OF PROPERTY, HERE IN DELRAY BEACH?

THIS DEED MAKES YOU A PROPERTY OWNER IN OUR LITTLE COMMUNITY, AND WE HOPE THAT OUR TOWN WILL HAVE THE PLEASURE OF A VISIT FROM YOU, SOMETIME IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WE HAVE LISTED YOUR NAME, ALONG WITH OTHERS, ON THIS DEED, BECAUSE YOU REPRESENT THE TYPE OF PERSON THAT WE IN DELRAY BEACH WISH TO CATER TO.

WE CONSIDER DELRAY BEACH TO BE THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE RESORT AREAS, AND ARE COMPLETELY FREE FROM THE COMMOTION, HUSTLE AND BUSTLE FOUND TODAY IN MOST AREAS, BUT WE DO HAVE ONE CONTINUOUS MILE OF PUBLIC BEACH, IN ADDITION TO THE MANY PRIVATE CLUBS AND PRIVATE BEACHES. WE ARE PERHAPS THE MOST COSMOPOLITAN CITY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND OUR VISITORS AS WELL AS OUR PERMANENT POPULATION COME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AGAIN, MAY I THANK YOU FOR ACCEPTING THIS DEED FOR THIS "TREMENDOUS" PIECE OF PROPERTY, AND PLEASE KNOW THAT THIS IS NOT AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOUR NAME, BUT WE ARE MERELY TRYING TO TELL THE WORLD THAT YOU ARE ONE OF THE PERSONS THAT WE HERE IN DELRAY BEACH ARE TRYING TO ENCOURAGE TO COME TO OUR RESORT CITY.

THANK YOU FOR BEING GRACIOUS AND ALLOWING US TO CONSIDER YOU AS ONE OF OUR CITIZENS.

VERY SINCERELY YOURS,

Edward A. Schellenberg

EDWARD A. SCHELLENBERG

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PROPERTIES
WITH A
PEDIGREE

DEPENDABLE GUIDANCE

The enclosed deed makes you a property owner in Delray Beach!

We hope you'll read it, enjoy it, even frame it and make it a conversation piece in your home. We hope, too, that it will prove to be only the beginning of your real estate holdings in Delray Beach.

Edward A. Schellenberg

(If you would like for me to send a deed to a similar piece of property to any of your friends, I'll be glad to do so for $1.00 each — just send me their names and addresses)

Warranty Deed

This Indenture, *made this 15th day of October, A.D. 1955*

Between *Edward A. Schellenberg, realtor par excellence, of the world famous County of Palm Beach, and in the glorious, sunshine State of Florida, party of the first part, whose mailing address is P. O. Box 1216, Nautical Aire, in the most exclusive resort city of Delray Beach, and* EDWARD R. MURROW *party or parties of the second part.*

Witnesseth, *the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the magnificent sum of 00/100 dollars and valuable (?) consideration consisting entirely of good will (we hope) to the party in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby gratefully acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold for free and conveyed, and by these presents does hereby grant, bargain, give, convey and fully confirm unto the said party or parties of the second part and his heirs, if he has any, and assigns forever and ever, all the certain land lying and being in the aforesaid world-famous County of Palm Beach, and in that glorious sunshine State of Florida, and in that most exclusive of exclusive cities on the Gold Coast of the Atlantic Ocean, Delray Beach, more particularly described as follows: Lot* 3 *Block* 202 *of the unrecorded and practically unknown, except to the city fathers, plat as Hibiscus Haven, located in the most exclusive of exclusive etc. city of Delray Beach, and in that wonder of wonderful counties, County of Palm Beach, which sub-division is most particularly described as being the South 65 feet of the NW ¼ of the East ½ of Lot 26, Section 20-46-43.*

FRED ALLEN	PRESIDENT EISENHOWER		JACKIE GLEASON	JACK PARR	ED SULLIVAN		GEORGE GOBEL
	BISHOP SHEEN	AUDREY MEADOWS	ART CARNEY	GARRY MOORE		RALPH EDWARDS	"RED" BARBER
JOHN DALY	BENNETT CERF	NORMAN VINCENT PEALE		EDWARD R. MURROW	JOHN WANAMAKER	BILL STERN	
ARLENE FRANCIS		ROBERT MONTGOMERY	HERB SHRINER	BOB HOPE	BING CROSBY	LEO DUROCHER	CASEY STENGEL
FREDERICK MARCH	DOROTHY KILGALEN		ARTHUR GODFREY	BILL CULLEN		WALTER AUSTIN	

And the said party, of the first part does hereby fully warrant the title with heart, body, mind, soul, and pocketbook and with no holds barred to said land, and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

In Witness Whereof, *The said party of the first part hereunto sets, signed, sealed and delivered, lock, stock and barrel, in the presence of us.*

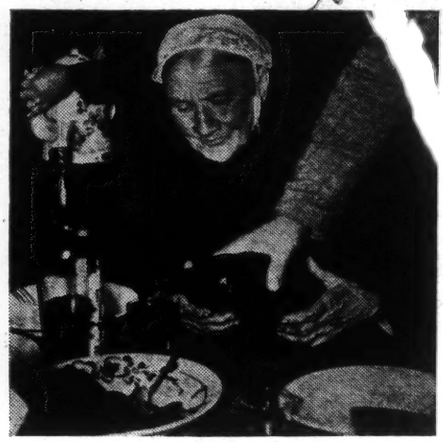
Louise Schellenberg
Louise Schellenberg

Edward A. Schellenberg
Edward A. Schellenberg

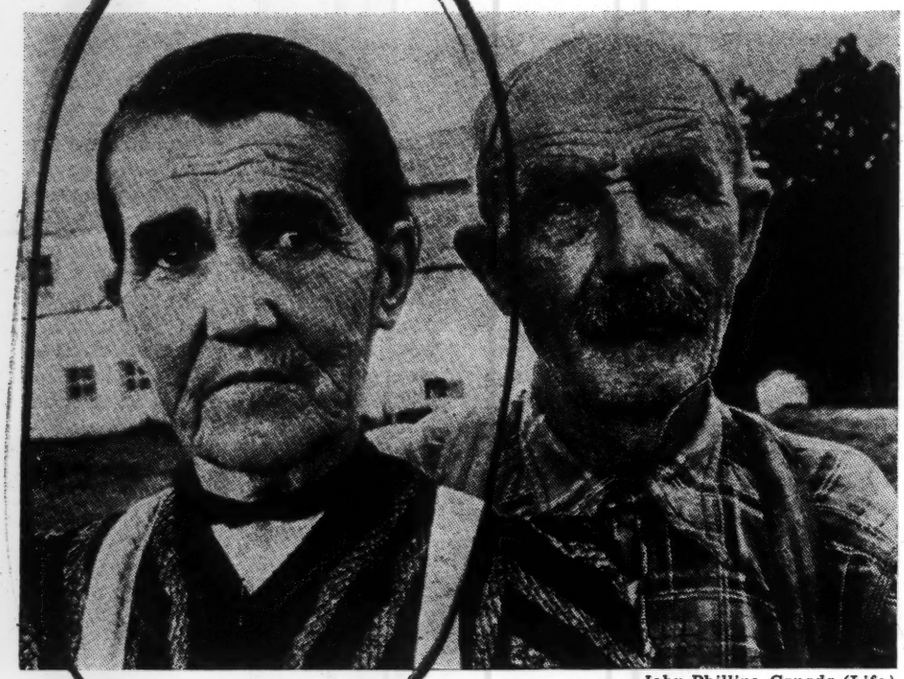
Schiller Ron

—Bob Jackson, USA (Los Angeles Times).

—Robert Kapa, USSR. (*Magnum*-Ladies' Home Journal).



Frank Scherschel, France (Life).



—*John Phillips, Canada* (Life).

There is only one man in the world and his name is All Men.

—*Ruth Orkin, USA*.

It was a copy of one of his own paintings, and when he asked who had done it his gardener said he had. He added that he had done lots of others, too. Steichen studied them. When he concluded they were in a way better than his he took all the Steichens in the house and made a big pile, to which he applied a match. The bonfire—"my gardener and I danced around it like Comanche Indians"—was a blazing testimonial to photography, and Steichen hasn't picked up a brush since. He was past forty then.

He immediately settled down for a year's concentrated study of photography. He took more than 1,000 pictures of a cup and saucer and when he at last abandoned them he had achieved mastery of every detail of his compositions. He had junked photographic fuzziness for precise detail. "It was about then, too, that I began to feel that I wasn't close enough to life in the work—mostly painting—that I was doing," he said. "I wanted to belong, to get close to life. I realized that painting was growing further and further away from representation, and that that was being left to photography. Photography, I felt, was more closely related than painting to what I was looking for in life."

Back in this country he spent fifteen years, between 1923 and 1938, as chief photographer for Condé Nast's *Vanity Fair* and *Vogue*. He later signed a contract with the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency. He took photographs of famous people and products account executives were trying to make famous. Chaplin, Dunney, Mencken, and others paraded before his lens almost as frequently as bottles of Jergens Lotion. His portraits, either of people or products, were spectacularly striking and successful. Others he photographed at one time or another included J. P. Morgan, President Taft, Greta Garbo, Richard Strauss, Isadora Duncan, and World War II. He was a Captain in the Navy in charge of a special aviation photographic unit, and he was aboard the USS *Lexington* when it was torpedoed in the Pacific in 1943. Two years later he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and two years after that he came to the Museum.

"The possibilities of the camera have not yet been exhausted," Steichen observed, after bringing matters up to June 195[illegible]. "And right now I want to get started on my reapprenticeship. My three apprenticeships—well, if you want to call the first 'freshman,' the second 'cup and saucer,' and the third 'sophomore,' go ahead. I know I'll never reach graduate student." —BERNARD KALB.

Dear Ron: Here's the Gigi Ron Schiller

Schooley, Frank

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 9, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was with deep regret that I received your note of May 5 in which you say it will be impossible for you to speak at the annual convention of NAEB. Should the pressure of your business ease somewhat, I certainly would appreciate your keeping us in mind. When I talked to President Frank Stanton, he thought there might be some possibility along this line come next fall.

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Schooley

Frank E. Schooley
President

FES:js

Scholes, Kenneth

May 5, 1955

Dear Mr. Scholes:

Thank you for your letter of April 27th.

Your idea for a radio program might perhaps have merit, but I am sorry to say that the pressure of my own present broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in any additional programs.

If you wish to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice-President in Charge of News and Public Affairs for CBS.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kenneth Scholes
University of California
Department of Speech
Berkeley 4, California

fc

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

3125 Dwinelle Hall

April 27, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Vice-president
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

KC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think you may infer from the above letterhead that I am not an eccentric habitually given to whimsical intrusions upon the thought and time of public men as busy as you are; but, in any case, I apologize in advance if this letter turns out to seem to you merely an intrusion.

Its point is that I have been formulating in my mind for the last two years an idea for a national radio program not only mature and interesting, but also concretely responsive to what many intelligent Americans consider a continually increasing national need. And it has not arisen out of my somewhat remote and immured isolation in Academe, but rather out of fairly full contacts with the "real" world-- notably some considerable experience as a staff-writer and editorialist for a nationally known newspaper, and a tour I made last year of the Asian sub-continent, where I talked with all sorts and conditions of men, from Nehru, Mohammed Ali, and Sir John Kotelewala to the rootless refugees of Karachi and the pavement-dwellers of Madras. In my casting about to offer this idea, I could come upon no one more logical than you, especially in the light of your recent interviews with Robert Oppenheimer and Nehru, both of which approached, if yet distantly, my own idea for an integrated and sustained program.

I do not wish to offer the idea to you in its details if, of course, such outside suggestions are merely bothersome or otherwise unwelcome to you. I intend to offer the idea somewhere-- wherever, in fact, I can elicit the assurance that it will at least be considered by authoritative officials. Nor do I wish to be mysterious about the idea, but you will understand that I need to know your own and your company's policy in such matters before I further distract your thought and time, or my own. Moreover, you will also understand, I am sure, that if the idea is considered, and considered favorably, I should be able to expect-- given, among other issues, the notorious salaries of teachers-- an adequate financial compensation.

Finally, I do not mean to suggest that I am myself trying to break into national radio, although since my Asian tour I am admittedly restive in the abstract provinces of the classroom. I could myself do the program responsibly and well; and if it is rejected nationally, I may indeed attempt it for a local outlet. What is more important is that it be done, and by someone qualified to do it.

If you will let me know, when you can, whether you do, at least, consider such outside proposals, I shall send you details by return mail. If, meanwhile, you wish easily to check on my seriousness and reliability, you might give a telephone call to Joseph E. Evans, editorial editor of the Wall Street Journal, my sometime college roommate, who will certainly vouch for me.

Very truly yours,
Kenneth Scholes
Kenneth Scholes

Scott, Robert L.

May 3, 1955

Dear Colonel Scott:

Many thanks for your gracious note about the SEE IT NOW piece of April 26. We shall be bothering you right much in the future.

As ever yours,

Colonel Robert L. Scott
Director of Information Services
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C.

rh

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

29 APR 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having always enjoyed your television show, "PERSON TO PERSON", I take great pleasure in writing you concerning your program, "SEE IT NOW" of Tuesday evening, April 26th. Your presentation of the community relations between the people of England and the personnel of the Strategic Air Command has inspired much favorable reaction and deserving praise. Secretary Talbott, General Twining and General White were most enthusiastic in their comments on the program.

I am fully aware of the trouble you experienced regarding clearance of certain film sequences. In fact, we were informed late that afternoon that you had cancelled the show - and justifiably so. However, the show was so good that I say, "Thank the Lord" you reconsidered and presented it as planned.

I have just taken on the job of Director of Information Services, and I would like to say that we in the Public Information field are the most directly concerned and especially grateful for your interest in the Air Force. I will deem it a pleasure to be able to assist you at any time on matters concerning the Air Force. May I thank you again, as your program was a genuine contribution to our community relations effort.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Scott, Jr.
ROBERT L. SCOTT
Colonel, USAF
Director of Information Services

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed — Secondari, John

For your information.
Thanks for your interest.
Ley

COPY

March 23, 1955

Mr. Irving Gitlin,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City

Dear Irving:

In rereading the outline of the program we will discuss on Friday, I found it stiff, stilted, and empty of all the things I truly wanted to say. Therefore I prefer writing you in this informal manner. The idea, briefly, is for an historical program treated from a "geographical" point of view, and with a concept I believe completely new to Television.

Perhaps you will agree that the richest experience any traveller can have is that of visiting an historical site in the company of someone in full possession of the details of its history. Under the spell of proper guidance, the relics, the stones— the very landscape— all come to life. The traveller finds himself projected into an evocation of history. Dry historical facts suddenly become a human experience. The inevitably logical relationships of historical cause and effect become apparent, and one feels exhilarated by the physical contact with the location of history, and ennobled by the realization that one's life too is part of that broad canvas upon which human records are painted.

Some years ago Bernard Berenson brought to life for me the whole of the Renaissance while we stood in the middle of the Cathedral Square in Florence and he pointed out to me the doors of the Baptistry and related the whole of XV Century life to the competition that had gone into their conception. Once I visited Appomatox with Douglas Southall Freeman, and even the trees seemed to speak, though only Freeman was talking, telling slowly and methodically the hour by hour play of the end of the Confederacy., I have been fortunate in visiting other places with other authorities, and I look back on every one of those moments as priceless.

Historical associations follow us implacably. We read of them in books. We hear them in conversation. But for the most part they are completely disembodied of any personal relation, and generally will be until such a time as we visit and personally see what we have heard so often mentioned. And even then what we bring back from such a visit will be in direct relation to the stature of our guide.

Yet we Americans persist in chasing history in its authentic setting. Last year 750,000 Americans travelled to Europe and spent more than $ 2,000,000,000,000. Another 2,500,000, from every State, called at those monuments and shrines associated with our national history. This leaves nearly 160,000,000 Americans, most of whom plan— or even dream— of a day when the availability of baby sitters and finances will permit them to do just what their luckier fellows have already done.

I propose to bring those historical sites to the home of every Television set owner. Furthermore those sites would be explained, described, and their historical significance brought alive by a dominant, authoritative, acceptable personality who would relate the significance of stone and relic to the individual lives of every viewer so that each could feel part of this human experience which was history at the moment of its making.

There will be no actors because the protagonists will be the true relics of the historic site themselves. The dramatic impact of the program will be carried by the recreation-- or is it evocation?-- of a period, a time, and personalities now past but who left these footprints, as it were, which are still visible to us all.

In brief that is the idea. It seems of potentially great dramatic impact. It would also seem commercial since, as you know, even in my own field of publishing history outsells fiction, approximately three to one. There are other derivatives of further commercial interest. But you and I will talk about these when we see each other on Friday.

My very best regards.

Cordially,

John H. Secondari

1148 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Selig, Dr. Anna

Dr.Anna Selig

New York, June 15,1954
135 East 52nd Street
Tel. Plaza 3-4700

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co
Madison Ave and 52nd Street
New York N.Y.

No
talked to her
6/18 Dr.

Dear Ed Murrow:

It appears, as if the American public is not fully aware of the far-reaching consequences of the basic changes, which are in the making in the foreign policy of Germany,though a few symptons have been reported.

I am sailing to Europe on June 24 and I shall have an unusual opportunity of studying these new developments at first hand on the spot in Germany. I am wondering, as to whether you might be interested in an exclusive research-report on these "New Ideas and Forces forming a New Foreign Policy of Germany".

Part of these developments appears to be a powerful movement for the re-unification of Germany. The impact of the new refugee forces, on which I reported to you previously, is just beginning to be felt.The significance for US foreign policy cannot be realised, unless the full implications of this historic turn of world events are understood.

Would you leave me a message with your secretary,if you are interested in having such a report of an independent observer? If you should wish to discuss the matter further, I could come over, as I live only two blocks from your office.

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again for a few minutes, or have a note from you before my sailing

Very sincerely yours,

Anna Selig

Anna Selig

No ans

Selznick, Irene

CLARIDGE'S LONDON

TELEPHONE, MAYFAIR 8860 TELEGRAMS, CLARIDGES LONDON

July 7, 1954

Dear Ed,

This is for your files to use in case you are accused of being unorthodox. And you thought you knew the BBC!

Brendan Bracken is being very elusive — he's either very busy or I left a stupid message. If you have a moment, do send him word that I

am not an imposter
and didn't use your
name in vain!

It's so damn cold
here that Congress should
persuade Parliament to
appoint a committee to
investigate the weather.
It's really so un-american
of the English.

Love,
Irene
Selznick

Dishat

I CAN now tell you—and the B.B.C.—the name of the nude who appeared on TV last month and will do so again on Tuesday.

She is Miss Ivy Blunt, of Queen's Road, Wimbledon, a professional artists' model who is at present working at the Leicester College of art.

When I asked the B.B.C. about the unclothed model whose picture flashed into thousands of British homes, they weren't very helpful. "You were supposed to be looking at the easel, not the nude," they said. "We've no idea who she was. . . ."

Maybe they'll be interested to know.

Second Chance

MISS BLUNT has often been photographed in various poses but she had no idea that her picture was to appear on TV. She didn't see the programme herself but her back view was recognised by some of her friends.

Then she read my story, saw the picture of herself—reproduced here again, this time with her portrait—and wrote to tell me about herself.

Now the film — "Walter Sickert"—is to be shown again on TV at 10.10 p.m. on Tuesday and, say the B.B.C., it will NOT be cut. So, there's your chance to see Miss Blunt's back view again.

Selznick, Irene

4

IRENE MAYER SELZNICK

Wednesday,

Dear Ed,

It's now 4:00 a.m. and you look fresh as a daisy. Therefore, I don't see why you're not panting to meet my French friend.

Seriously, I am sorry about my timing — which was idiotic. But it does make sense for you to meet Charles Jombault. I think you'll find him valuable — and probably enjoy him a lot as well.

Do try to face it in the next few days. Either way, please send me word on it.

Poor Charlie. How are going to square hanging UNIVAC on him? Incidentally, you were not a disgrace on that marathon. I marvel at your restraint and moderation at times — oh, other things too!

Love,
Irene

Cpc

~~Collaging~~ Selznick, Irene

IRENE MAYER SELZNICK

f

Dear Ed,

You haven't lost your appetite for danger zones, professional or physical!

Jean Kintner loaned me her copy of your Chicago speech. Golly, it lifted ten pounds of protest off me! You're crazy—but I am grateful.

Love,
Irene

Nov. 20, 1958

Co 5-2611
~~Office~~
112 Central Park So.

b 6

Pierre

TO.....

FROM.....

Mrs. Selznick
Irene Selznick & Co.
112 Central Park South
New York.

(Columbus 5-2611) - or the Pierre, 5th Ave.& 61st Street.

Settel, Arthur

K. L. M.
ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

U. S. EXECUTIVE OFFICES
430 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 9-2400

DATE December 29, 1955

NUMBER USA/PRS/205

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Person to Person
Columbia Braodcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The year 1955 is drawing to a close, and it seems to be an appropriate time to wish one's friends all the best for the coming year. It is with this thought in mind that I'm sending you a very special Dutch treat -- it is called the "Duivekater".

According to reliable sources, the "Duivekater" dates from ancient times when a sacrificial loaf was substituted for the traditional offerings of animals or meat. Evidently the heathen Teutonic tribes were always out for personal gain. The shape of the "Duivekater" bears a strong resemblance to that of a leg of meat. In later years the "Duivekater" became very popular in Holland. Poetry of the middle ages contains numerous references to the "Duivekater". Jan Steen, the celebrated 17th Century Dutch artist immortalized it in two of his paintings, "Saint Nicholas Eve" and in "Oostwaard the Baker".

Baker Kroes, in the Nieuwendam quarter of Amsterdam, still bakes the "Duivekater". Although it was originally made only from the Eve of St. Nicholas Day, which is December 5th until the twelfth night (January 6th) the "Duivekater" is baked for other festive occasions also, to satisfy the cravings of those who cannot bear to wait a whole year for this exceptional delicacy. There is no denying that the modern "Duivekater" is even more toothsome than formerly, when the choice ingredients used nowadays were still scarce or completely unknown. This festal loaf has a very unusual taste -- quite different from bread or cake.

Here is how you eat it: Cut "Duivekater" into thin slices. Spread with butter. (This brings out the full flavor).

The loaf does not deteriorate with keeping. In fact, most people prefer to let it stand about a week before eating. Now, taste and enjoy the "Duivekater" with a cup of tea or coffee.

A Happy New Year to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Arthur Settel
Director of Public Relations, USA

AS:lr
Enclosure: 1 "Duivekater"

Shaffi, Laurie

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

C.G.1(a)./9232.

Ignore

22nd November, 1955.

My dear Ed.,

It was awfully pleasant meeting you for a short while so unexpectedly at the Century Club.

While regretting that I am not the sort of chap who does well in a Confucian Monastery, I do look forward to the pleasure of a few days fishing with you after the convention in August. Please don't forget the date because I am genuinely looking forward not only to the fishing but to your company.

I think you said that you might be good enough to let me have a few letters of introduction to people at the Coast, in San Francisco or Los Angeles, or in the general area. I would be particularly delighted with any introductions you could give me to such golf playing characters as Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, etc., who will not be hard up (like you) for the buck I shall extract from them by dint of my demon putting and raking drives from the tee.

I do hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you before I depart, and if that shooting contest comes off early in December, I shall much look forward to bagging my bird.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Laurie

L. SHAFFI, MINISTER
CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY .. NEW YORK.

Shapiro, Lionel

635 Dominion Square Building,
Montreal 2, Canada
April 4, 1955

Dear Ed,

When I heard about the likelihood of a May 26 election in Britain, I wrote Howard asking whether he could use me as extra help in the campaign, or, if he brings in staff men from the continent, whether I could substitute for one of them. I intend to be off to Europe about May 1 by way of killing time before the publication date of my book (end of July) and I can think of no happier way of occupying myself than as a CBS man.

I write to you in the hope that you might second the notion with the powers at the other end of the 17th floor, or that your own organization might be able to use me overseas during the campaign period. I guess I'm a stranger to the news hierarchy on the 17th floor, parvenus that they are to us veterans.

Have you had time to read the novel? It seems to have created a stir in the trade. My publisher has turned down the Literary Guild on the expectation that we'll make Book of the Month. Keep your fingers crossed. I really can't write this well; it's merely that London '42-'44 made so singular an impression on me. In other words, the work is a triumph of trauma over talent.

All the best,

Lionel

Lionel Shapiro

To

from Shap

Ed Murrow

Dec. 19, 1955

Dear Ed:

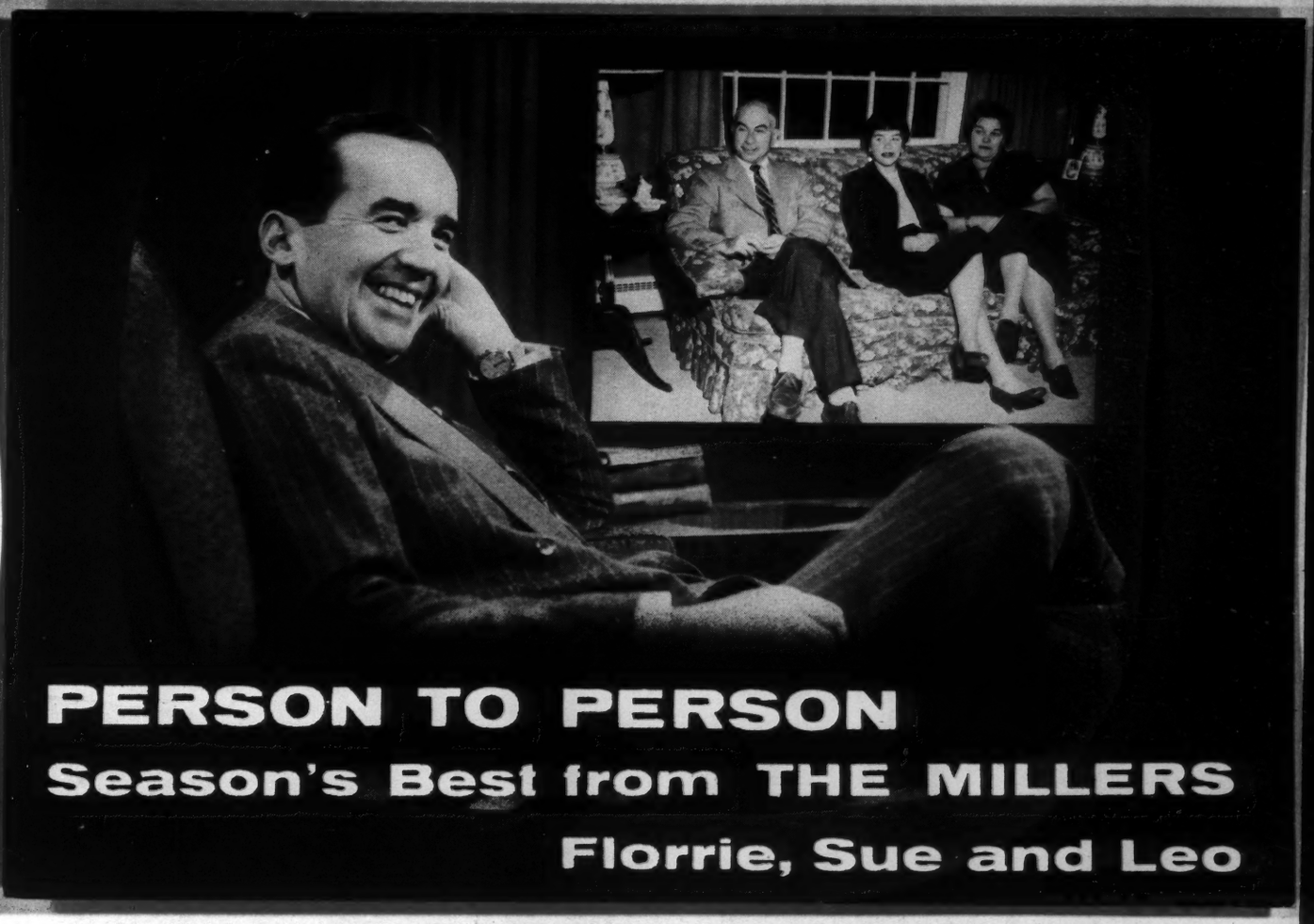
Have you seen this Xmas card?

(From a publicity gentleman up in Connecticut - formerly a city editor)

Regards.

..Shap

P.S. Congrats on your handling of the sound snafu at the opening of your program last Friday night. I take my hat off to you (and the smart remarklater in the program to the people there for handling it so quickly.) It reassured your audience that you'rez were'nt sore about it.


PERSON TO PERSON
Season's Best from THE MILLERS
Florrie, Sue and Leo

Norwalk, Conn

Shapiro, S. O.

September 12, 1955

Dear Shap:

It looks as though we didn't get our time-tables right on Africa. We only start shooting next week and probably won't have the piece ready for air until sometime before the early spring.

Good luck with your Africa issue; we will undoubtedly steal a lot of ideas from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. S. O. Shapiro
Vice President
Look Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

September 1st, 1955

Messrs. Edward R. Murrow & Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed and Fred:

I notice that you have a big report on Africa scheduled for your "See It Now" series this Fall. By coincidence - and this is confidential - LOOK is scheduling an all-Africa issue to hit newsstands for the two-week period starting November 1st which will be loaded with pieces by Stevenson, Hemingway, and many other world figures.

I think that we can come up with a major tie-up between your Africa show and our Africa issue, provided your show were scheduled somewhere between the three week period beginning October 25th, wherein you might use material from the LOOK issue on your show, crediting LOOK, of course, and we, in turn, would run a tune-in ad for "See It Now" in LOOK, adjacent to some of the Africa material.

If this suggestion seems attractive to you, Ralph Ginzburg and I would be delighted to sidle over your way any time you say, and the sooner the better for all of us.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Shap

SOS:bd

Sheean, V.

Vincent Sheean *Twin Farms* *South Pomfret, Vermont*

Telephone Bethel 81
Ring 3

Monday Sept.27 1954

Dear Ed,

There is or was a boy working for you in the mail department called John Kuntz. His mother, Adelaide, is an old friend of mine and a very nice woman. The boy is, I gather, a shy athlete(or so she says) with radio ambitions, but afraid to speak to you although he sees you often. He is disgusted by the sycophancy of those who are continually making up to executives, Adelaide says, and this adds to his shyness.

Anyhow he is going to the University of Georgia and wants to work at the CBS Atlanta station in some capacity while he is in college. He sounds like a good kid; I haven't seen him since he was very small, but since then he has been in the Marines and all. His mother wrote to me on August 10 and I have only now dug up her letter--it was lost in a mess of letters. Perhaps it is too late; perhaps he has already gone to Georgia. But at any rate she asked me to write to you and I have now done so.

How is Casey?

Yrs

VS

Sheraton Corp

February 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Baker:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of January 18th.

I shall look forward to meeting Mr. Henderson sometime when I am in Boston, but it is likely to be some months before I can begin to search actively for the antique pieces I want.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kenneth W. Baker,
General Manager
The Sheraton-Carlton
Washington, D.C.

fc

February 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Very many thanks for your nice letter and for taking the trouble to send me the page from LIFE Magazine.

It is most kind of Mrs. Henderson to express her willingness to show me your home, and I shall look forward to meeting you both when next I am in Boston.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ernest Henderson
Sheraton Corporation of America
Sheraton Building
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston 10, Massachusetts

fe

SHERATON CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

ERNEST HENDERSON
PRESIDENT
ROBERT L. MOORE
TREASURER
GEORGE B. HENDERSON
VICE PRESIDENT

~~1 COURT STREET BOSTON 8, MASS.~~
SHERATON BUILDING
470 ATLANTIC AVE., BOSTON 10, MASS.

~~PHONE LAFAYETTE 3-6000~~
PHONE: HUBBARD 2-1250

January 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have heard with great interest from Kenneth Baker, Manager of The Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in Washington, that you have an interest in early American furniture. As you will see from the enclosed page taken from Life Magazine of a few weeks ago, Life has incorrectly come to the conclusion that the writer knew something about this subject. Although we cannot pass as an expert, we too are intensely interested in 18th Century American furniture. Needless to say, we are considerably "biased" in favor of Sheraton design.

Mr. Baker mentioned that you are interested in the Sheraton mahogany clock in the early American suite at the Carlton. This clock was built by Tayber of Roxbury, Massachusetts shortly after 1800. It was purchased for $500, although clocks of this type frequently bring up to $1,000.

We have another very similar clock made by Matthew Edgerton of New Brunswick, N.J. This clock is slightly earlier than the Sheraton clock which you saw. It has the name of Wm. P. Dawes inscribed in it. It is 8 ft. 21 1/2 inches tall and is, in the opinion of Willis B. Clough (the head of our antique furniture purchasing office at this address), even finer than the one you saw. It is a Hepplewhite design and has an inlay mahogany case. It appears to be in excellent condition and is now running. However, on account of its age, we would not wish to be responsible for how long it would run. If you are interested in this clock, we would be glad to send it to New York or Washington with the understanding that you could return it to us in the event that you did not wish to retain it.

We have quite a large floor in this building (the 7th floor at 470 Atlantic Avenue) where Mr. Clough has quite a large number of pieces of early American furniture, including mirrors, desks, tables, highboys, etc. If you should be in Boston at any time, I am sure Mr. Clough

would be delighted to show these items to you, and since they have been purchased advantageously, he should be able to quote you a price as much as 40% below what dealers would ordinarily charge for such items.

Should you ever come to Boston, Mrs. Henderson would be very pleased indeed to show you our home at #8 Louisburg Square where we have quite a few 18th Century furniture pieces which she would take great pleasure in showing to you.

Best regards from one who particularly enjoys Radio Station WEEI at 7:45 P.M.

Cordially yours,

Ernest Henderson

Ernest Henderson

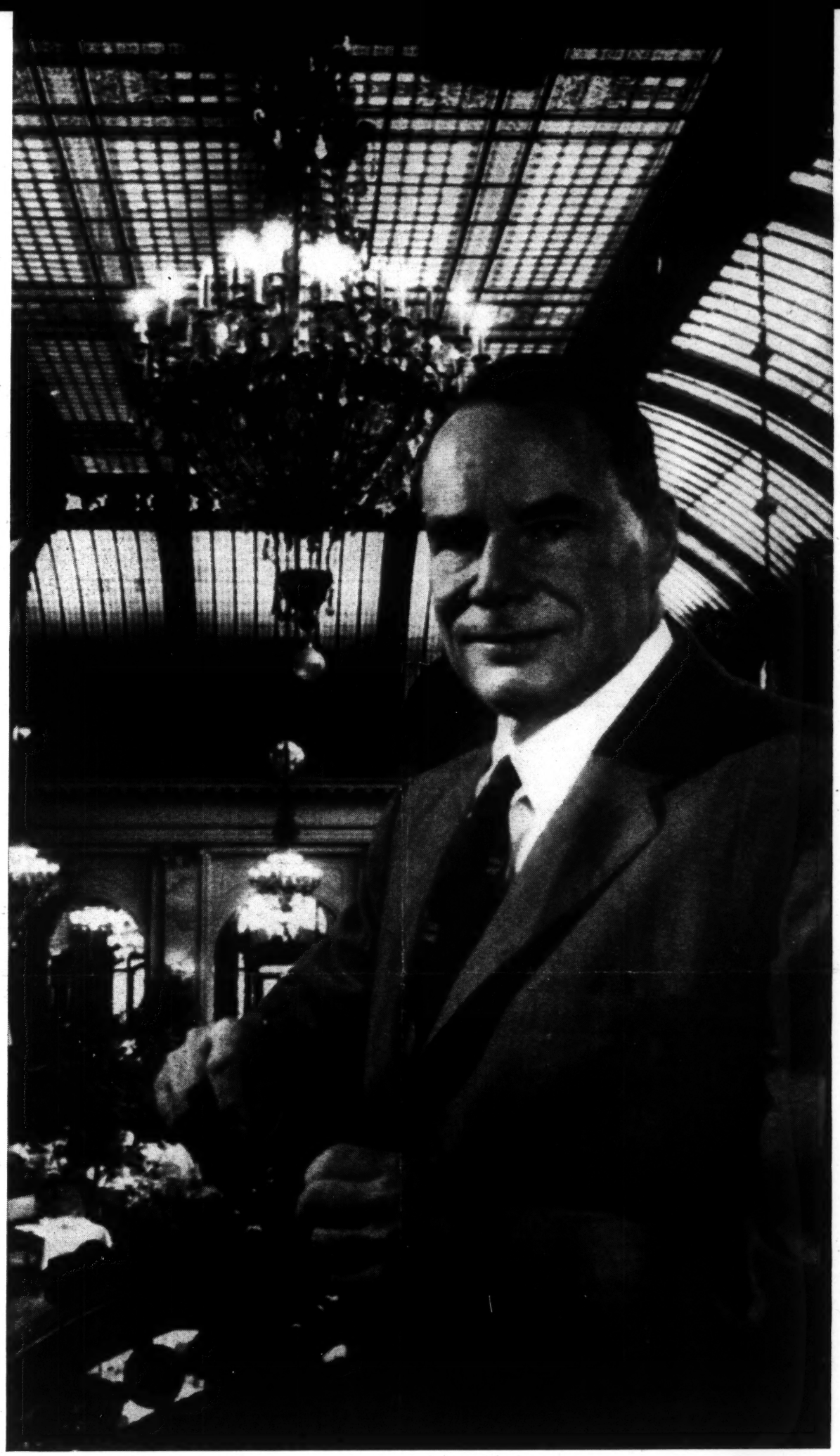
EH/R
Enc.

BUSINESS

'MR. SHERATON' SEARCHES FOR SOME ANTIQUES . . .

CHEST ON CHEST, in the Chippendale style and about 175 years old, cost Henderson $2,300. Here he discusses refinishing it with a cabinetmaker.

CHIPPENDALE SECRETARY (*above*) did not interest Henderson enough to buy it. But the hotelman paid $375 for Chippendale mirror shown below.



IN PALACE HOTEL'S GARDEN COURT ERNEST HENDERSON STANDS BENEATH ITS CLASSIC CHANDELIERS

AND BUYS A FINE OLD HOTEL

Ernest Henderson, who is head of the $160 million Sheraton Hotel Corporation of America and is sometimes called "Mr. Sheraton," recently acquired Manhattan's 700-room Hotel Astor, boosting his chain's total to 30 hotels. One of his first acts as new host was to inspect the Astor's presidential suite where President Eisenhower was to stay during a New York visit last week. He was not pleased with what he found—French Renaissance decor all through the suite's five rooms. An antique connoisseur, he decided to give the suite his personal attention. Making the rounds of the East Side's best shops, he picked up Sheraton sofas, some Chippendale and even a chair once owned by George Washington. Having spent $20,000 and seen the last antique placed properly in the rooms, "Mr. Sheraton" went on to buy the biggest antique of them all: San Francisco's grandiose, tradition-soaked $6 million hotel, The Palace.

THE SHERATON-CARLTON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
KENNETH W. BAKER
GENERAL MANAGER

PHONE: METROPOLITAN 8-2626
TELETYPE WA-75

Jan. 18, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In talking to Mr. Henderson, our President, he expressed pleasure in your interest in the antique pieces in suite #516-18.

Mr. Henderson, with the decorators for Sheraton have been attending sales and locating otherwise, individual antique pieces for the Sheraton Hotels. Mr. Henderson expressed willingness to be of assistance in securing pieces in which you have interest. You expressed a special interest in the Taber clock in the hallway of the suite.

Mr. Henderson advised that either he could write to you or you write to him your interests, and perhaps if you are in Boston sometime you and Mr. Henderson could get together and he could show you and discuss the antique pieces.

Your kindness in allowing us to take your picture with Speaker Rayburn is very much appreciated.

Mr. Henderson's address is as follows:

Mr. Ernest Henderson, President
Sheraton Corporation of America
470 Atlantic Ave.
Boston, Mass.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth W. Baker

Kenneth W. Baker
General Manager

Jan. 18, 1954

Mr. Ernest Henderson
President
Sheraton Corporation of America
470 Atlantic Ave.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Thank you for your assistance in aiding Mr. Murrow in securing the antique pieces. Mr. Murrow is a regular guest at the Sheraton-Carlton and showed a keen interest in our new suite.

The attached letter has been written to Mr. Murrow and I hope that you and Mr. Murrow will have the opportunity to either correspond or discuss further the antique pieces.

Mr. Murrow's address is as follows:

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth W. Baker
General Manager

KWB/mg

Shipler, Guy

March 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Shipler:

Very many thanks for sending me the copy of THE CHURCHMAN containing the editorial in reference to our interview with Nehru.

I do not know at this point what possibility there is of doing the Elizabeth Blackwell story but we'll look into it.

Sincerely,

Mr. Guy Emery Shipler
THE CHURCHMAN
118 East 28th Street
New York 16, New York

fs

The
CHURCHMAN
118 EAST 28th STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 9-8040

February 25, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested in seeing the editorial reference I have marked in the current issue of The Churchman. Also, the booklet we have just printed composed of reprints of some of the quotations we have used on the cover of the paper, which seems to have had an enthusiastic reception.

More particularly, I wanted you to see the copy of The Geneva Gazette. As perhaps you know, William Smith is the women's college coordinated with Hobart, which is my college. Hobart men have always taken much pride in the fact that it graduated Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman in the world who succeeded in entering and graduating from a medical school.

The Gazette, the first and only issue of this journal, was thought up by some of the alumnae as a gadget to help increase their alumnae fund this year. It struck me as a clever stunt.

The Elizabeth Blackwell story is so interesting that I have wondered whether it wouldn't make a good program sometime for TV. She had a distinguished career. One of the stories is that after she had been turned down by all the medical schools of the country, she applied to Hobart--then Geneva College--and the medical faculty put it up to the student body for decision, apparently thinking they would turn thumbs down. Whether as a joke or not, and to the discomfort of the faculty, the students voted okay.

Please tell your wife that I see her former roommate, Lee, often, since we live in the same town. I still remember the pleasant evening I spent with you both in London in '43--and your salted nuts!

My gratitude for the fine job you are doing.

Cordially always,

Guy Shipler

Guy Emery Shipler

FOUNDED 1804

The Churchman

March 1, 1955

A Lying Informer

MORE THAN FIVE MONTHS AGO, we printed an expose of the self-confessed lying informer, Harvey M. Matusow. In the past few weeks the daily press has been forced to get around to carrying stories on the extent to which Matusow has lied before congressional investigating committees. For months we have been pointing out the damage which has been done to the reputations of honest and loyal American citizens, including Protestant clergymen, by professional liars paid by the United States government out of tax-payers' money. Among other such crooked informers is Manning Johnson, who testified against the Rev. Jack McMichael. He admitted under oath in a Pittsburgh case that he had not only lied many times before investigating committees but said he would do so "a thousand times" for the F.B.I.

It was in our September issue of last year that we printed the original expose of Matusow under the caption "An Informer Apologizes." This was a memorandum written by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam following a conversation Matusow had sought with him at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, on April 27, 1954. The bishop sent us also another memorandum on a subsequent conversation he had with Matusow, but which Dr. Oxnam said at that time was not for publication.

In the memorandum we published Bishop Oxnam wrote: "I said [to Matusow] 'And why do you want to see me?' He replied that he had had a religious experience of considerable significance and was a completely changed man. He said, '*I have lied again and again in my statements to these committees and in my reports,* and I want to go to each individual about whom I have falsified to ask his forgiveness.' . . . I did not ask him about the religious experience so far as a church is concerned, because I thought he might have been one of those who had given up complete control of the mind such as exists in Community Party membership for another control of the mind in which some have found satisfaction; namely, in the Roman Catholic Church." [Italics ours.]

In the recent hearings Matusow said that he had helped the Lennen & Newell advertising agency make up a blacklist, at the time he was doing the same kind of work for "Counterattack," a besmirching news letter fostered by Roman Catholics, which has many times attacked THE CHURCHMAN. It was this organization which published "Red Channels", a blacklist of 150 motion picture and other actors, most of whom thereafter found it impossible to secure work after being discharged by timid sponsors.

It was this same organization which sent a representative to see Bishop Oxnam, attempting to get the bishop to refuse to accept the Churchman Award, which he had been voted, in 1949.

Matusow also testified that he worked with Jack Wren, in charge of security for Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, another advertising agency, in making up a blacklist. He said that, as in other cases, he had wrongly accused persons named on this list. Day after day at the hearings he has made many other similar confessions.

It is this kind of government paid witnesses whose testimony against loyal and distinguished Americans has been exploited by the daily press and other journals, and swallowed by millions of citizens of our country, including endless numbers of church people.

We have no judgment on the sincerity of Harvey Matusow in his alleged repentence for bearing false witness, but we think it far past high time for churchman who have believed this kind of falsehood to indulge in some meditation on the commandment, "Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and then do a little repenting themselves. Their repentance might include the asking forgiveness for their fear of "associating" with those who have been smeared by such lying informers as Matusow.

Nehru Speaks For Goodwill

WE HAVE LONG BELIEVED that American churchmen who too frequently overlook the basic principles of their own religion could learn much from Nehru. In Edward R. Murrow's talk with him on the program "See It Now," the Indian Prime Minister said, in reference to our Formosa problem and other world relationships, that we needed "patience, understanding, charity and compassion,"—words which should hardly be unfamiliar to Christians, but which too often are not put into practice. Mr. Nehru used them in connection with his correct assertion, in reference to our international relations, that there has been "far too much shouting at each other," and too much "running down" of the other party. These are words which will do no harm to any American willing to listen! He said, also, that military power alone was not sufficient in dealing with the great masses of Asia and that their problems can be solved only by understanding "in their new revolutionary context" and by "full cooperation." We share his conviction that we face a "psychological problem—the problem of friendly understanding and not merely showing that if they don't behave they will not get some benefit or they might get injured." One must win the minds not by threats "but by good works." All of which sounds as though it might have come out of the New Testament.

Nixon, Rome and Communism

WHEN VICE PRESIDENT NIXON made his statement about the Roman church during his visit to Guatemala, he didn't reckon with Dr. John A. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary. Mr. Nixon said that the Roman church was "one of the major bulwarks against communism and totalitarian ideas." "I am compelled sorrowfully to say that the exact opposite

Sholis Victor

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. WAbash 2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

February 3, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Barry Bingham had banned me from your performance at the JC's dinner here, on the grounds that I was an old man.

I watched and heard it at home, however, and enjoyed it immensely. Quite a few others must have, too, because we have received several requests for the text. Would you have one of your gals send me some so that I might acknowledge them?

Regards,

Vic

Victor A. Sholis
Vice President and Director

VAS;jms

Yes

phoned
not available

Sholis, Victor

January 17, 1955

Dear Vic:

Thanks for yours of January 7th. About the kine I suggest you write to the Fund for the Republic, 1 East 54 Street, New York City.

If you will permit me to state a personal preference, I would rather my modest effort not be broadcast or telecast; but it is your show and your responsibility. I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Victor A. Sholis
Vice President and Director
Station WHAS
Louisville 2, Kentucky

rh

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. WABASH 2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

January 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Originally I had wanted to wire you, but then I felt that the traditional years of singing birthday telegrams would dull what I had to say.

Tuesday night's program with Oppenheimer was just tremendous. I can only voice a respectful congratulations to you, and say that this is still another reason why we are delighted you are coming to Louisville later this month, and why we will both televise and broadcast your address.

As you probably know, the Louisville library system is much more than a mausoleum for books. It is an aggressive member of the community with many services including facilities to show motion pictures. If it would be possible to get a TVR of Tuesday night's program, we would like to present it to the Louisville Public Library for showing in its various branches on a non-commercial basis. Since Alcoa is a small family type corporation, we would be willing to pay for the cost of the print.

Although I know several people, including the vice squad, are extending invitations of hospitality to you while you are in Louisville, if there is anything we can do during your trip, just whistle.

Warm regards,

Vic Sholis

Victor A. Sholis
Vice President and Director

VAS;jms

Shotwell, James

SEPTEMBER 12, 1955

DR. JAMES SHOTWELL
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

THANKS YOUR LETTER AND INTERESTING MEMO STOP

UNFORTUNATELY I AM UNABLE TO LUNCH TODAY BUT

I AM MOST EAGER SEE YOU WHEN RETURN FROM

MUCH DESERVED REST AT WOODSTOCK.

ED MURROW

414-43

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX
JAMES T. SHOTWELL
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS

September 1, 1955

Dear Ed:

I have got back from the most interesting journey I have ever made. As you know, I did not follow the beaten path to Geneva this time, but went from London to Paris, Strasbourg, Luxembourg, Brussels and Bonn, and back to London again, talking all the time with Government officials, including Schuman, Spaak, Bech, Mayer and others. I enclose a short statement of my conclusions. It is an inadequate statement and does not cover all of them by any means. I ought to play up the personalities!

I want very much to chat with you, but don't see how it can be done at the moment. I am leaving fpr Woodstock this afternoon and will only be in my office on Wednesday, the 7th, before leaving for a conference at Montebello, Quebec, with the Council on Foreign Relations and their Canadian and British counterparts I get back here on Sunday the 11th for a meeting of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. If there were a chance of seeing you on the 12th, I would stay over for it, but otherwise I would go back to Woodstock on the 11th, for I have not had any rest all summer. I made a confidential diary which you will seewhen it is mimeographed. It's quite a story .

Ever yours,

Jim (Shotwell)

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
New York.

HOW REAL IS THE WESTERN UNION UNION?

While at Geneva this summer two new chapters in world history were begun on disarmament and atomic energy, another chapter, less dramatic but equally important, were being written in the planning and upbuilding of the union of the free nations of Western Europe. For a number of reasons, this third chapter of international history has not received the attention it deserves First of all, it offered no such breath-taking excitement as the Eisenhower offer to extend inspection to detect plans for aggression nor the unveiling of atomic secrets to scientists the world over. The European problems had lost the glamor whihh Churchill had once cast over them by the magic of imagination, or with which Jean Monnet had invested them by the incredible creation of the Coal and Steel Community. They had become problems for technicians and so were treated more and more technically, with the result that various bodies overlapped and the whole scene became confused. Under these circumstances,a mood of doubt clouded all international thinking in Europe especially after the French Parliament in 1953 killed the proposal for an international army, the ill-fated European Defense Community, which was to match in the field of security the Coal and Steel Community in the field of economics. Moreover, the political framework for unity was inadequate. The one body that was composed of members of parliament from all Western European countries, the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, was losing out in public opinion because it could only pass resolutions, having no authority to see that they were enforced.

All in all, the omens were not favorable for the movement for European

unity in 1955. Yet, by the end of the summer, it was stronger than ever The mood of discouragement is still cherished by conservatives and reactionaries; but, Paul Henri Spaak, the outstanding leader in the creation of a new Europe, has said that at present there is no first class mind in any Western European country who is not an "European." The nationalists have many followers, but the trend in intelligent circles is away from them.

The outstanding fact to begin with is the amazing prosperity of the countries of Western and Northern Europe. After the devastation of World War II, a greater devastation than in World War I, they are better off than on the eve of the war in 1938. There is no doubt in anyone's mind that this is due primarily to the Marshall Plan, not only for the billions of American dollars for recovery and rehabilitation, but also because of the provision insisted upon by the United States, that it would deal only with the recipient countries as a whole and not with nations pulling apart or seeking special favors at the expense of their neighbors, or needlessly duplicating plants and rural economies. The creation of the Organization of European Economic Cooperation (O.E.E.C.) to meet the conditions set forth by Washington has turned out to be as important, in the long run, as the Marshall Plan subsidies themselves in the immediate, post-war emergency. O.E.E.C. is the one great success in international economic planning. The two volumes of the Sixth Annual Report of O. E. E. C., published last March, tell an incredible story of steadily increasing prosperity, until the more cautious and conservative economists are worried that it may be going too far. The Payments Union, which is a part of its system, has worked so well in the monetary field that the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg), and the Federal Republic of Germany already advocate the convertibility of currencies, a step which Great Britain and France, for

different reasons, are reluctant as yet to take.

Even more incredible than the success of the Marshall Plan is that of the one supra-national institution in control of a great international business enterprise, the Coal and Steel Community, which handles fifty per cent of the freight of its six member countries. The creative genius of this organization and its former President, Jean Monnet, proposed some months ago that the Community embrace as well as' coal and steel, transportation of all kinds by rail, water, roads and air, and power including atomic energy, while securing a lessening on political barriers to trade. In Monnet's words, the Coal and Steel Community should be the beginning of a United States of Europe. Opposition from the French Government of Mendes-France led him to resign, with the result that the six Foreign Ministers of the German Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and Italy, met at Messina last May, and, appointing a new President, M. René Mayer, outlined a program to study to deal with the Monnet proposals. The head of the committee in charge of this work, which is to be completed by the first of October, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, is the one man best qualified of all European statesman today to draft the blue prints of a new Europe, for that is what it amounts to. The supra-national plan gives way to a more realistic international scheme; but in the opinion of President Mayer, there need be no difficulty in fitting these new activities into the working structure of the supra-national Coal and Steel Community. In short, the revolution begun by Mr. Monnet in the economic life of Europe is likely to go on, if at a slower and less daring pace.

Parallel with this salvaging of the plans for Europeanizing economics are those in the field of security. The European Defence Community had been planned along the same lines as the Coal and Steel

Community as a supra-national army. There was bitter disappointment among its advocates in Washington, s well as in Paris, when the French Parliament rejected it. Fears were expressed that German militarism might again threaten the peace, if it were not held in check by a supra-national control. There had always been a doubt in certain quarters that it would not work in any case; but, however that might be, the defeat of E.D.C. was turned to advantage by the statesmanship of Eden and Adenauer. The Brussels Pact of 1948, negotiated by Foreign Minister Bevin as a guarantee against either Soviet or German aggression, was transformed by Eden in a conference in Paris in 1954 to include Germany in a West European Union. The land and air forces of the seven nations were placed under the Supreme Allied Command of Europe, thus linking defense with SHAPE and NATO. Not the least important item in the treaty was the commitmet of Great Britain to maintain a force of four divisions and a Tactical Air Force on the Continent. Little was heard about the West European Union as such, - although it had been blueprinted in both the Brussels and the Paris Pacts, - until the meeting of the Council of Europe in July, when that body adjourned for a day to allow W.E.U., as it was called, to form an Assembly in addition to its already existing council of ministers. Then, to this newly organized Union, two major tasks were assigned: the problem of the Saar, on which the Council of Europe had done excellent work; and that of the standardization of armaments in connection with SHAPE. Headquarters of the Union were hastily improvised in London, although the officers are from the continental countries.

Such is the outline of the functional bodies which carry on the all-important task of practical unification in Western Europe. But the political organ, the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, is also showing signs of new

life. This body had an entirely different origin from those noted above. It grew out of a mobilization of public opinion to create a United States of Europe, such as Briand had advocated in 1924, and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi had outlined in his plan for an European Union for the Continent. In 1948, at an unofficial "Congress of Europe" held at the Hague, an European Movement was inaugurated which later held a conference in Brussels under the chairmanship of Winston Churchill and Paul-Henri Spaak. In the following months, parallel with the Brussels Treaty Organization, a Statute of Europe was drawn up, establishing the Council of Europe, composed of a Consultative Assembly and a Committee of Ministers. Ten governments signed this treaty and the "Parliament of Europe," as it was proudly termed, came into existence.

But the Assembly, although composed of members of parliaments in the various countries, is only "Consultative." It is a debating forum with no legislative power and the Council of Ministers has not acted as an European cabinet. The result has been a growing sense of unreality, as the debates tended to keep repeating generalities rather than dealing with practical political issues. This year, however, all that was changed. The only Foreign Minister who addressed the Assembly in vague terms of aspirations and aims was Mr. MacMillan, the British Foreign Minister. The others got down to business, reporting what they had been planning to do to make the program of the Messina Conference real. It was especially heartening to have the assurance of the French Government, composed as it is, partly of De Gaulists, that the Europeanizing of posts and telegraphs as well as transportation was already in hand. There were some fifteen Cabinet Ministers present to participate in the debates, in addition to the members of parliament who constitute the Assembly.

What is the impact of this semi-official parliament on the policies

of Europe? There is no way to measure this influence. But it has been pointed out that over one hundred and twenty-five members of the British House of Commons have been members of the Strasbourg Assembly in the last five years, and that when Sir Anthony Eden pronounced that the Pact of Paris called for a permanent British armed force on the Continent there was no protest from the "backbenchers." The inference is at least challenging. It may be that Strasbourg is by way of becoming more of a capital of Europe than the skeptics are willing to admit

There are two kinds of political union: federal union, like that of the United States, in which the functions of government are defined in a single, closely knit system; and the commonwealth type of union which leaves its members varying degrees of sovereignty. The British system allows its self-governing units not only home rule but a large measure of independence in dealing with other nations They are treated like the nations they feel themselves to be. Canada, for example, has not only its own foreign service but, like its sister members of the Commonwealth, the right to decide on war and peace Yet the unity of this British system is one of the most solid facts of history. Undoubtedly the plans for West European Union will have more of the British method of practical politics than the more symmetrical American legal structure Such functional unity as is being worked out under the Organization for European Economic Cooperation could conceivably produce the most important of all symbols of sovereignty if the movement for convertibility should culminate in an European currency The way to this goal is difficult but not impossible. Indeed, the word "impossible" is as out of place in European political economy as it is put of place in the world of nuclear energy. It must be admitted, however,

that the breaking down of age-old habits of thought is often more difficult than the breaking of the atom.

Shotwell, James

SEND AUGUST 6

DR. JAMES SHOTWELL
WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK

DEALING WITH WORDS IS SUPPOSED TO BE MY BUSINESS BUT I FIND I CANNOT ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY FIND WORDS TO EXPRESS MY RESPECT AND ADMIRATION [redacted] PLUS MY HOPE THAT YOU MAY HAVE MANY MORE YEARS OF USEFUL ENDEAVOR IN BEHALF OF YOUR FELLOW CITIZENS.

REGARDS AND BEST WISHES

ED MURROW

1-43-7

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

28 July 1954

Dear Ed: next week

Friday, 6 August, is Dr. Shotwell's eightieth birthday.

Some of us have been considering plans for a suitable celebration of this occasion. It became clear that nothing elaborate could be done on the day itself because it comes in the middle of the vacation period, and furthermore Dr. Shotwell is now at his summer place at Woodstock, New York. We are accordingly mulling over plans for an appropriate event to take place sometime in the fall.

As for the day itself, I and two or three other people representing key interests in Dr. Shotwell's life plan to visit him in Woodstock.

I thought you might like to send him some message of greeting. If so, Woodstock, New York, is a sufficient address, or you can alternatively send it to me here at the Endowment, and I shall take it up with me.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Shute, Ben.

November 9, 1955

Dear Ben:

Very many thanks for your nice note.

I am glad to hear that you enjoyed the show on the Vice-Presidency. We had a fascinating time putting it together.

We have one coming up on Education which we hope you will also enjoy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben Shute
15 Broad Street
New York 5, New York

fc

15 BROAD STREET

Thanks

October 27, 1955

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on the fine program last night on "See It Now"! From an amateur student of American history, one very hearty vote for your exposition of an important problem. I look forward to your next one.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ben Shute

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

QQ

Sibelius, Jean

EMBASSY OF FINLAND
1900 TWENTY-FOURTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

#4608

August 3, 1955

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Confirming the telephone conversation today between Mr. Daniel Schorr of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington and Mr. Horn of the Embassy, it is most unfortunate that, according to information received from Finland this morning, Jean Sibelius feels that he is not in a position to appear in the television interview which you have so very kindly requested.

Professor Sibelius has asked the Embassy to convey to you, Mr. Murrow, his sincerest expressions of regret as well as the assurances that he is highly honored by your invitation.

Knowing that in his advancing years Professor Sibelius has found it necessary to maintain a general policy of not granting interviews, his declination is on the part of the Embassy understandable. Deeply appreciating your interest to have Sibelius as a guest on your program, the Embassy regrets profoundly that the arrangements could not be made.

Sincerely yours,

Jorma Vanamo

Jorma Vanamo
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Sigerest, Henry
7

WALDEMAR MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.
16 SINTSINK DRIVE EAST PORT WASHINGTON, NEW YORK
PORT WASHINGTON 7-2202

January 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Jr.
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may be interested in knowing that in a recent communication from Dr. Henry Sigerest's secretary, I was informed that he is making a slow but effective recovery. He is able to walk about and soon I hope will be fully recovered.

If I hear any further news, I shall transmit it to you.

Sincerely,

Norman Molomut, Ph.D.
Director of Research

NM/fl

Simon, Richard

May 3, 1955

Dear Dick:

Thanks for your letter of April 14. I am sorry but there is no chance of my doing a book of the type mentioned.

As ever yours,

Mr. Richard Simon
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

rh

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20* • CABLE ADDRESS *Essandess* • TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

April 14, 1955

Dear Ed:

What follows might possibly belong in the Ed Murrow-he-needs-it-like-a-hole-in-the-head-department:

At any rate, enclosed is a letter which has just come in from the Manager of the General Publishing Department of Odhams Press, Ltd., Harold Shelton. As you will see, Shelton would like to publish a British edition of a book by you on the story of Anglo-American relations as derived from your personal experiences. If you should do such a book, S&S would, of course, be delighted with the opportunity of doing the American edition. Meantime, enclosed also is a letter which Shelton has asked me to forward to you.

I was fascinated by last Friday's PERSON-to-PERSON broadcast. What a contrast between Marilyn and Sir Thomas!

Always yours,

Dick

Richard L. Simon

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

P.S. Along with this letter, I am asking the messenger to carry with him a copy of DESIGNING FOR PEOPLE by Henry Dreyfuss. The thought occurred to me, a few months back, that Henry Dreyfuss might be an interesting person for you and your staff to visit. This is not only because of his own interesting and charming personality, but because of the set-up he has whereby his home is semi-attached to his office. At any rate, here is the finished book and you can figure out, much better now than you could before, what sort of subject he would make for Person-to-Person. As you will gather when looking over the book, I think very highly of Dreyfuss. In addition to editing his book, I took special pleasure in writing the foreword and making the photograph which appears on the back of the jacket.

RLS

encl.

ODHAMS PRESS LTD BOOK DEPARTMENT

67-68 LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Temple Bar 2468 (100 lines)

6th April 1955

Richard Simon Esq.,
Messrs. Simon & Schuster Inc.,
630, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK 20.

Dear Mr. Simon,

I very much enjoyed our meeting in Long Acre and was only sorry that circumstances (quite literally) over which I had no control prevented us meeting again before you left for the States. However, I hope that is a pleasure only deferred until your next visit to this country.

Mr. Shard mentioned among the points which cropped up during your talk with him the possibility of Mr. Murrow writing a book for our imprint on the story of Anglo-American relations as derived from his personal experience. I understand that you would be interested in doing an American edition of this book but that you thought the approach would come more appropriately from ourselves.

I have therefore written Mr. Murrow and am enclosing my letter, as I cannot trace his address. I wonder if you would be kind enough to forward it.

Yours sincerely,

Harold Shelton

Harold Shelton
Manager, General Publishing

ODHAMS PRESS LTD BOOK DEPARTMENT

67-68 LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Temple Bar 2468 (100 lines)

6th April 1955

Ed. Murrow Esq.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your name crops up so often in the news of Anglo-American relations over here that I am sure the British public would be keenly interested to read your memoirs insofar as they relate to Anglo-American relations and particularly, of course, with reference to the tremendous influence which you have yourself had in bettering them.

I wonder if the idea strikes you as a feasible one. It seems useless for me to go into any further detail until I have your reaction to the general idea but I should just like to say this - that if you decided on writing such a book with a special eye to British people we should be very happy indeed to publish it, and I am quite sure it would have some material influence by informing people over here of the attitude and aspirations of a distinguished American.

Such a book might well, in my view, contribute something quite important to the mutual understanding of the people of Britain and the United States.

With compliments,
Yours faithfully,

Harold Shelton

Harold Shelton
Manager, General Publishing

Simon & Schuster

JULY 8, 1955

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
HOTEL LEOPOLD
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

SIMON AND SCHUSTER APPOINTMENT OKAY FOR
JULY 18 STOP WILL SEND ANOTHER WIRE WHEN
THE TIME OF APPOINTMENT IS KNOWN.STOP
HOPE YOU HAVE GOOD LUCK WITH THE SALMON.

REBECCA HOLDER

hlh-h3

Sinclair, Upton

March 29th, 1955

Dear Mr. Sinclair:

Edward R. Murrow passed along to me your play entitled "Doctor Fist" for consideration.

Several of the members of our department have read it and found it very interesting. We are now discussing it with our Story Department with a view toward presenting it in some way to the public.

You will hear from us again as soon as a decision is reached.

Many thanks for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Ritter

IG/pe
cc: Mr. Murrow

Mr. Upton Sinclair
Corona, California

March 8, 1955

Dear Upton Sinclair:

I have not as yet had an opportunity to read "Doctor Fist." I will see to it that the people here who have to make the decision do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Upton Sinclair
Corona California

zh
bc: Mr. Gitlin

general correspondence

Single

TO Ed Murrow

FROM Lucile Singleton 1-28-55

Your comments about the Russian heavy arms and industries build up on Thursday night prompts me to send this article in case you care to read it. Need not return it. I think it is interesting, and I suspect I hope it's true. If I had a radio program, I'd never go on the air without some reference to the necessity for the communists to become human if they want to have a place in the world of humans - that until then they must swim in their own atrocities.

I enjoyed a chance meeting with Janet early this week. Looked very pretty.

Sincerely Lil

Harper's
MAGAZINE

Marx Was a City Boy

or, Why Communism May Fail

W. W. Rostow

The men in the Kremlin have never liked—or understood—the farmer. A distinguished student of the Soviets explains why the resulting blunders, by Russia and her satellites, might prove fatal to their power.

I AM by profession an economist and economic historian. The bulk of my academic life has been taken up with studying the world's economic development during the nineteenth century. I have just ended three years' work on the Soviet Union and Communist China. The task there was not to study Communist economies but to discern, if possible, the shape and prospects for change in the whole societies now dominated from Moscow and Peking: their politics, social life, foreign policy, and their economies.

The title of this article reflects perhaps the most important single idea about Communism which I have acquired during these three years of study.

I believe that Marx failed to understand the farmer. From that misunderstanding has flowed a century of Communist theory and practice. And, more important, from Communist theory and practice has arisen a set of problems whose solution or failure of solution may well wreck the international Communist movement—or force profound and wholesome change upon it.

Perhaps the most dangerous enemy of Communism is the stoic, passive peasant in Eastern Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union itself, China, and Northern Vietnam. He will certainly not revolt on his own under present circumstances; but even a police state cannot make him increase his output on the scale Communist plans require.

The passive figure of the peasant, trapped in totalitarianism, is joined as a potentially mortal enemy of Communism by the farmer in the Free World—notably in the underdeveloped areas and perhaps most notably, at the moment, by the awakening Indian peasant.

This, in any case, is my theme. I should like to develop it by tracing out how Communism has come to tangle at cross purposes with the peasant; the consequences of this generally quiet struggle; the problems which it creates for the Communist leadership; and the opportunities it opens to the Free World.

The story begins with Marx himself. There is an excellent book by David Mitrany called *Marx Against the Peasant*. Mr. Mitrany's book examines the trouble Communism had from the beginning with agriculture and the farmer. Marx's theory of history—though couched in the heavy and pretentious style of Germanic scholarship—is essentially a simple one. He believed that by an inevitable series

of class struggles, bourgeois capitalism had conquered feudalism; and that the urban working class, created by industrial capitalism, would inevitably inherit power and authority when capitalism had dug its grave.

This theory represented Marx's reading of British history as he looked backward and forward from the middle of the nineteenth century. As he wrote he could see in England a decline of the political power of agriculture and an increasing dependence of Britain on imported rather than home-produced food. This—plus the fact that he was a bookish city fellow—led him to dispose of the farmer, in his theory and his prescriptions for the future, in a highly casual way. For example, the Communist Manifesto of 1848, in making its recommendations for the future, simply had this to say about agriculture:

> The establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of distinction between town and country, by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.

In short, Marx's notion was that history would make of the farmer simply an industrial worker of one sort or another; and he could embrace the farmer ultimately in the same formula he mechanically applied to the industrial working class. The farmer, with his passionate desire to own his own piece of land and to till it in his own interest, annoyed Marx. As a theorist of history, Marx found the farmer out of place; and there is a note of human irritation and annoyance in Marx's treatment of him. Marx allowed no special place for him and for agriculture in his major writing.

One can dispose of such matters with ease —in theory. But the practical politics of Marxism, from the very beginning, ran into trouble with the peasant of Central and Eastern Europe. Before the revolutions in Russia of 1917, Marxist politicians had the greatest difficulty in gaining any significant base of support among the peasants. The real discontents of European peasants, focussed on land reform and redistribution, were expressed through peasant parties which grew up in the fifty years or so before the first world war. These parties were generally non-Marxist and, often, anti-Marxist. Except for a brief flirtation with the notion that the Russian village organization—the *mir*—could be built into a Socialist state, Marxist ideas did not harmonize naturally with the impulses of the European peasant. Brushing the peasant aside as a kind of miscast rural industrial worker, Marxism abandoned him to other leaders.

Two Practical Politicians

Now comes a monumental irony of modern history. Without the peasant's unsatisfied desire to own his land, there would not have been a Russian revolution in 1917 and, almost certainly, the Bolsheviks would not have triumphed in the Communist phase of that revolution in November 1917. Not Marxism or Socialism or Communism, but the peasant's great longing for land was the most powerful single engine of the Russian upheaval of 1917.

In 1917 Lenin perceived this fact. He was thoroughly prepared to junk or alter Marxist theory in the interests of the immediate struggle for power. As a practical politician, he managed to harness a good deal of the discontent which had infected the peasant-born Russian armies; and he used this non-Marxist —almost anti-Marxist—motive to seize power.

Lenin's 1917 slogans were: Land, Bread, and Peace. Despite seventy years of Marxism, in the showdown Lenin rated the peasant's desire for land the most effective political force to which he could appeal.

In China the peasant was even more important to Communist victory than he was in Russia. At first, the Chinese Communists sought to achieve power by mobilizing strength in the cities. They organized the industrial workers and infiltrated union organizations in the approved manner. It took a whole series of defeats, starting in 1927, to disabuse them of this strategy.

The emergence of Mao-tse Tung between 1927 and 1935 developed directly from his two perceptions: (1) that the desire of the poor peasant for a bit of land which he could call his own was a powerful political force; and (2) that if he associated the Communist movement with that force, he had a chance to build an effective military establishment in the countryside, with which he might ultimately seize power. This strategy was re-

garded for some time in Moscow as unorthodox.

From a Western point of view, however, there is nothing inconsistent with Communism about it. Lenin in his own way was equally flexible in his Marxism. The underlying truth is, of course, that long before 1917 and long before 1949, when Communism was victorious in China, Communism had ceased to be a philosophy of history and an ideological movement in the Western sense. It had become primarily a tactical conspiracy, by a self-appointed elite, for the pursuit and maintenance of power. As such, it was prepared to make its slogans fit its power requirements. Lenin, Stalin, and Mao all did this when occasion demanded.

We are confronted, then, with a first-class irony of modern history. Marxist theory had —and has—no sympathy or interest in the desires of the farmer. Nevertheless, Communist tacticians in both Russia and China achieved power in large part by harnessing to their purposes the peasant's aspiration for his own land.

WHAT happened to the peasant once the Communists took over? In Russia, Lenin found himself by 1921 in a position of crisis. The cities were not receiving their normal supply of food from the peasants, and famine stalked the land. Under the impact of wartime Communism, industry had fallen to about 20 per cent of prewar output. Perhaps most important, Lenin faced serious opposition within the ranks of his party. There were many in the Communist rank and file who had helped make the revolution of November 1917 but were angry and distressed in 1920 and 1921 to see emerge a bureaucratic dictatorship rather than the humanistic regime for which they had fought. In this period of crisis, Lenin ruthlessly crushed his political opponents, but appeased the peasants—for the moment. He launched a New Economic Policy one of whose aims was to induce the peasant to produce again for the urban market.

Between 1921 and 1929 the Russian peasant was basically free. He operated the land he had gained in the revolutionary year of 1917 for his own benefit and that of his family. He sold his grain on an open market, paying a fixed tax in grain which he generally judged to be fair. The more able and vigorous peasants acquired land and grew relatively well-to-do; and Russian agriculture, sustained by individual incentive, revived.

Miracle by Brute Force

WITH the launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1929 all this changed. Stalin had triumphed as the sole successor to Lenin after four years of bitter infighting within the Communist party. With his personal authority assured he turned to the problem of building a heavy industry in Russia and fastening an effective political control over the country. Whatever Stalin's economic reasons for the collectivization of agriculture may have been, there is no doubt that one of its primary purposes was to guarantee political and social control of the Russian peasantry. From a Communist perspective the Russian peasantry enjoyed an unnatural and dangerous freedom in the 1920s.

The result was, of course, the brutal rapid collectivization during which, on Stalin's testimony to Churchill, ten million Russians died. More than that, there was a 20 per cent fall in agricultural output. And as Khrushchev revealed in September 1953 Soviet farm production has never really recovered from the blow of collectivization.

How could Russia achieve its extraordinary industrial and military growth since 1929 with stagnant or even declining agricultural production? It could do so because Stalin launched industrialization at a peculiar moment in Russian history. The Russia which the Communists inherited was normally a grain-exporting nation. Before the first world war Russian grain exports were as high as 10,000,000 tons, and even in the midst of the First Five Year Plan Stalin could wring 5,000,000 tons of grain exports a year from the Russian soil and—at the cost of some starvation—from its peasants. The Soviet leadership has chosen to eat its way through its natural grain exports since 1929. And it has converted Russia into a country which may import more farm produce than it exports.

A second factor made Stalin's policy workable. Despite its relative poverty, by Western European and American standards, the Russian standard of food consumption as of 1928 could be compressed and reduced without

actually causing chronic starvation. This is another margin which the Russian Communists exploited.

Third, Russia began in 1929 with a sufficient industrial capacity to avoid the need for an expanding foreign trade during its First Five Year Plan. It could produce a high proportion of what it needed for industrialization from its own plants. A decline in agricultural exports in Russia did not, therefore, make industrialization impossible.

For twenty-five years, then, Russia has been able to afford an unproductive and enslaved agriculture. Now, however, history is beginning to catch up with Stalin's ruthless decisions of 1929. The population in Russia has continued to rise and people have moved into cities. It is clear to Moscow's planners that the smoldering, unproductive peasantry is a serious and costly problem. No issue since Stalin's death has used up as much Soviet newsprint as the agricultural problem. It does not threaten immediate crisis in Russia; but it is evident that the leaders in Moscow no longer feel the same complacency that Stalin did about the consequences of collectivized agriculture.

Much the same is true of Communist-dominated Eastern Europe. There, too, Communist collectivization policies, although somewhat less drastic than Stalin's, have broken the link between the peasant's effort and his return; and agricultural output is sagging. There, too, in the post-Stalin period the newspapers are filled with stories of agricultural shortage and low productivity.

It is symptomatic of the agricultural decline in Russia and Eastern Europe that, after breaking from Moscow in 1948, Tito almost immediately began to back-track on collectivization. There is every evidence that Tito learned rapidly that a system which does not appeal to the peasant's self-interest is a costly totalitarian luxury.

The men in Moscow face, then, a significant dilemma. They know that high agricultural productivity demands that the Russian and Eastern European peasant be given real incentives to work hard and to produce efficiently. More than that, these concessions must appear to the peasant as permanent enough to inspire him to change his whole outlook on production. He has been beaten down and imprisoned for many years by the Communist leadership. He knows all too well the usual tricks of stick and carrot. His productivity cannot be turned on and off like an electric light switch.

But if the peasant is to be given stable incentives, Moscow has to accept two major consequences: (1) The degree of political and social control in the countryside must be lifted so that the peasant can enjoy an important degree of individual freedom. (2) Goods must be produced which the peasant wants to buy and can buy with what he earns. This means that the amount of production going into heavy industry and armaments must be relatively reduced in favor of consumers' goods. Together these decisions involve, if they are taken—and they have not yet been taken—a significant reversal of political, social, and economic policies which Communism has systematically followed wherever it has seized power.

At present Communist leadership in Moscow and Eastern Europe has acknowledged that the problem exists; but it has drawn back from a fundamental solution. Moscow has by no means decided to reverse the process of collectivization and to give the peasant the environment and the incentives he requires if food is to be produced efficiently on the desired scale. Nevertheless the discussion in the Soviet and satellite press reflects a recognition that for the long pull the situation of agriculture under Communism is unsatisfactory, even dangerous to the leadership.

Thus the Russian and Eastern European peasant has demonstrated that he cannot be quickly converted into a rural industrial worker according to Marx's formula, even by the full power of a modern totalitarian state. As Mitrany concluded:

> Marx's analysis of the evolution of agriculture has nowhere been proved right; his prescription for the organization of agricultural production has never come to be practiced as part of a normal economic evolution. The Marxist view of the political standing of the peasants has been made ridiculous by the dependence of the Communist advance on the peasants' revolutionary impetus and action; while its expectation of a natural alliance between proletariat and poor peasants, as a result of

class division in the village, has, in spite of much Communist effort, nowhere come to pass.

The Attack on the Chinese Farmer

IN THE Far East the Chinese peasant is beginning to make a similar demonstration. This is a different and more serious matter than it is in Europe, where the problem does not threaten an immediate major crisis. Russia and Eastern Europe can, in extremity, produce enough and export enough industrial goods to buy food abroad. To some extent this is what Russia is now doing. It is, of course, grotesque that Russia and Eastern Europe should become food-importing areas; but the situation in China is, from the Communist point of view, vastly more dangerous.

There, too, the Communists, once they had effectively seized power, turned on their peasant support much as Stalin did in 1929. They made good their promise to redistribute land from the rich to the poor peasant in 1949-50. But they did not redivide the land because they wanted a nation of small independent proprietors. They did it in order to wreck the social, economic, and political power of the village gentry and other middle-class elements in China whose income depended on the ownership of substantial amounts of land. In this way, agents of Peking supplanted the complex and diffuse authorities of village life.

When this job was done they began immediately to push the peasant into collectivized farms. The Chinese Communist model is drawn from Eastern Europe rather than the Soviet Union. Its key institution is the producers' co-operative, from whose total output a family receives a share. At first the share is computed according to the amount of land and equipment the family puts into the co-operative, plus the amount of labor contributed. But it is official policy that shares will rapidly become proportional to current labor, not past capital contribution. The family will then lose not only its capital but also its feeling of connection between output and effort. It is a share in the total that each family gets—a total averaging the vigorous and weak, the conscientious and lazy.

The producers' co-operative is buttressed by policies which require the peasant to sell all his marketable output to the government at low fixed prices; which sterilize his cash in government banks; and which limit what he can buy, through the spreading monopoly of government stores. There is not the slightest doubt that the Chinese peasant dislikes this collectivized organization of agriculture; and there is not the slightest doubt that the Chinese Communists have the intention and the ability to complete the process of collectivization they have begun. The latest statements indicate that they expect to place more than half of China's peasants in producers' co-operatives by the end of this decade; and the government monopoly of the grain trade is already a universal fact.

WHY have the Chinese Communists betrayed their peasant supporters? Why are they taking risks with the level of agricultural output in China by damaging the peasant's incentive to produce?

They have launched this policy of collectivization for two reasons. First, they feel that unless the peasant is collectivized he will not be under Communist political control. Some 80 per cent of the people of China are peasants; that is, about 500,000,000 people are in rural families. In such a nation a free agriculture means virtually a free people. And this would be a denial to the Communists of their victory. Second, the Communists have decided to build, as a matter of over-riding priority, a heavy industry base: both to supply their armed forces and to guarantee that China can later continue to industrialize out of its own resources. This requires that the government control intimately the agricultural output of the country and that the government be in a position to use it for its own purposes: to sell abroad for arms and machinery; to feed the army, the Communist administration, its horde of men in forced labor, and the rapidly growing cities. The government in Peking does not appear confident that it can achieve this control over output unless collective farms are installed. Peking appears willing, in short, to risk less output if it can fully control what there is.

This is a greater risk for Communist China in the 1950s than it was in the Soviet Union during the 1930s. Whereas the Soviet Union could achieve its industrialization plan with a 20 per cent decline in agricultural output,

China requires something like a 10 per cent increase. This is so because, unlike the Soviet Union, Communist China must increase its foreign trade to industrialize and because population is growing so rapidly in China. Peking now claims a population increase of 2 per cent per year, which means an extra twelve million mouths to feed.

What will happen if agricultural output does not increase by 10 per cent? We should be quite clear that up to a point the Chinese Communists can and will balance their books with starvation. In fact, to some extent, this happened last spring and is likely to happen again next spring. A Communist control apparatus can handle a high degree of discontent; and starvation is chronic in China.

There are, however, two dangers to Peking. First, a sustained failure of output to increase or a substantial decrease could create so vast a hunger in China that even a Communist control system could not prevent some kind of crisis. Second, a demonstration that Communist techniques in Asia lead to chronic starvation could damage or destroy the powerful belief in underdeveloped areas that Communism holds the key to rapid economic growth. It is this belief which is one of Communism's greatest assets in the Cold War: in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Africa, and even in Latin America.

Revolution by Consent

THE most important conclusion at which I have arrived from three years' immersion in the study of Communism is this: it lies within the capabilities of the United States and the Free World to shatter the belief in Communism as the unique method for rapid development. And we can do this over the next decade—by, say, 1965.

The faith and judgment which lie behind this conclusion stem not only from knowledge of how the peasant's human response to Communist methods has affected agricultural output. This conclusion is supported by results already achieved in the Free World, notably in India, by the techniques of freedom, the method of individual consent.

India has begun its attempt to industrialize in a way exactly opposite to Communist China. China is investing in heavy industry. India has plowed its scarce capital, for the First Five Year Plan, primarily into agriculture. China is forcing its peasants into collectives, by threat and force. India is trying to induce the peasant to improve his methods, to increase the use of chemical fertilizers, to install new irrigation facilities, to double-crop his land. All this is done painstakingly by education and example.

THE results thus far are remarkably hopeful. The substantial increase in agricultural output planned in India for the First Five Year Plan has been achieved in three years; and the evidence is that a constructive chain reaction is sweeping the Indian countryside, far beyond the demonstration villages. The returns are not yet in; but there is a distinct possibility that this truth will become evident: in underdeveloped areas, starting from scratch, with a population predominantly made up of peasants, the method of consent is not only right morally, it is right technically as well.

A Free World economic program, with strong U. S. support, might demonstrate this simple truth, notably in the competition between India and Communist China. These two great nations are simultaneously attempting a radical transformation. Over the next decade they plan to put themselves in a position where economic growth will be relatively automatic. Throughout Asia, and throughout the vast underdeveloped portions of the world, the relative performance of Communism and Democracy at this monumental task will be closely watched and weighed.

Even Communist totalitarianism cannot afford enough policemen to follow the peasant about in his daily round and make him produce what economic growth requires. The devices of a police state, which work with tragic efficiency in urban areas, adapt with difficulty to the countryside.

In short, the fact that Marx was a city boy gives the Free World the chance to destroy in the next decade the myth that only Communist brutality can raise an underdeveloped area into self-sustaining growth. And if that myth is dissipated, the chance that Communism will gain power in the underdeveloped areas, whose destiny will determine the long-run balance in the world's power, will be much reduced, if not once and for all eliminated.

Sirovich Day Center

March 1, 1955

Dear Miss King:

Many thanks for your letter of February 21st.

I am indeed honored by your gracious invitation to visit The Sirovich Day Center, and hope that one day my heavy broadcasting schedule will permit me to do so.

May I say that the organization seems to be a very worthwhile project.

Thank you again for taking the time to write to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Frances King, Director
Sirovich Day Center
203 Second Avenue
New York 3, New York

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William I. Sirovich Day Center

203 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • SPring 7-1050

Day Center for Men and Women Over 60 — Recreational and Occupational Therapy.

February 21, 1955

Mr.Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am interested in your program and am an avid listener. I wonder if you are aware of the Day Center program for older people? Some day I hope you will pay us a visit. I believe you would enjoy the experience.

The Sirovich Day Center was opened on December 19, 1949, with 34 members. Today there are more than 800 with 32 nationalities represented. The evemage daily attendance is around 250. There are no fees. The only requirement for membership is that a person must be 60 or over and all are welcome regardless of race, creed, color or income.

On a constructive basis the Center is a substitute for the loss of a work day, loss of routine, loss of companions, etc. It is supported by voluntary contributions through a Board of Directors and with the cooperation of the Department of Welfare, which provides the professional staff.

You will find this a most exciting and vital place to visit and seeing the senior citizen in an environment and setting which clearly shows the cultural contribution they are making, not only to themselves and the community, but to the world at large. Our program is not recreati nal but rather cultural and educational.

Besides a Symphony Orchestra which has played over radio on on TV, and play for charitable institutions and hospital shut-ins, we have a very successful Glee Club which has staged a number of similar performances. Our Drama Group, among other plays, has presented "The Mikado" and last year presented "The Silver Whistle" on Broadway. This year, and also aimed for Broadway, the group will offer "Uncle Harry."

Enclosed is some material which further explains our program as well as three articles by Mr. Harry Levine, Consultant on Aging to the Department of Welfare, and who is in charge of all 16 Day Centers in the city. The paper, "Psychological Aspects of a Day Center Program," was one that I read at the Gerontological Congress in London last Summer.

We would consider it an honor and a privilege if you c uld pay us a visit, and I am hoping to hear from you in the affirmative.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Frances King, Director
Sirovich Day Center

FK:mat
Encls.

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Rose Sirovich Relief Society

DIRECTOR OF CENTER

Miss Frances King

"Cast me not off in time of old age; when my strength faileth, forsake me not"—Chapter 71 Verse 9 Psalms

DAY CENTERS FOR OLDER PEOPLE

A PUBLIC SERVICE

In its concern for the welfare of the people, public welfare agencies have recognized the existence of special needs of specific groups of the population. The Department field workers became increasingly aware of the problems of older people. They observed that many lived alone in furnished rooms with few or no family ties, almost friendless, without interests, living an existence divorced from community activities. An occasional park bench conversation with strangers was the total extent of social contacts for a large proportion of these older people.

Visits by welfare workers were prolonged because of the older clients' loneliness and need for relationship. These same needs found expression in excessive demands for attention. The clinic visit became an escape from the furnished room and the opportunity for companionship.

The Department of Welfare of New York City established the William Hodson Community Center, the first day center for older people, in April, 1943. Here was the opportunity for the expression and satisfaction of real needs. Here was the opportunity for participation and continued growth.

Since 1943, with an ever-growing increase in the aging population, the pioneering work of the Department of Welfare of New York City has been extended. There are now fourteen Day Centers in Greater New York operated by the Department of Welfare in cooperation with private agencies and interested citizens, with 6,000 participating members. These fourteen Centers have separate Boards of Directors, each developed within the community which the Center serves. The programs are centrally supervised and coordinated by the Department of Welfare, which also provides the staff. In general, the space is furnished by a private agency, the staff by the public agency, and the operating expenses are raised within the community by each Board which is composed of both lay and professional people. The program pattern established by the Department is flexible, with the character of each Center determined by such variables as type of membership (nationality, cultural background, economic level, age, etc.), available space and facilities, and financial support.

What Is a Day Center for Older People?

A Day Center for Older People is an agency providing a daily, professionally supervised, planned activity program for persons sixty years of age and older. The program offers its members the opportunity for productive and satisfying use of the free, unused day-time hours, to overcome the empty and lonely hours left by loss of employment, business, household duties or family responsibilities. Essentially, it is a mental health and adult education program which promotes the social and emotional adjustment of the older person, giving him companionship and activity in an environment favorable to his continued growth. It is a program based on the recognition that physical, mental and emotional activity are primary human needs. It is a program which is growing with the reassuring implication that the older person has the strength and capacity to use it effectively.

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

The organization and operation of each of the fourteen Day Centers in New York City has differed considerably and, despite the central administration, there is wide variation in the character and tone of each. The variables are location, financial support, space, facilities, character of Board and of the members of the Center, staff and community support; the program is influenced and modified by these elements. The one constant factor is the purpose.

The problems of our aging population are so extensive that it is felt in every community and so acute that it is beyond the scope of private agencies alone. It is important for the public agency to take a leading role to establish a Day Center Program, stimulating and initiating community support and private agency participation. The public agency approaches influential and interested members of the community as well as other public and private agencies, apprising them of the problem and inviting their participation at an organizational meeting. The invitation of a person prominent in civic affairs to address the group awakens community interest and the attendant publicity reaches prospective Board members, Center members, and volunteers. At this preliminary meeting, the discussion includes not only a statement of the problem, but suggests the ways and means of coping with it. From it follows the formal organization of the Board of Directors.

I. Board of Directors

The organization of a Board of Directors, composed of lay and professional people, is the first step in the establishment of a Day Center. The group organizes as a corporation with constitution, by-laws, officers and committees. The committees, appropriately designated:

1. Determine need in the area (the number of older people, neighborhood of greatest concentration, location and affiliations if possible of the older residents who are the older people, etc.)

2. Acquire suitable quarters

3. Secure funds

4. Plan publicity

5. Prepare plans for program, staff, equipment, etc.

Detailed references to Board committee work will be found under the specific headings which follow. A well-organized, interested Board of Directors can be most effective in the successful operation of a Day Center. A Board of approximately 30 members has been found to be desirable.

II. Financing

It has been indicated that the New York City program is supported by public and private sources. The staff is provided by the Department of Welfare; operating costs are carried by the Boards of Directors who are responsible for raising funds in the community. Foundations have been helpful in giving financial support for either general use or for a specific activity or service. For example, generous

grants from the New York Foundation made possible the first camp vacation program for older people. Donations in kind and in services provide a part of program materials, and the members themselves often contribute directly or through program activities (sale of articles made in workshop and sale of tickets for dramatic and musical presentations by the membership).

III. Location and Building

Every effort is made to establish the Day Center in an accessible part of the community where the need has been demonstrated, so that the members are able to make the fullest use of its facilities. The proximity of the service helps potential members overcome their resistance and fear of new experience and encourages continuity of attendance. A building with adjacent outdoor space or proximity to a public park is desirable. The premises occupied by the Center may be sought from the following sources:

1. Housing Projects
2. Schools and Libraries
3. Unused Buildings
4. Unused Business Premises
5. Settlement Houses
6. Community Centers
7. Churches
8. Homes for Aged
9. Private Residences

Ideally, the Center should occupy its own facility, specifications designed for its purpose with an understanding of the needs of the membership.* Older people should not be put in a position of competition with younger people, nor should they be made to feel as intruders in premises planned and used for other groups. It is preferable that they are not involved in the quicker, turbulent pace of young people. Already displaced in the family and community, they need a place of their own, as a symbol, an affirmation of their integrity and independence. In their own quarters, available on a full-day basis, they are free to come and go at will; they develop a sense of belonging; in their pride of group-possession, they become active participating members; among people their own age they have a greater ease of expression.

The space should include several rooms, although one very large room may be used with a dividing arrangement of furniture and equipment. Minimal requirements for an adequate program are:

1. Lounge area
2. Activity rooms
3. Kitchen
4. Office
5. Toilets
6. Storage space

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*Such plans have already been prepared by Architect Stanley Rosenberg of New York City.

Kitchen facilities may be simple, for tea and coffee service, or extensive for the preparation of a noontime meal. The lounge may serve as auditorium, dining area, game room and party room. The program will determine the kind of activity rooms which are required but should definitely include a workshop and a quiet room for library, meeting room and classroom. The convenient location of toilet facilities is a major consideration for older persons. Office space should provide a measure of privacy, both for office work and for interviews and counseling. Storage space is needed for program materials, for food supplies and for the vast miscellany of donations from an interested community which may be useful at any time either for the Center itself or for individual members.

Supplies, furniture and equipment are readily obtained as donations from the community, but comfort, attractiveness and efficiency should not be wholly sacrificed for economy. In the shop, good power machines and power tools reduce the expenditure of energy and give more finished results, thereby encouraging members to use the facilities.

IV. Staff

Work with older people is a new frontier in social work. There is an initial need for staff in this field. Since the public agency is so extensively concerned with the problems of older people in public assistance programs and, since it has a large staff, assignment of personnel may be its major contribution to the Day Center Program.

The services of at least one professional group worker who can supervise staff members and volunteers may well mean the difference between a social club and a Day Center program. Private agencies housing a Day Center may provide helpful supervision when a trained worker is not available for full-time service in the program of older persons.

Adequate staff coverage would require one worker for every fifty members, although the potentiality for an enriched program is increased by a larger staff. Nevertheless, centers have been successfully maintained with fewer workers.

A corps of volunteers recruited from the community provides a necessary addition to center personnel. Both group workers and volunteers with special skills in arts,crafts, dramatics, etc., are invaluable. The help these workers contribute in the kitchen, office, at parties and outings is equally valuable. All must share one quality in common — an acceptance of older persons which can be communicated to them.

V. Program - Activities and Services

It is our belief that activity as a primary human need expressed physically, mentally and emotionally, is basic to the older as well as the younger person and is fundamental in preserving his personality. The continued use of abilities and experience through the Center group activity program provides the essential feelings of adequacy, accomplishment and usefulness.

The choice of which activities will be part of the Day Center program is determined by the interests and capacities of the members. Older people are capable of deriving a sense of achievement from a diversified activity program which affords not only the opportunity to continue former interests and skills but also provides the satisfaction of new experience.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

A. Larger Group Activities (for participation by total membership)

1. Parties - for birthdays, holidays, other special occasions

2. Outings - picnics, boatrides, bus excursions

3. Lectures, films, guest entertainers

4. Concerts and entertainment programs presented by membership through music and dramatics groups

5. Dancing

6. Calisthenics (limited)

7. Games - billiards, shuffleboard, checkers, chess, cards, dominoes, horseshoe pitching, bocci.

B. Smaller Group Activities (special interest groups)

1. Classes and discussion groups
   a. Languages, including English
   b. Nutrition
   c. Health
   d. Current events
   e. General discussion groups (any topics of special interest)

2. Music
   a. Music appreciation
   b. Choral group
   c. Rhythm band
   d. Instruction on musical instruments
   e. Orchestra and small ensemble

3. Arts and Crafts
   a. Painting
   b. Ceramics and sculpture
   c. Needlework - sewing, knitting, crocheting, rug-making, etc.
   d. Woodwork - carpentry, wood-carving, wood-turning
   e. Basketry
   f. Weaving - floor, table and hand looms
   g. Metal work - art metal, wrought iron
   h. Jewelry

4. Dramatics

5. Poetry and Creative Writing (publication of Center periodical, library service)

C. Membership Management

We recognize that the older person has experiences, skills and capacities and can do most things himself. This ability extends to the management of the Center, through a self-governing organization with elected officers, constitution and committees. Committees are most important to activate as many members as possible. Even the smallest job within the Center can have an appropriate official title, and most of these should be elective positions. Staff members should do only what the members cannot do. Their real function is to advise, enable and channel the interest and strengths of the members; to act as catalytic agent.

Center members have accepted responsibility in the work of committees such as:

1. Kitchen Committee - planning and preparation of luncheon served at nominal fee

2. Hospitality Committee - reception of guests and new members

3. Waiters' Committee - serving refreshments at parties

4. Visiting Committee - visiting homebound and hospitalized members and shut-in older people referred by agencies and community

5. Entertainment Committee - planning party programs and special events

6. House Committee

7. Civil Defense Committee

8. Executive Committee - consists of representatives of each special interest group and elected officers, including:

   President
   Vice Presidents
   Treasurer
   Recording Secretary
   Corresponding Secretary
   Sergeant-at-Arms
   Fire Marshal
   Registrar

"For the officers, as well as the membership, the institution of self-government has proved one of the...effective means of stimulating these older people to make use of their capacities. It has developed leadership, initiative, responsibility. It has served to focus attention and increase identification with the affairs of (the Center) in even the least participating members." (1)

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(1) Kubie, Susan H. and Landau, Gertrude, "Group Work with the Aged". International Universities Press, Inc. New York, N.Y., 1953.

D. Services to the Community

Through the Center, the older person has opportunities for community work whereby his own feelings of usefulness and accomplishment are reinforced. They have contributed to community welfare in hospitals, old age homes, nursing homes, and children's institutions. They prepare bandages and dressings, feed hospital patients, escort the blind, provide companionship and perform various services for shut-ins. The music and choral groups entertain outside the Center, and shop groups make and repair toys for children and gifts for disabled veterans. Simultaneously with their deeper involvement in Center activities, they are returning to the community with a renewed assurance of their value.

E. Counseling Service

The Center has been especially effective in providing a counseling service for its members. In a friendly, permissive and familiar atmosphere the member who freely chooses his daily Center activities also moves more easily to the counselor when faced with an unresolved personal problem. Counseling is an integral part of the total Center program.

The difficulties faced by the members for which they need the Center's counseling service involve finances and employment, health, housing, family relationships, personal adjustments, etc. The counseling itself may be simple statement of facts, as in matters relating to social security or public assistance, or it may concern some personal problem which will require extended planning and counseling.

VI. Services from the Community

The Day Center utilizes other community services in the development of a rich and satisfying program. Public libraries assist in setting up center libraries; they have exhibited to the public the handicrafts and paintings of center members; they have invited center participation in their own adult education programs; The Board of Education provides qualified teachers for English and Citizenship classes. Health educators of the Department of Health have arranged lecture series with physicians discussing the various aspects of medicine and hygiene which particularly pertain to older people. Nutritionists of city departments offer group counseling on nutritional needs and food preparation. The center membership is frequently invited to be guests at public and private places of interest and entertainment; for the first time, many of the older people are using the community facilities which they helped to build.

VII. Membership

Participants in the program come from various sources: by direct invitation, by announcements, by posters, and by advance notices published in the local newspapers. Cooperating agencies such as hospitals, schools, libraries, churches, the Social Security Board and the public welfare agency itself can make the new service known to the older people they serve. Local club groups and fraternal organizations are invited to refer their own members or parents and grandparents of their members to the Day Center. In communities where it is possible to canvass from door-to-door, as in a housing project, volunteers can extend personal invitations.

At the formal opening to which potential members and representatives of community organizations have been invited, volunteers can bridge the feelings of loneliness by the creation of an atmosphere of friendliness and warmth, introducing people to each other and showing them through the facilities which will be theirs to use and enjoy. After brief announcements to explain the purpose of the Center, the days and hours it will be open, and the activities which it offers, the serving of refreshments will set a party tone to the gathering. A musical program which can start community singing and dancing is a helpful device.

A guest register will provide a mailing list for later invitations to the more reticent or fearful older person, and there should be arrangements for the registration of those who wish to join the Center at once.

The opening day usually brings the smallest part of the total membership, for the largest single source of new participants is by word of mouth - by invitation from an active member to a neighbor, a friend, or to the stranger who sits beside him in a bus.

CONCLUSION

The value to the community of the Day Center for Older People is implicit in the degree to which the Day Center Program promotes the preservation of personality and mental health. Since the major emphasis is prevention, the group activities are geared to arrest and to prevent the deterioration that comes from the older person's feelings of insecurity and rejection. He is given opportunity for activities which make possible a sense of adequacy and accomplishment. In a community that provides acceptance, companionship and warmth there is fulfillment.

In evaluating the Day Center Program, many positive changes are observed in the individual member. He moves from his isolation into a community. He has a place to go each day--a reason to dress and prepare himself for association with other people. He has a place to go--a reason for going. He has something to do--something which interests him and which he does at his own pace. No longer isolated, he is physically active and mentally stimulated. He has the opportunity for the continuation or renewal of meaningful social relationships. He learns to approach reality situations, accepting and adjusting to his aging in a setting with his contemporaries which promotes change and growth.

Isolation can extend even to the older person living within a family group. Too often, the parent or grandparent demands and competes for an excess of attention and affection. Through the Center, he becomes an active part of the fabric of the community, using his daytime hours effectively and with satisfaction. He has a new source of emotional gratification and spares himself rejection by the family which resents the demands of emotional dependence. As he becomes less demanding, his family more readily gives him affection and relationship.

As the senior citizen becomes a healthier personality through his integration in the life of the Center, he contributes to the well-being of the total community. With purpose, with direction, with activity in his life, there is no longer the pattern of inertia that produces physical and emotional deterioration. There is a lessened need for institutional care. The rate of admission of Center members to institutions is considerably lower than the rate for the same age group in the general community. This is true not only for mental hospitals, but also for general hospitals, homes for the aged, and nursing homes. The Center member becomes a community member and is less anxious to withdraw to a completely protected dependent environment. Community funds are better spent for a preventive program than for the costly construction and maintenance of additional homes and hospitals.

A study of clinic attendance by a group of the members for a period before and after joining a Center disclosed the fact that from the time of membership there was a 50-70% reduction in the total number of clinic visits. It was also found that the extent to which these clinic visits were reduced for any particular individual closel correspond to the extent to which he has become involved in the activities of the Center. In fact, it is sometimes necessary to prod the members to attend clinics if they become over-absorbed in Center life.

The clinic habitue who sought companionship in the waiting room at the hospita now found it at the Center. The attention he demanded from clinic workers and medica staff has gained in a greater degree from his accomplishments at the Center. There was no longer the total preoccupation with ills, real and imagined. With a membershi which was such a large percentage of cardiac and circulatory disorders and special dietary requirements, the Day Center provides health and nutrition education and suggests habits of living that will promote the physical well-being of the members. Those members who do have real disabilities can still use remaining strengths constructively in a Day Center setting.

In a democratic society, public agencies are concerned with the total well-being of all individuals, and they have recognized that physical maintenance alone is insufficient. This broad concept of public welfare has been extended to all, with the single exception of older persons. An ever-increasing segment of the population, they remain a deprived group. The problem has grown to the extent that it is part of every community, so large in scope that public agency participation is necessary. The acceptance of this responsibility holds promise for broad social and economic gains.

November, 1954

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COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY

By HARRY A. LEVINE

Old age is in fact a quality of mind and body whose onset varies from individual to individual rather than a mere quantity expressed by a term of duration applicable to all.
-NUFFIELD REPORT

The purpose of society is the elevation of human life. Step by step, society has taken to itself the responsibility for public health, public education, public welfare, the care of the defective, the aged, the dependent, and the unemployed; and in the area of recreation, the provision of free parks, playgrounds, libraries, and museums. More and more, with the higher development of our civilization, we are including education in the helpful use of leisure time and the provision of means for such use.

Recreation and activity programs for the older person are peculiarly a function of democratic society. In his lifetime, the older person has made his contribution - given us his energy, his skill, and his children. We owe him the possibility of living his later years without frustration and rejection. We owe him the opportunity to prolong his usefulness - to contribute his energy and his wisdom to the life around him.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

While society has largely accepted responsibility for the physical welfare of the older person, little consideration has been given to activity that will give him a feeling of usefulness and belonging, of adequacy and accomplishment, of acceptance and understanding - the things that tend to preserve the personality.

The institutions and resources for the older person that are presently available are limited. They have in no way kept pace with the increase in the number of older people, and with their strength and vitality. For the most part, they have paid little heed to the emerging concepts in the field of gerontology. These institutions were organized for a shorter life span and the different needs of an earlier era; they have changed little, despite the fact that the tired and worn old man or woman has been replaced by an aging person of considerably greater potential, with a whole set of new values, needs, and problems.

In the last decade the very numbers of older unemployed people drew attention and forced recognition of their presence. The recent interest in recreation and activity programs is a result of that recognition.

In many cities, councils of social agencies have special committees to work with the problems of the aging. They have stimulated the organization of a number of clubs and club programs. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Milwaukee, and San Francisco have clubs sponsored by social agencies; some are co-sponsored with national organizations, like the National Council of Jewish Women; some in co-operation with settlement houses and community centers.

Settlement houses and community centers are very much interested, and are developing club programs. A few are developing day center programs.

Churches, synagogues, and other religious organizations have an important contribution to make and are becoming aware and interested, but the facilities are not often conducive to free and easy associations. Church rules about smoking and playing cards are restrictive; also, janitorial service and heat seem to be a primary factor for many churches.

Some homes for the aged have recognized the value of creative and recreational programs in maintaining the strengths of the older resident. They have arts and crafts, choral groups, entertainment and occupational therapy programs. They are only now becoming aware of the possibilities of extending services to, and of their responsibility for, the nonresident as well as the resident older person.

Libraries and museums are co-operating; Cleveland has its Live Long and Like It Club. Libraries plan book clubs and reading clubs, lectures and discussions, with hobbies and health as the major interest.

A few universities in this country, such as the Institute for Human Adjustment at the University of Michigan, sponsor courses and institutes on aging. Some school boards, like the Board of Education in New York City, sponsor courses and adult centers. They have opened some of the public schools in the evening for recreation and activity programs. Some park departments and home economic departments sponsor hobbies, crafts, gardening, lectures, and educational activities.

The Golden Age Clubs

There are some golden age clubs sponsored by business and professional groups; a few have been started independently by older people and are completely autonomous, like the grandmothers' clubs. Most are open to all, regardless of race, color, or creed; others have been formed with particular cultural and professional interests in mind. There may be as many as three hundred clubs in the United States. All clubs provide social contacts; many include lectures, discussion groups, motion pictures, and television.

Noncommercial recreation for the older person is best exemplified by these golden age clubs, meeting once a week or once a month for a few hours in an afternoon or evening. They are a blessing for those who have other activities during the day; they can and often do supplement work or household chores. In some cases they are a substitute for membership in societies and organizations which the old people can no longer afford. They provide companionship and have cultural value. They are a valuable addition to recreational resources.

The Day Center

A recent development and a new resource - one which recognizes the broader needs of the older person - is the day center. The Department of Welfare in New York City developed the first day center in this country some eight years ago. There are now twelve such programs, open from nine to five o'clock, five days a week, in New York City and a number in other cities in this country. The idea of the centers has spread to England, Canada, France, and Australia.

The centers have adopted the knowledge, the techniques, and the programs developed by the recreation field. They have found that the values and benefits accruing to younger people in such organized programs are applicable to older persons They recognize that recreation is a basic human need,and the facilities are planned accordingly.

Facilities in the centers include lounges for talk and reading, large rooms for mass activities, playrooms or play areas for cards, checkers, and chess, workshops, meeting rooms, classrooms, and libraries. A number have darkrooms for photography; one has a poolroom. Some have yards for outdoor games. A kitchen is part of every center, for lunch and refreshments and to make parties possible.

The members of the centers sing, dance, and play cards and games. They make friends. They visit each other. Some even find romance; there have been eleven marriages in one center to date. They visit museums and places of interest regularly. They celebrate each other's birthdays once a month. They plan boat rides and picnics, and celebrate holidays. They have motion pictures, bazaars, and exhibitions of their work. They paint, write, and participate in editing magazines. They write their own plays and act in them. They make clothes, hats, jewelry, and costumes for plays. They have classes in woodwork, copper, leather, ceramics, English, sculpture, poetry, music and music appreciation, elocution, and acting. They maintain old skills or develop new skills and interests. They have discussion groups and regular information programs on health and geriatrics. The center becomes a major source of information. They have orchestras and choral groups. They do all the arts and crafts. The retired or unemployed older person may well bring a renaissance of folk art and craft to America.

There seems to be no limit to the interest and activity that mey be developed. Interest can be aroused that will hold groups of different cultural levels. There are unlimited areas for activity, both intellectual and physical, for continued personal development.

Staff members include caseworkers, group workers, registered occupational therapists, and specialists in activities such as music, dramatics, carpentry, and arts and crafts. Counseling and casework are important areas of activity for the staff. A housing registry is maintained in some centers. Every center has developed a visiting committee of members who not only visit their own sick members but are extending this service to agencies in the community to visit shut-in older people.

Meeting the diversity of desires and needs of their members, these centers are planned as a constructive substitute for the loss of the workday. Members come and go freely. Most come all day, every day; some come two or three times a week. The centers are self-governing, with members carrying a considerable part of the responsibility for program planning and management. The centers are sponsored by public welfare agencies, voluntary agencies, interested citizens, or a combination of any of these.

Open Opportunities

Industry and unions have an unusual opportunity to contribute to the well-being of the older person and to themselves by establishing day centers for their retired workers. Along with furnishings for the usual activities, these centers should be provided with shop and laboratory equipment, tools and materials. This would stimulate and open up vast opportunities for the retired worker, permitting him to explore and develop some of his ideas that he could not bring to fruition in a busy work life - to invent new tools and make changes in those with which he has worked. He can maintain some of the elements of his job; it can yield a reward that is rich in satisfaction and possibilities for him. His skill, knowledge, and time are tremendous untapped resources that have untold possibilities. The knowledge and the time used in these work-related activities should net innovations and improvements which may make a lasting contribution to our economy.

There is a beginning movement, today, to have homes for the aged open their doors to the nonresident. Old age homes - with physical plants, facilities, and funds for the care of the aged - have a stake in the preventive as well as the custodial care of the older person. Some homes have accepted responsibility for the nonresident, through a home care program. The program is necessarily limited by the number of older people that can be served and the kind of services possible. However, a day center program, as part of the homes for the aged, can give service to additional hundreds in the homes. Multiform activity programs and related services, developed in the day centers, can enrich the lives of the resident and the home-care older person, as well as the nonresident in the community. The resident can continue contact with the community through a contemporary healthier, stronger, more dynamic, day center member. He can be stimulated to join the integrated and less dependent day center members in many activities. Mental health seems contagious and communicable. The day center can bring that to the home. It can participate in the life of the home. The visiting committee program can be extended to include services to the bedridden, visiting, reading to them, writing letters for them, and so forth.

THE DEEPER NEEDS

Golden age clubs and other community programs are a beginning movement of recognition and acceptance of the older person. They enrich the resources in the community for his recreation. His contemporaries in these clubs add to his enjoyment and friendships.

Actually, however, the aging person does not need to seek out contemporaries to find pleasure and entertainment in his leisure time. Loss of employment may separate him from the industrial part of community life, but it need not separate him from the recreational fabric of the community. Neither loss of work nor diminishing physical capacity need change his leisure-time activity much. By and large, he can continue with familiar activity and be part of the community that he knows. Much, if not all, of his leisure time is associated with the evening. He can continue to enjoy movies and go to concerts, lectures, and classes. He can participate in church activity and community center and settlement programs. He can listen to the radio, watch television, read, and visit relatives and friends.

Recreation, no matter how important and no matter how broadly used, is only one aspect of the activity needs of the older person. Occasional and short contacts, inherent in recreation, do not satisfy the deeper need for creative and purposeful activity and do not meet the basic biological and psychological needs of unemployed, unoccupied older persons.

Activity

Activity as a primary human need, expressed physically, mentally, and emotionally, is basic to the older as well as the younger person. It is fundamental in preserving the personality. Basically, the older person needs to fill in his unused day with activity that will continue to use his abilities and his experiences - activity that will give him a feeling of adequacy, accomplishment, and usefulness.

There is belief that continued employment is the answer; it may be for some. Industry may learn to utilize more older people longer, but the greater number of older people will be unemployed. They must experience and resign themselves to unemployment at some time in their life. Nor does employment take into consideration the women who lose responsibility for the family or household. Together they form the main body, the largest number, of older people. It is this large reservoir of older people that should be the major concern of the community.

Activity-charged preventive programs for this large group will reduce the pressure and the need for custodial and remedial institutions. Dr. MacCurdy, of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, sees the investment of taxpayers' money in prevention rather than in building more and bigger institutions for the aged.[1] The steady increase in psychiatric casualties may be an indication of what is in store for us if a positive program of prevention is not developed.

"Retirement to"

Then, there is the other concept that man need not work until he dies; that after contributing forty or fifty years to our industrial well-being, he should have the opportunity to enjoy the contribution he had made - to enjoy our culture, our civilization.

Most people have areas of competency which a busy work life did not permit to develop. With longer life expectency, with a stronger, less worn body, with a zest for life, with an interest in living and doing and a longer period in which to do nothing, deterioration will follow unless we develop preventive programs.

Most older people have experienced a great deal of frustration in their work life. Retirement could bring some satisfaction and happiness in later life if they could retire to rather than from something. Today, they have no choice.

Dr. E. G. Fried found that motivations for the frequently obsessive desire for work were the need to maintain self-esteem, the wish to escape from self-preoccupation and depression, and the striving to combat inner restlessness.[2] Folsom and Morgan found only a moderate correlation between work and happiness.[3] Conkey found, through interviewing, that the older person considered strong and varied interests and activity most important; economic security and independence were second.[4]

[1] Frederick MacCurdy, "The Aged in Our Mental Institutions," in Birthdays Don't Count, report of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, Legislative Document No. 61, 1948, pp. 243-46

[2] E.G. Fried, "Attitudes of the Older Population Groups Towards Activity and Inactivity," Journal of Gerontology, Vol. 4. No. 2 (April 1949), pp. 141-51.

[3] J.K. Folsom and C.M. Morgan: "Social Adjustment of 381 Recipients of Old Age Allowances," American Sociological Review, Vol. 2, No. 2 (April 1937), pp. 223-29.

[4] F. Conkey, "Adaption of Fifty Men and Women to Old Age," Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 25, No. 5 (May 1933), pp. 387-89.

ACTIVITY AND MOTIVATION

In studies made by J. Landis of 450 persons 65 to 98 years of age, he found that all those who were active and had enough to do, including those even with hobbies, were better adjusted than others.[5] Folsom and Morgan found that hobbies and interesting activities are related to happiness. One-third of the persons studied found time hanging heavy on their hands; the busiest were happiest. Morgan also discusses the opinion of 55 older persons listed in Who's Who in America. They, too, emphasize the importance of having plenty to do in order to be happy.

Resources for activity are very limited. Community day centers for older people need to be developed to promote: (1) the social and emotional adjustment of the older person by making it possible for him to find companionship and create an environment that is favorable to his expansion; (2) the rehabilitation of personal efficiency by making it possible for the older person to make the maximum use of the capacities least impaired; and (3) community usefulness by creating a feeling of adequacy and accomplishment through an activity program.

A day center program utilizing the added time, the remaining strength, and the areas of competency of the older person during the hours usually spent at work can provide satisfactions associated with work, such as social usefulness, opportunities for self-expression, recognition, belonging, companionship, an established routine, something to look forward to. The center offers him choices in a climate that is conducive to experience and growth. Choices are fundamental. What the older person does from choice has meaning for him. At the center, activity is not just arts and crafts but motivation to do, movement, participation, and excitement. Time hangs heavy on his personality, particularly between nine and five o'clock, when everyone is busy and he feels separated from the main stream of life. Time can be a corroding factor with little to do, but in a center program on a planned basis, it becomes an added form of energy, replacing diminishing energy and vitality.

Decline does exist for the average, but individuals differ sufficiently to develop opportunities for creative activity for many members, particularly when decline in capacity may really be decline in motivation. Fatigue may easily be a defense mechanism - the result of being bored, useless, or not necessary to anyone. Even orientation or difficulty in accepting people may be due to lack of channels for emotional expression; for when put at ease and encouraged, such persons show unusual improvement and change.

THE GROUP FACTOR

The center recognizes the importance of group interaction in the life of an individual, and its tendency to be pattern-setting. The center uses the group to support and strengthen the individual; to help develop his talents and experiences or redirect them to find new uses, new goals, new roles of social usefulness. While physical fitness, psychological needs, and acquired habits and attitudes affect the choice of activity, the group can and does modify the motives, habits, and attitudes in continued effective participation.

5 J.T.Landis, "Social-Psychological Factors of Aging," Social Forces, Vol 20, No. 4 (May 1942), pp. 468-70.

Physical limitations may not change fundamentally, but changes in adjustment to such limitations are observed in group activity. The center helps the older person to live with his limitations, but, even more, it concentrates on his strengths as it utilizes them in activity programs. It affects his tempo and accomplishment. As he becomes more involved in a group program, his understanding of himself undergoes change. There is less and less effort to rationalize inadequacy and failure on a health level. Instead, there is discovery of skills and talents that he can appreciate and others will accept, and there is recognition of the idea that these skills and talents can grow, increasing his feeling of adequacy and accomplishment. Integrating the older person in group activity enables him to recognize that others around him have equal limitations and are utilizing the strengths they have to achieve and create.

As the individual becomes more integrated in the group, there is noticeable day-to-day expansion which, in itself, is energy created through the group. In a group setting he is helped to develop a definite interest in purposeful activity, which he is stimulated to follow systematically. Energy may be increased by using it. The more the group accept responsibility, the more they participate. The more they participate, the more easily they learn. The more they learn, the more they retain what they learn.

Acceptance, recognition, attention, relationships, make for a steady recovery from fear, loneliness, and frustration. There are members whose chief preoccupation was with their health and visits to clinics, who are now more discriminating in their visits to clinics. In one center there was a drop of 70 per cent in clinic attendance after six months of membership. In a recent study of the visual acuity of sixty members of the Hodson Center by psychologists and ophthalmologists of the United States Public Health Service, it was found impossible for a number of the members to see; yet they have not been limited in their activities. The same was found in a survey of some thirty members who had cardiac conditions. In a number of instances, their physicians insisted that the patients were too sick to be out of bed; yet they attended the center regularly. The obvious conclusion is that the adjustment to decline in capacity or a physical handicap depends on more than strictly organic factors.

CONCLUSION

In a democracy it should be possible for the later years to be less of a struggle and to be filled with some satisfactions in accomplishment and creativity. Given the opportunity, the older members of our society can contribute to our cultural well-being. The Grandma Moses' are not unique; they can be the rule, rather than the exception.

The constructive use of man's later years is possible if we can give him a sense of achievement, lessen failures in his efforts, and develop possibilities compensating for impaired capacity. To do that, we need to evolve an activity program in a day center that will include medical, psychological, and psychiatric facilities, as well as group work, casework, and personal counseling. Such a center can constructively affect the characteristics of the older person. The enormous amount of unused time holds untold possibilities of cultural enrichment for the individual and society. Society must provide the opportunities for the constructive use of time and energy. It must enable all to fulfill the promise of growth and achievement offered in the prolonged life of man.

Harry A. Levine, New York City, is director of the Special Services for the Aged in the New York City Department of Welfare, He is founder of the Hodson Center for older people, and has been in the forefront of the development of the center program for older people in this country. He has given institutes on aging at the New York State Conference of Social Work and the University of California, Berkeley, and is active in numerous organizations dealing with the problems of the aging.

WELCOME TO SIROVICH DAY CENTER

203 SECOND AVENUE, near 13th Street, New York

Come in and browse around. We will be glad to have you join the Center. Please see Miss King.

Our program includes the following activities. We invite you to join any or all of them.

ORCHESTRA GLEE CLUB UKULELE CLASS PIANO LESSONS

HARMONICA VIOLIN LESSONS GUITAR and MANDOLIN

DANCING SEWING MILLINERY COSTUME DESIGN CERAMICS

SCULPTURE PAINTING FINGER PAINTING WOODWORK CLASS

LEATHER CLASS JIGSAW WORK PUPPETS ELOCUTION

POETRY DRAMATICS ELEMENTARY and ADVANCED ENGLISH

FRENCH and ITALIAN JOURNALISM LETTER WRITING

DISCUSSION GROUPS CHESS CHECKERS PING PONG

MOVING PICTURES BRIDGE LESSONS CIVIL DEFENSE

EXERCISE CLASSES MUSIC APPRECIATION ARITHMETIC

CURRENT EVENTS COUNSELING NUTRITION EDUCATION

HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM GROUP THERAPY CLASS

SKETCHING PRINTING COZY CORNER ACTIVITIES

PHOTOGRAPHY CLASS CHEMICAL ASPECTS OF COSMETICS LEADERSHIP COURSE

COMMITTEES YOU MAY JOIN:

ARTS and CRAFTS TRAVEL HOSPITALITY and RECEPTION

REFRESHMENT EXHIBITION VISITING PROGRAM JOURNAL

If there is anything you would like to do that is not listed in the above program, please let us know and we will see if it can be added.

ANY PERSON SIXTY YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, regardless of race, color, creed or income, IS WELCOME.

COME IN - PLAY, CHAT or READ

Miss Frances King, Director Telephone: SPring 7-1050

SIROVICH DAY CENTER
203 Second Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.

Miss Frances King, Director
Telephone: SPring 7-1050

AIMS AND PURPOSES

The Sirovich Day Center was opened December 19, 1949. The Center is open to all people regardless of race, color, creed or income. The ages of the persons attending the Center range from 60 to 96 with 75 the average. We have more than 800 members with an average daily attendance of over 200.

One of the primary aims of the Center is to develop among its members a spirit of fellowship wherein they may find, through activity programs, the cultural, educational and recreational interests so many people fail to develop throughout their lives. The member is given an opportunity to use and express skills and talents of which he may have been unaware. Through the interest, acceptance and recognition afforded him, he gains a feeling of adequacy, security and continued usefulness in the community. Our Center is self-governing. We have a democratic election once a year which was developed by the members.

The program in the Center is organized on a group work basis through Committees wherever possible, in order to encourage maximum participation. Some of the Committees are: The Ways and Means Committee responsible for drawing up the Constitution; the Clothing Committee which assumes the responsibility of checking hats and coats; the Hospitality Committee responsible for attendance taking, greeting new members and referring them to the Welcome Committee; the Visiting Committee to visit absent members. There is a Refreshment Committee, Sewing Committee, Arts and Crafts Committee, etc.

In addition to the above, we have a Travel Club which visits parks, museums and other points of interest. We also receive free theater tickets on a regular monthly basis and give these out as birthday gifts. We do not go outside of the Center for entertainment programs but use the talents which we find at the Center. We also have an extensive counselling service. The Center is sponsored by the Department of Welfare and the Wm. I. Sirovich Memorial Association, Inc.

We have, in the short time we have been open, affected the emotional and physical health of our members. On a constructive basis, we are a substitute for the loss of a work day and consider our project a Mental Health Program.

Harry A. Levine states in an article in The Annals of the American Academy Magazine, January 1952, that the Day Center helps to promote "the social and emotional adjustment of the older person by making it possible for him to find companionship and operate an environment that is favorable to his expansion; the rehabilitation of personal efficiency by making it possible for the older person to make the maximum use of the capacities least impaired; and community usefulness by creating a feeling of adequacy and accomplishment through an activity program."

What the leading newspapers say about Sirovich Day Center.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1953

Retirement Enriched at Day Center

By Betty Wade

Being retired for many means plenty of leisure in which to do things long put off. For others it means the loneliness of having nothing in particular to do and no one to do it with.

Making retirement the rich, busy time of life is the science of geriatrics. In human terms, it is the finding of new or forgotten talents and the discovery that others care how a person looks and feels.

The Sirovich Day Center, 203 Second Ave., works out the problems of the senior citizens scientifically and humanly. Under the Department of Welfare and with the support of the William I. Sirovich Memorial Association and the Rose Sirovich Relief Society, the center welcomes every one over sixty, whether he wants to learn to dance or paint or just sit and look.

Miss Frances King, the director, helps to run things in a whirlwind way. On her desk recently were half a dozen lipsticks, stacked among the papers and folders. As she talked and ran a dozen activities, she doled them out to the women in the building who had been discovered without their lipstick on.

"Caring about appearance and clothes makes a big difference. And if some one else notices," Miss King smiled, "it's that much better."

Miss King explained that actual age can mean little if a person has found activities he enjoys.

A millinery course, music lessons, painting, sculpture, chess, languages—all are provided to any one who is interested. Only two things are taboo on the cheerfully painted premises. To enforce this rare negative rule, a sign hangs in the dining room: "We do not discuss religion or politics at the Sirovich Day Center."

Exercises Miss King considers an important part of the program. Daily, on the upstairs terrace, Miss King leads a group in exercises designed to promote good posture and breathing and unstiffening of the muscles.

A photography program is starting this week, taught by a man who just walked in and suggested the idea, offering some of his equipment. Miss King answered with an offer of an upstairs room for a darkroom.

The center, which is three and a half years old, is self-governed by the 700 members. To be a member, a person over 60 only has to visit for a while, decide he likes it, and request membership.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1953

PROGRAM FOR AGED CALLED HEALTH AID

City's Day Center Services Seeks to Keep Elderly From Fast Deterioration

By MURRAY ILLSON

Thirty men and women from 60 to 85 years old were doing their daily calisthenics last week on the open air terrace of the William I. Sirovich Day Center at 203 Second Avenue, and they seemed to be having a good time. At least they did not have to be there. They could have been home sitting in a stuffy room or wandering the streets instead.

Miss Frances King, director of the center, which is near Thirteenth Street and is named for the late United States Representative from the lower East Side area, was calling out the directions:

"Stand up straight and hold your tummy in. Breathe deeply—ahhh. If you smile your exercise will do you good and keep you young. Come on now, Mrs. O'Leary; hands on your shoulders, Mr. Schwartzberg, elbows way up. Give me that cigarette, you can't exercise while you're smoking * * *"

Supported by the City

According to Harry A. Levine, director of the Department of Welfare's special services for the aged, the Sirovich Center is one of thirteen supported by the city for the benefit of its "senior citizens." New York, he said, now has about 1,000,000 persons over 60 years old, and of these 660,000 are over 65, and most of them are unemployed.

Mr. Levine declared that 60 per cent of those admitted to mental hospitals are over 60 years old. In the main, he said, they are men and women who cannot find jobs, have lost their "routine" and have become problems to their families. At 65 there are still fourteen years of life expectancy, and by 1960 the aged population will have increased by 20 per cent.

A social worker and authority on the problems of the aged, Mr. Levine is credited with founding the day-center program through the establishment ten years ago of the William Hodson Community Center in the old Bronx Borough Hall building at Tremont and Third Avenues. This center now has nearly 1,000 members of differing racial and religious backgrounds who elect their own officers in a self-governing administration, take disciplinary action when necessary, run their own cafeteria and visit those who are ill.

'This Is No Boondogle'

"Our principal purpose," Mr. Levine said, "is to keep our older citizens from deteriorating mentally and physically by keeping them busy and having them feel useful. This is no boondoogle. Remember that is costs about $1,800 a year for every person in a mental institution. Our program costs the city about $15 a year for each person taking part. There have been virtually no admissions to mental hospitals from any of our thirteen centers."

At the Sirovich Center, which provides a wide range of activities including an orchestra, glee club, classes in English, French and Italian, costume design, painting, dramatics, dancing and woodworking, there usually is a 50 per cent drop in clinic attendance after six months of participation in the program, Mr. Levine declared.

Miss King, who had completed giving the calisthenics, said that the center's eighteen-piece orchestra had played in hospitals and institutions all over the city. Its oldest member, she said, was an 82-year-old flutist who fifty years ago performed with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Last week, members of the center put on a full-scale performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" at Stuyvesant High School. Tickets were sold in the neighborhood at 50 cents each and $500 was realized from the performance, Miss King declared. She added that next year the troupe expected to perform in the Provincetown Playhouse in Greenwich Village "and after that, maybe Broadway."

Silvian, Lee
Gen'l Corresp.

July 6, 1955

(dictated July 5)

Dear Lee Silvian:

I have your note of June 16th and I am sorry that there has been no opportunity for us to talk since I received it.

As you know, I am about to leave on vacation but perhaps we can talk matters over in the fall.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Miss Leonore Silvian
340 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

fs

June 16,1955

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Perhaps it's presumptious but I'm afraid you may be embarrassed if I let your turn-down ride as I did my TV idea which was presented to your office a year ago.My admiration for you and my own self-respect prompts me to write a difficult letter with the hope that the result will be clear air between us.I have enough faith in the program,which has been further defined in my mind,and enough desire to work on it, that I think it will get on the air.

Knowing that the proposal was sitting on your desk and because I felt that when I was working for See It Now I could not take advantage of you I feel I've been a nudnick or a rabbit about getting to you --to talk over ideas and to express to you how much I appreciated working on SIN and how much I admired your work. I never understood really until I worked for SIN how your fine hand operated nor how important perspective was.

I hope you know that I would never do anything, intentionally, to add to your load. No one deserve a vacation more than you. I'll alway be grateful for you and Fred Friendly.

Best, always

Lenore Silvian

Skiatron

Skiatron

ELECTRONICS & TELEVISION CORPORATION

30 EAST TENTH STREET · NEW YORK 3, N.Y. · TELEPHONE OREGON 3-3464

June 21, 1955

Noted by F.F.

Mr. Ed Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I do want to express our sincere appreciation for the opportunity to discuss toll-TV and our Subscriber-Vision system on your program.

We are grateful, too, for the help and cooperation of your associates, Messrs. Fred Friendly, Ed Scott, Gene DePorris and the rest of your very efficient staff, that made it an enjoyable experience to work with the Ed Murrow program, whose presentation of controversial subjects is always on the highest ethical plane and stated with fair play and balance.

May we also at this time express our thanks to your sponsor and the C.B.S. networks.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Levey

Arthur Levey
President

AL/ahk

cc: Fred Friendly
Ed Scott
Gene DePorris

Skouras, Spyros

Tribute Dinner TO SPYROS P. SKOURAS

In Recognition of Devoted Service to Humanitarian Causes

Benefit of
THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Chairman, Honorary Committee
RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR.

Chairman, Reservations Committee
PERCY C. MAGNUS

Committee Headquarters
SUITE 1533
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
COLUMBUS 5-7460

November 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I invite you to join an Honorary Committee we are forming to pay tribute to Spyros P. Skouras. As you know, he has spearheaded many national campaigns in order to help his fellow man. The tribute will take the form of a dinner on December 5th in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria.

In order to give the Dinner a tangible significance, Mr. Skouras accepted on condition that it would be for the benefit of a worthy cause. You will be happy to know that the proceeds will be given to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, with which Mr. Skouras has been closely identified since its inception.

Among those who have joined with us are Colby M. Chester, Robert L. Clarkson, General Willis D. Crittenberger, Howard S. Cullman, Ned E. Depinet, Robert W. Dowling, Frederick H. Ecker, James A. Farley, Horace C. Flanigan, Bernard Gimbel, Leonard Goldenson, Admiral William F. Halsey, Oscar Hammerstein, Conrad Hilton, Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Lytle Hull, Eric Johnston, William S. Paley, Philip D. Reed, Richard Rodgers, Juan Trippe, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Albert Warner, and John Hay Whitney.

I am privileged to accept the Chairmanship of this Committee which will sponsor the event, and as we wish to complete the formation of the Committee, may I look forward to your early acceptance.

Sincerely yours,

R C Patterson Jr.

Richard C. Patterson

RCP/jem

161

Skouras, Spyro

November 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This is merely a note to tell you that I would be happy to join your Honorary Committee to pay tribute to Spyros Skouras.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard C. Patterson, Jr.
Suite 1533
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

rh

RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR.

Yes

September 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I invite you to join an Honorary Committee we are forming to pay a well-deserved tribute to Spyros P. Skouras, who has rendered a lifetime of service to humanitarian causes. As you know, he has spearheaded many national campaigns in order to help his fellow man. The tribute will take the form of a dinner on December 5th in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria.

Among those who have joined with us are Colby M. Chester, Robert L. Clarkson, General Willis D. Crittenberger, Howard S. Cullman, Ned E. Depinet, Robert W. Dowling, David Dubinsky, Hon. Angier Biddle Duke, Frederick H. Ecker, Hon. James A. Farley, Horace C. Flanigan, Bernard F. Gimbel, Leonard H. Goldenson, Peter Grimm, Admiral William F. Halsey, Oscar Hammerstein II, Conrad N. Hilton, Hon. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Lytle Hull, Hon. Eric Johnston, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Walter Marshall, Edward J. Noble, William S. Paley, Philip D. Reed, Richard Rodgers, Roger W. Straus, Roy E. Tomlinson, Juan T. Trippe, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Albert Warner and John Hay Whitney.

I am privileged to accept the chairmanship of this Committee which will sponsor the event, and as we wish to complete the formation of the Committee, may I look forward to your early acceptance.

Sincerely yours,

R C Patterson Jr.

P.S. Please address your reply to me at Suite 1533, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-7460)

Smith, Arthur

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Art:

Very many thanks for your letter of June 27th.

We would like nothing better than to accept your cordial invitation to visit Sioux City, but unfortunately will not be able to do so since we are flying both ways.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur J. Smith,
Resident Manager
KVTV
614 Pierce Street
Sioux City, Iowa

fs

KVTV Channel 9

TELEPHONE 2-2711

614 PIERCE STREET
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

June 27th, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

When I learned of your vacation plans, I thought if you were driving to the Pacific northwest you might possibly be traveling through this section of the country, either going west or returning home. I would like very much to invite you to stop in Sioux City for what might be a welcome break in your long trip.

It occured to me that you might be planning your trip through this section, because of the completion of another of the great dams being constructed on the Missouri River -- this one at Gavins Point, 65 miles northwest of here. Beyond that, about 70 miles, is the Dam at Fort Randall. These Dams, and those above, will prevent a repetition of the great Missouri flood which I had the privilege of reporting for you in 1953, when you kindly invited me down to Omaha when you were there. Beyond the Dams, of course, you would hit the unique Bad Lands of South Dakota and the beautiful Black Hills section, and then go on into Yellowstone. Since Casey is to be with you, I assume this is a trip to include a little sugar-coated education along with the fishing that you are planning.

Although we would be delighted to "subject" you to a brief television interview, we would certainly understand your decision if it were in the negative. More important, we would like to have the opportunity of having you and your family enjoy some of the famous Sioux City steaks, of which there is no equal! And I'd be delighted to make any reservations that you might request and assist in any other way.

I'm hopeful that there will be an opportunity for you to be with us. Please advise me if I can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

COWLES BROADCASTING COMPANY

Arthur J. Smith
Resident Manager

AJS:dw
CC: Mr. Ed Murrow, Pawling, N. Y.
P. S. I took the liberty of sending two copies in an effort to catch you in your busy schedule.

A78

FYI Smith, Bob

FIRST LEAD BOB SMITH

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., SEPT. 7 (AP)-BOB SMITH, 36, THE "BUFFALO BOB" OF THE "HOWDY DOODY" CHILDREN'S TELEVISION SHOW ON THE NBC NETWORK, WAS REPORTED IN "GOOD CONDITION AND RESTING COMFORTABLY" TODAY FOLLOWING A HEART ATTACK.

SMITH, WHO WAS STRICKEN AT HIS HOME EARLY YESTERDAY, IS UNDER TREATMENT AT NEW ROCHELLE HOSPITAL.

SMITH IS XXX THIRD GRAF A56.

SC759AED

SEPTEMBER 13, 1954

MR. BOB SMITH
NEW ROCHELLE HOSPITAL
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

ADD MY NAME TO THE MILLIONS OF OTHER KIDS

AND ADULTS WHO ARE HOPING THAT ALL GOES

WELL.

ED MURROW

1-43-

Smith, Carleton

NATIONAL ARTS FOUNDATION

INCORPORATED

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

March 17 1955

Dear Ed Murrow:

I was sorry not to be able to keep the appointment you suggested last month.

I shall be in New York March 23rd and the ten days therafter, and would like to call at your convenience. Will you let me know at Vanderbilt 6-5027?

Yours cordially,

Carleton Smith

Carleton Smith
Chairman

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
New York

Smith, Carleton

NATIONAL ARTS FOUNDATION

INCORPORATED

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

January 14, 1955

My dear Ed Murrow:

In Kansas City last Tuesday President Harry Truman suggested that I ask your advice on two of our proposed projects.

Would you have ten minutes any day between January 20 and 31? My secretary is at Vanderbilt 6-5027.

Sincerely yours,

Carleton Smith

Carleton Smith

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
New York

4/27
3pm

yes

Thurs. 7/17 3pm } leaving for Mexico - back in March

Smith, Hugh M.

December 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of November 16th.

This is merely note to tell you that I am agreeable to your using my picture in connection with the football program sponsored by the Lions Club, and that I approve the suggested quote as given in the letter.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Hugh M. Smith,
General Manager
WCOV-TV
Montgomery, Alabama

fd

WCOV-TV

CHANNEL 20

CAPITOL BROADCASTING COMPANY

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Montgomery, Alabama

November 16, 1955

KC

O.K.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The annual Blue-Gray Football Game will be played here in Montgomery on December 31. As you know this game is one of the highlights of the year in the sports world and we are always delighted to be hosts here in the Cradle of the Confederacy.

This year's football program which is sponsored by the Lions Club will be designed with a television theme. They propose to use pictures of various top personalities in the radio and television field and would like to use a brief quote from the personality. We would appreciate your allowing us to use your picture in this program with the following quote:

> "Once again Montgomery, Alabama, the "Cradle of the Confederacy', plays host to the nation in presenting another football classic in the annual Blue-Gray game. I am sure that it will be another exciting sports event, and I feel sure that the thousands of spectators who witness this game in person will return to their homes assured that they have helped to forge closer the bonds that unite North and South into one great nation."

If you wish to change this quotation please feel free to do so. We already have a CBS publicity photo which we can use and would appreciate hearing from you by return mail or collect wire.

Kindest regards,

STATION WCOV-TV

Hugh M. Smith
General Manager

HMS:da

THE COVINGTON STATIONS

WCOV
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

WCOV-TV
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

WGWC
SELMA, ALABAMA

Smith, Kenneth

GOLF CLUBS
Hand made to fit You

Kenneth Smith

Box 41, KANSAS CITY 41, MO. . Phone HEdrick 3411

CUSTOM CLUB MAKER FOR 30 YEARS

February
Seventeenth
1954

Dear Ed:

We were very happy to read about your great honor in receiving the top TV award. The Kansas City Star is, naturally, prone to favor NBC news but they gave you a fine headline and a nice write-up on it. Also, we were very happy to read the first installment in McCalls. This is all very nice and Eva and I felt like we had had another nice visit with Mrs. Murrow and you.

We have been exceptionally busy over the winter. Have the taxes and the year's sales plans about finished so we are ready to take off on a short vacation the end of next week. We will get to Florida for a while and, then, a short cruise.

Some of our friends have enjoyed very much the belt watches which save you from bothering with a wrist watch when you are playing and thinking you might not have one of these, we are, today, sending one on. Hope you will enjoy it.

Rec'd

Eva joins with me in sending our very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Kenneth Smith
ks/ml

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Berlin broadcast was very adroitly managed.

SALES OFFICE . . 1801 BALTIMORE . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI . . PHONE HArrison 6567

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

February 16, 1955

This was mailed in time for you to receive yesterday, but got mixed up in SEE IT NOW's fan mail and Ed Scott just received it today.

Smith, Margaret Chase

Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 15, 1955

To the Board of Trustees and to you, Doctor Johnson, I want to express my deep appreciation for the honor that Temple University has given me in awarding me the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. It is the first time I have ever received this degree.

As in the nine previous times that I have been awarded an honorary degree, I have mixed reactions about being made a Doctor of Literature. I am proud and grateful for the honor -- but I am embarrassed as I stand before the fine young men and women of Temple who today receive degrees that they have earned.

I have never earned a degree in that it was never my good fortune to go to college. Economic and other circumstances did not permit college attendance for me. I salute those of you who in spite of unfavorable economic circumstances have worked and earned your way to the degree you receive today. If I had my life to live over I would have done everything within my power to work my way through college to an earned degree.

But fate has been more than kind to me and has more than compensated for the college education that was denied me. I have been very lucky -- much more lucky than most people.

If there is anything that approaches being a substitute for luck it is education - the more education wisely applied the less luck one needs for achieving success. You young men and women are therefore most fortunate that you are armed with a fine education as you go forth to make your way in the world.

And in spite of the ominous, warlike threats on the world from the Kremlin, you are more fortunate than your predecessors during the past five years in that you will be entering a business, professional, vocational and political atmosphere that is less clouded with fear, suspicion, doubt and irresponsible accusations.

I am happy for you and for our country and our people that at long last the shining truth about the false accusers, the half-truth artists, the professional fabricators, the prevaricators-for-pay, the political demagogues who question the Americanism of anyone who may disagree with them -- that the shining truth about these irresponsibles is beginning to break through the dark and ugly clouds of doubt they have so evilly blown up.

Today I have been given by your greatly esteemed institution the honored degree of Doctor of Literature. If I have any one literary achievement that is associated with my name, I suppose that it is my Declaration of Conscience which I made in the Senate on June 1, 1950, nearly five years ago. I would like to think that the Declaration of Conscience was the major reason for you making me a Doctor of Literature today.

Reactions to the Declaration of Conscience varied. One reaction about the literary quality of it that I prize the most was that of a fellow Republican critic who, though denouncing its substance, privately praised it as one of the literary classics of our American history. His extravagance in such praise of the literary quality of the Declaration of Conscience I would have gladly traded for approval of the substance.

In all of the gravity of the Declaration of Conscience, there was one touch of humor - actually ridicule - levelled against me on it by a conservative columnist who has missed no opportunity to criticize me. In this instance, he gave me an Oscar Academy Award of some sorts by dubbing me "Snow White" and the seven other Senators who joined me on the Declaration the "Seven Dwarfs". Yes, he called the signers of the Declaration of Conscience "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Even I got a laugh out of this. I'm glad I did because one of the things a public official must retain is a sense of humor -- an ability to smile once and a while at yourself as well as to take yourself seriously.

I am sure that few, if any of you, ever heard of the Declaration of Conscience. I will not burden you with recalling much of it. In short, what I tried to do by it was to warn the United States Senate and the American people against the evils of extremism -- both extreme leftism and extreme rightism -- that guilty people should not be whitewashed and innocent people should not be smeared.

It was not popular and easy to make such a speech. The then Democratic President of the United States ridiculed the speech. Nor was it popular with Senate Republicans. It brought down upon my head political reprisal within the Senate. It even stirred up malicious attacks on my Americanism -- attacks which continued unabated through last year.

It would have been much more pleasant for me never to have uttered a word of the Declaration of Conscience. But I have never regretted in the slightest that I made it. I am not only glad -- but I am grateful to God that I did not choose to be a mental mute.

At the time that I made the Declaration, our country was in the initial stage of a national sickness of moral and mental paralysis in which increasing numbers of Americans were becoming mental mutes -- their voices stilled and their courage cropped. They didn't dare say what they thought. They were even getting so they didn't even dare think for fear their thoughts might be read.

The American code of "innocent until proved guilty" was rapidly being replaced with the Communist-Fascist reverse code of "guilty until proved innocent". It did not matter how difficult it was to prove innocence in an atmosphere of exploitation of doubt. Even the recourse of "sue me" advocated by the cynics with all of its inadequacies on salvaging a ruined reputation was not available against immunity-protected accusers.

And so this dread national sickness of creeping mental paralysis ultimately, to the delight of the Communists and Fascists here and in foreign countries, developed into a galloping psychosis of fear and blind emotion. I know because I heard good, strong and seemingly courageous men in the Senate privately admit that they dare not speak their minds publicly, that they dare not raise their voices lest they commit political suicide.

For political security they agonizingly accepted the role of mental mutes.

Freedom of speech was so abused by some that it was not exercised by others.

It couldn't happen here - but it was happening here. Totalitarianism was beginning to set in. The extremists of both the Left and the Right increasingly "bullied" their way around in their drive to silence their critics. To them a "middle ground" could not be tolerated. And so like the Communists of Russia and

China and the Hitler Nazis of Germany and the Mussolini Fascists of Italy, they set out to destroy ruthlessly anyone who disagreed with them. They found the most effective manner of destruction was destruction of reputation.

And they had significant victories - sickening victories that swelled the ranks of the mental mutes. These victories caused them to be come heady and to throw their weight and power around with even greater recklessness. And in this process, they began to place self-confessed liars on pedestals to sit in judgment on the Americanism of some reputable leaders of our country.

True enough, they included communists and pro-communists in their attacks and accusations. But in their accusations and attacks they lumped the communists and pro-communists together with some leaders whose patriotism to this country is beyond question. And in doing so, they served the very cause of the communists and the fascists. Not only were they adopting totalitarian tactics of "confuse, divide and conquer" by this strategy, but they were making it all the more difficult to expose and root out the traitors.

Perhaps they rode their highest in 1953. Perhaps they reached their peak in that year. For there were pitifully few Americans who rejected the role of mental mutes to speak up. Thank God there were a few to speak up.

If 1953 was the peak year for the extremists of both Communist and Fascist characteristics, then surely 1954 was the climax of the unavoidable delirium that our country was going through before recovering from the national sickness of moral and mental paralysis.

For two very important things happened. First, the extremists of both the left and the right overextended themselves. The people began to get fed up and disgusted with them.

Second, to the surprise of the extremists, they were not able to kill off politically the rare few who continued to speak out against them. Instead, impressive demonstrations of support were made by the people for those rare few. And many of those who had temporarily accepted the role of mental mutes - who had tried to blind themselves as to what was going on - gained enough courage to join the small ranks of those who speak up. Once the trend started, the return road to reason and political courage became heavy with traffic.

And now in 1955 as you leave the cloistered halls of this great institution, there are clear signs that the national delirium is over and that we are well on the way to recovery from the national mental sickness of moral and mental paralysis.

There is some good that has come out of this sickness we have been through. It toughened us up to the threat of communism. It awakened us to the ways and tactics of the communists. But it also awakened us to the ways and tactics of the Fascist-minded.

More than that, it made us realize that as far as our liberties and our American way of life are concerned, there is no basic difference in the goals and the ways and tactics of the Communist and the Fascist. For both of them are totalitarians who seek to destroy our republic.

The totalitarians of both the extreme left and the extreme right have failed. For that we can be most grateful. But they came close to winning because too many people were afraid to speak up -- just as people in Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Stalin's Russia did not speak up.

And the totalitarians will keep on trying. The only way that you and I -- and mostly you because you are the leaders of tomorrow -- can defeat the totalitarians from destroying our wonderful way of life is to remain not only vigilant but intelligently vocal.

Perhaps I have been too personal in my observations to you on this occasion. But when you speak from the heart it is difficult not to speak in personal terms. I am not important as a person to you. And surely my Declaration of Conscience is of no significance to you as a literary effort of mine.

The importance is in what the Declaration of Conscience symbolizes. That is why I would like to think that Temple University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on me because of the Declaration of Conscience. And if that should be the case, then I accept that degree not as personal recognition to me but rather as recognition to all of those who spoke up during these trying times - to all of those who refused the more secure role of mental mute.

In closing, I would like to repeat to you a statement I have made of what I believe --- and hope that you would share some of my beliefs as you go forward to make a place for yourselves under the sun.

Many nights I go home from the office of the Senate Floor tired and discouraged. There's lots of glory and prestige and limelight for a United States Senator that the public sees. But there's just as much grief and harassment and discouragement that the public doesn't see.

Of course, like everyone else I went into public service and politics with my eyes wide open. I knew that any public official is fair game for slander and smear and carping criticism. I knew that ingratitude was to be expected.

I knew that fair weather friends would turn on me when they felt I no longer served their purposes. I knew that I would be called all sorts of names from crook on down. I should have known that chances were good that I would even be accused of being a traitor to my country.

These things I knew. But I never knew how vicious they could get and how deeply they could cut.

It is these things I think of when I'm tired and discouraged -- and when I wonder if being a Senator is worth all that I put into it. These are the times when I consider quitting public life and retreating to the comforts and luxury of private life.

But these times have always been the very times when I became all the more convinced that all the sorrow, abuse, harassment and vilification was not too high a price or sacrifice to pay. For it is then that I ask myself "What am I doing this for?"

I realize that I am doing it because I believe in certain things -- things without which life wouldn't mean much to me.

This I do believe -- that life has a real purpose -- that God has assigned to each human being a role in life -- that each of us has a purposeful task -- that our individual roles are all different but that each of us has the same obligation to do the best we can.

I believe that every human being I come in contact with has a right to courtesy and consideration from me. I believe that I should not ask or expect from anyone else that which I am not willing to grant or do myself.

I believe that I should be able to take anything that I can give out. I believe that every living person has the right to criticize constructively, the right honestly to hold unpopular beliefs, the right to protest orderly, the right of independent thought.

I believe that no one has a right to own our souls except God.

I believe that freedom of speech should not be so abused by some that it is not exercised by others because of fear of smear. But I do believe that we should not permit tolerance to degenerate into indifference. I believe that people should never get so indifferent, cynical and sophisticated that they don't get shocked into action.

I believe that we should not forget how to disagree agreeably and how to criticize constructively. I believe with all my heart that we must not become a nation of mental mutes blindly following demagogues. I believe that we should never become mental mutes with our voices silenced because of fear of criticism of what we might say.

I believe that in our constant search for security we can never gain any peace of mind until we secure our own soul. And this I do believe above all, especially in my times of greater discouragement, that I MUST BELIEVE -- that I must believe in my fellow man -- that I must believe in myself -- that I must believe in God -- if life is to have any meaning.

Smith, Starr

MAY 13, 1955

STARR SMITH
404 GAPLEWOOD DRIVE
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

VERY MANY THANKS FOR YOUR LETTER AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL. DUE TO PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS I AM NOT PLANNING TO DISCUSS SEGREGATION ON TUESDAY'S PROGRAM BUT I AM GRATEFUL FOR YOUR OFFER AND MAY CALL UPON YOU AT SOME FUTURE DATE. REGARDS.

E.R. MURROW

414-710-43
fe

STARR SMITH

404 Caplewood Drive
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
May 9 1955

KC

Dear Ed:

I am writing to offer a contribution to your radio program and also to bring you up to date on my activities of the past few years. Since the war I have been active in both radio news and newspaper reporting here in the south. I also had a short stint teaching journalism at the University of Alabama.

As you know, the big story in the south for the past year has been the Supreme Court's decision on segregation. I have covered that story from several angles on the local, regional and national levels. And this brings me to a possible contribution to your radio program.

Ed, next Tuesday (May 17) marks the first anniversary of the Court decision. I'd like to suggest that you let me come up on your program, for 5 or 6 minutes, on the 17th., and discuss the progress that has been made; what has been done here in the south concerning segregation--in the past 12 months. It would be a sort of progress report; what changes, if any, have taken place, etc.

I have kept a pretty close tab on this story. I have a complete file on it. If you want this story, I can write the script, tape it, and air mail to CBS in plenty of time for your show of the 17th.

Enclosed are three scripts which deal with different aspects of the segregation story. I did these shows on the dates listed for NBC. As you can see, my handling of the story is down-the-middle. If I do this piece for you I'd handle it the same way. I can write and tape a good, tight script for you; a script that will touch the important points and not take over 5 or 6 minutes.

Here is a short outline of the major points which I would cover:

Present situation. The Court has recently concluded hearings and will soon hand down a decision naming the date that segregation will cease.

Evasive action. Southerners are not taking this decision without a fight. Right now the tactic is delay. But when a target date is given by the Court, then the real fight will start. It can mean bloodshed. Main weapon to be used against the Negro seems to be economic--cut him off from his job, credit, even food and shelter. Naturally, the Negro will fight back. The NAACP has become firmly entrenched down here and they will see to it that little ground (already won) is lost. Most tangible counter-measure, so far, to be used against the Negro is the organization of the White Citizen Councils. These councils are only the Ku Klux Klan called by another name. Whereas the Klan used physical violence as its main weapon, the Councils plan to use the weapon of economic strangulation. The CC started in Mississippi last summer and have since moved into all sections of that state, Alabama, Georgia and other southern states.

Unlike the Klan, the CC numbers among its members many of the most prominent men in a community. Leading CC member in Mississippi (and prime mover) is young Robert Patterson, former football star at Mississippi State, land-owner, from good family, respectable, etc. Leader of the CC is Alabama is State Senator Walter Givhan, wealthy land-owner and widely respected community figure. The CC meet in public halls, do not wear masks and sheets. Their technique is the quiet approach, letting the Negro know that they mean business but always with a certain dignity. So far the CC have stood as a threat more than anything else, although they have virtually stopped all Negro vote registration in Mississippi and also dealt severe financial blows to several once-prosperous Negroes.

Feeling down here is that the CC have the people behind them. Only a handful of the newspapers have denounced them. Among these: Hodding Carter's Delta Democrat Times, The Atlanta Constitution, The Montgomery Advertiser. Usually the Advertiser has very little in common with Carter and McGill, editor of the Constitution. But the present editor of the Advertiser is Grover Hall, Jr. His father won a Pulitzer Prize in the Thirties for fighting the Klan. Young Hall feels that he must take a similar stand.

On the other side. Schools for Negroes are being built all over the south as they have never been built before. There seems to be a feeling that if the wrongs of the past 50 years are set right--then the Supreme Court will go away and leave the south alone. Furthermore, many white and Negro children

are now attending the same school in parts of the south. (see Church-Segregation script, enclosed) And in Texas this is true in non-Catholic schools.

Economically, the Negro in the south is better off (as a group) than ever before. In the larger cities they have their own radio stations (owned by white men) and more newspapers than ever before. And the white newspapers are devoting more and more space to Negro activities.

Lot and status of the Negro is definitely changing for the better. That's the main argument of the proponents of segregation. They say that given time the south will work out its problems with the Negro--but if the Supreme Court insists on pushing its decision down the throats of the south, then the economic reprisals are set in motion against the Negro and he loses all that he has gained. After all, they say, the white man still owns and runs practically everything in the south.

Odd angles: Willie Mays is by far the most famous (and respected) sports figures to come out of Birmingham. Yet, the Giants with Willie and other Negroes in the lineup cannot play in Birmingham. There's a city law against mixed teams playing in the city of Birmingham. Result: The Giants did not play Birmingham this year. And the people didn't like it.

Well, Ed, that's an outline of the story as I see it. I'd like to do this story for your show. If you can use it, send me a wire. I can have it up to you in plenty of time for next Tuesday's show. If you decide against the idea, keep the scripts and this outline. They may come in handy for background material for later broadcasts.

All of us who knew you, ever so slightly, during the war years are proud of your success. And the grace and dignity with which you wear it.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Starr Smith

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

(3)

Script on "The Church and Segregation" written and narrated by Starr Smith on National Broadcasting Company (WEEK END Program). March 27, 1955

(NBC Opening)

SMITH: When the Supreme Court, last May, handed down its decision on segregation in the public schools--it was generally understood that the ruling would strike deep into many phases of Southern life. At the time, and in the weeks that followed, very little was heard concerning the attitude of southern church leaders toward the historic decision. Now--both minister and layman in the South are beginning to give thought to the question: "What is the true attitude of the churches toward segregation of the races." Segregation, not only in the schools, but in the Church itself.

The highest Court in the land made the first great decision. Now it seems to be up to the churches to take a stand--in deed and spirit as well as intention and word.

Talking to people of several religious beliefs all over the South a reporter gains the impression that delay, planned delay, is the tactic of the foreseeable future. There also seems to be indecision and, in some quarters, conflict. The matter is not being ignored. It is probably the number one topic of discussion among Southern churchmen. And some action is being taken. But among the Protestant groups the action has not - so far - turned into a working plan of operation.

The largest single denominational group in the South are the Baptists. Last summer these Southern Baptists met in St. Louis, a meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention. The Convention made several recommendations concerning segregation. One of these stated, quote: "That the Convention recognizes the fact that the Supreme Court decision is in harmony with the constitutional guarantee of equal freedom to all citizens, and with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men." Unquote.

When this recommendation and others favorable to the Negro came up for a vote before the Baptist Convention, less than 200 voted against - out of a total attendance of 12 thousand. Yet the matter is not so simple as that. The Southern Bap-

tist Convention is not the final governing body. The Convention can recommend, but it cannot enforce. Every Southern Baptist church is its own judge in such matters. But the Baptists have taken several liberal steps. At their seminaries, Negro theological students live the same life as the white students. There is no segregation.

To the Methodists of the South the segregation issue has brought conflict. Just a few days ago, 250 Methodist leaders from six southern states met in Birmingham, Alabama. These Methodist leaders pledged to fight the abolition of the Central Methodist Jurisdiction -- to which the Negro Methodist Churches belong. There has been some talk of doing away with the Central Jurisdiction. If this is done, then, presumably, white and Negro Methodists would attend the same church. Frankly, not many southerners believe this will happen. That is, not any time soon. Yet, the Methodist Social creed states: "We stand for equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life." In spite of the words of the Methodist Creed, at least one Methodist minister has said: "If I let the color barriers down, my church would be destroyed. My deacons would not stand for it. My congregation would not stand for it. The church would be destroyed. It's as simple as that."

Like the Baptists and the Methodists, other Protestant churches in the south have resolutions and creeds which would tend to eliminate segregation of the races. But Creeds and Resolutions are ideals - theories - and there are times when a theory is one thing and a practical situation is quite another.

The Catholics are both cautious and progressive in their approach toward the segregation matter. Already several steps have been taken. The Reverend T. J. Toolen, Archbishop of Alabama, told me that Spring Hill College at Mobile has enrolled a number of Negro undergraduates, both men and women, without an unhappy incident. At Loyola University of the South in New Orleans, certain racial barriers have been lifted. Loyola is playing several basketball games this winter with schools which have Negro players on their teams. And at Loyola basketball games, Negro spectators are not segregated.

There has been much speculation concerning the mixing of white and Negro boys and girls on the grade school level. In some Catholic schools in the south this is now being done--and--apparently with success. A man with first-hand knowledge on this subject is Father Maurice Shean, General Chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South. The Committee which Father Shean heads reflects the thinking of the Catholic Bishops of the south. So -- for a special WEEK END report -- we go now to the Catholic Committee of the South at Rock Hill, South Carolina, and Father Maurice Shean.

FATHER SHEAN: Violence and disorder have been predicted for the south and yet from my own personal experience and from conversations with other priests I know that in those places where integration has been accomplished in the parochial schools there has been no violence and no disorder, specifically, in our own little school in Rock Hill which has been integrated. It's true that a couple of children were taken from the school but additional ones were enrolled so that actually the enrollment is larger than it would have been. I know, too, that integration in the parochial schools has been accomplished in Nashville, Tennessee; Richmond, Virginia; Arlington, Virginia; and Charlotte, North Carolina. When I say there has been no violence or disorder I'm not ignoring the fact that there has been some grumbling, but it seems to me that Americans have been grumbling about one thing or another for a long time and I rather gather that priests at one time or another grumble, too, about the things that they have to do. Nevertheless, if they do them in spite of the grumbling, that's all right. I think the thing will grow with quiet steps in the right direction but it's a combination of two efforts, to do what we have to do in our own schools and churches and to work with other people in the communities in which we live. When we do that, we need to remember the following things: First, that the essential effort of the Negro and other non-white races in the world is to achieve human dignity, and consequently we have wars, conflicts, communism and other forms of violent government. In our own country we are fortunate to have this drive channeled through the courts. In this

particular instance, education. It might well be called a side-door entrance into the mansion of human dignity. Secondly, we need to remember that we in the South live in a bi-racial community and education therefore that is not bi-racial might very well be considered a lie. And the child that grows up without the opportunity of learning to live with, to share, and to study with members of other races, particularly when he is going to necessarily have to live with them as an adult is - strictly speaking - only half educated. Lastly, children can be counted on to act much more sensibly in this situation than adults, provided they are given an opportunity to associate with one another in a normal fashion. To be accepted in class with no reference to the fact that they are members of different races but that the situation is perfectly normal, which it should be. I would suggest that the words of another person might very well be to the point. They are these: "There is no legal way to do something which is illegal, just as there is no sinless way to commit sin."

We have instead the wealth of our faith in our democratic heritage in our own country to help us solve this problem as it ought to be solved.

SMITH: Most people in the south are attempting to meet the segregation question with dignity and humbleness and with a prayer in their hearts. But there are some who are using the Bible in an effort to justify segregation. One of the largest newspapers in the south recently carried a letter in its Letters-to-the-Editor section which said in part: "God himself believed in and practiced segregation. God placed the Negro in Africa, the white in Europe, the yellow in Asia and the red in America."

But that letter to the editor does not represent a majority opinion. This reporter has never talked to a Christian in the south who honestly believes that the Bible upholds segregation. Instead, the feeling might be summed up in this remark by a young Protestant minister, who told me: "The tragedy is deepened by the fact that the Church waited for the Court to be the Voice of Conscience."

(NBC Close)

(2)

Segregation script written and narrated by Starr Smith on NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY (Week End Program) -- Sunday, July 18, 1954. Week End Program runs for two hours (3-5 p.m. CST). This script runs for approximately 8 minutes.

(NBC OPENING)

SMITH: Today the South stands divided over the Supreme Court Decision. Feelings range from calm acceptance by some states to loud and angry threats by others. Three groups have now formed where once there seemed to be solidarity. The first group has apparently accepted the Court's ruling. West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and possibly Oklahoma are planning to comply, and with little delay.

The second group is larger and much less compliant. These states -- Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas -- apparently do not plan to comply until all legal loop-holes have been explored and exhausted.

The third or extremist group has been getting the headlines and probably will continue to do so. Here we find South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi. It is perhaps only coincidental that these states are led, in the old Southern manner, by fiery, militant, colorful governors: Jimmy Byrnes, in South Carolina -- Herman Talmadge in Georgia -- and Hugh White in Mississippi. It would be foolish to believe that these men do not represent the thinking of a majority of their people.

In measuring the depth of resentment felt by these three groups of Southern states, - a reporter must remind himself that the degree of protest against the Court Decision, voiced by a particular state seems to be in direct proportion to the size of that state's Negro population. Therefore, Kentucky with a Negro school child population of less than 7 percent plans to comply. On the other hand, Georgia's percentage is 48, and Governor Talmadge says his state will never comply.

Just as Ralph McGill and Hodding Carter, the South's most famous editors, speak for liberal Southerners, there is a spokesman for the conservative side. He is John Temple Graves, a Princeton graduate, whose widely-read column appears daily in more than a dozen Southern newspapers. Here are the views of Mr. Graves, given to me exclusively for Week End.

GRAVES: The South, I think, will be faithful to the decision in its fashion, and the Supreme Court's fashion.

Perfectly within the law, the Court has tortured the Constitution.

Perfectly within the law, the South will torture the Court's decision, taking advantage of every loop-hold, obstruction and obfuscation it can find.

If anybody cries shame, let him consider that the Court itself has taught us, that in recent years it has tortured the welfare clause in the Constitution, the commerce clause, the 10th Amendment, and the "segregation" of powers under the Constitution.

Until this drastic, impossible decision, our colored people have been advancing so fast politically and economically their problem has been to keep up with themselves. Millions of Southern whites have been glad, as Americans and Christians.

But these millions are certain there must continue to be segregation in public schools, as a police measure if nothing else.

They know the real sin isn't segregation but hate, injustice, underprivilege, and they are purging themselves of these faster than Chicago is, or Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle and New York.

We like Negroes in the South.

That isn't the whole answer but it's the basis of whatever answer is ever going to be.

SMITH: John Temple Graves promises evasive measures, but he does not define them. This is perhaps because each state has its individual problems which it alone must work out. But the planning is going on. What will work for one state may not work for another. However, there is one counter-measure which is being very carefully studied by more than one state. This is the old political device of gerry-mandering -- re-zoning a community whereby, regardless of residence, Negroes and whites would go to separate schools. Many Southerners feel that gerry-mandering in one form or another offers the best "out" to the Court ruling -- although they admit it would take more than a genius to draw up the re-zoning plans. Here's what I mean: Take a Southern city of about 50 thousand people. The most exclusive white residential district is located on -- let us say -- X Street. One block away, on Y Street, is another high-class residential area. But running between the two streets is a narrow, twisting alley-way where half-a-hundred Negroes live.

How -- you may ask -- can this square block be re-zoned so that the Negro children from the alley would attend a colored school across town? That's a good question, and many a Southerner is puzzled over the answer. But in spite of the odds against it, many people think that gerrymandering may be an 'out".

Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Birmingham is Regional Secretary for the Southeast District of the National Aesociation for the Advancement of Colored People, motivating force behind the Court decision. Her area covers the extremist states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi. Taking into consideration the problems of counter-measures and evasive devices, Mrs. Hurley sees nothing to be really alarmed over. She told me:

HURLEY: Strong emotional ties to the past may make it difficult for many people in the South to adjust easily to the new idea of living without racial segregation. However,

history shows that when man uses his head, he can live with many changes. We are fully cognizant of the resistance to the Supreme Court's decision affecting segregation in public education. Many efforts may be made to circumvent it. But they will be lost, the law is binding. The vast majority of us are law-abiding Americans who will adjust and go on living. I believe that many more people than we realize have already begun to adjust. Professional politicians are politically and economically selfish in their motives for denunciation of, and cries for circumvention of the Supreme Court ruling. They are loud because they are wrong. They may attempt to set up private schools, but if they use public money as members of the participating school boards, they will be called into court. They may attempt to gerrymander school districts, but HellBurn, N. Y., found that did not work ten years ago. They may create more problems with separate schools for boys and separate schools for girls. Whatever they attempt to evade the ruling will fail because right will prevail. We believe that millions of Americans, Negro and white in the South, will be coming together now to work in a common effort for the good of all our children and for our individual and collective well-being. Full freedom must maintain for every American, for, if I keep my brother in bondage, I am bound with him, and each of us wants to be free.

SMITH: There is still another counter-measure which is being discussed in the utmost privacy by some Southerners. It may be used by both the moderate and extreme states as a last resort. In its final phases, this plan may be termed the weapon of economic strangulation. A form of gerrymandering, this device, according to its sponsors, calls first for voluntary removal of all Negroes to one or several sections, depending on the size of the city. It would then be easy to re-zone the community so that school segregation could be maintained. If a Negro refuses to move voluntarily to the section set aside for him, then the economic strangulation takes over. Here's how that would work: Regardless of where Negroes now live in the South, their homes -- for the most part -- are owned by white people. The Negro refuses to comply willingly, so the white owner hands him an eviction notice. There is still another step to this plan. Its sponsors point out that since most Southern Negroes work for white bosses, dismissal can be used as a weapon. A Negro refuses to move into a section which can be easily re-zoned, so his boss fires him, and sees to it that he doesn't get another job unless he promises to comply.

So the struggle begins in the South, quietly now, but it may reach desperation stages before many months have passed. Few people doubt the final outcome. The NAACP has set September 1955, as the deadline for ending all public school segregation under the Court ruling. But most Southerners, even those of the most liberal persuasion, believe it will be much, much longer. (NBC CLOSE)

SEGREGATION SCRIPT BY STARR SMITH ON NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY (WEEK-END PROGRAM) SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1954, 4:30 P.M. (CST). WEEK-END PROGRAM RUNS FOR TWO HOURS, STARTING AT 3 P.M. (CST).
THIS SCRIPT RUNS FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 MINUTES.

SMITH: Since the turbulent days of Reconstruction, the South has handled school segregation and, in a larger sense, the entire Negro situation in its own way. According to most Southern thinking, segregation is a matter for each state to work out...a matter of States Rights. But the passing years have brought changes. The South of today is not the South of 20 years ago...or even 10 years ago. There have been signs, especially since the last war, that the theory of States Rights, with regard to the Negro, would have to be re-examined. Tangible evidence of this re-examination came when Court action was filed against five states to force those states to abolish segregation in public schools. This fight is being led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. States involved in the Court action are: South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia. The case is now in the hands of the Supreme Court. Decision is expected later this year.

While the Court decision, when it comes, will affect only the five states mentioned, the pattern will, nevertheless, have been established and in time all Southern states will have to abide by the ruling. This can take a long time, possibly years, if every case is fought through the lower courts until the Supreme Court hands down the final decision. But already hot Southern tempers are blazing at the very thought that school segregation will be abolished. Herman Talmadge, governor of Georgia, left little doubt when he said:
"Every arm of the militia will be used in Georgia to uphold segregation in spite of how the Court rules." Thurgood Marshall, the Negro lawyer who carried the segregation fight to the Supreme Court, says: "We will follow the line of complete cooperation, not upheaval."

SEGREGATION SCRIPT (2)

A few days ago...a campus newspaper reporter from one of the South's largest and oldest universities...went to Tuskegee Institute, the famous Negro college in Alabama. He talked to a cross-section of students at Tuskegee and asked their views on segregation. Cladious Walker, editor of the Tuskegee student newspaper voiced the opinion of his classmates when he said: "It is my honest belief that the hierachy of races and any evidence used to support it is un-Godly and unconstitutional. I feel confident that segregation is on the way out."

Altogether, 15 Tuskegee students talked to the white reporter and consented to be quoted by name. When the reporter returned to his own campus, he attempted to conduct a similar survey among his classmates. He found seven who would speak for quotation, but only if he agreed not to use names. Of the seven who spoke up, five felt that Negroes should <u>not</u> be allowed to attend that particular university. Two said it would be okay with them if Negroes studied there.

In private conversation, many top-level Southern educators will tell you that it's only a matter of time before Negro graduate students are on the campus of all state-supported universities in the South. Negro students are already attending the graduate schools of Texas, Oklahoma and LSU. One Southern college president, Dr. Ralph Draughon of Auburn has not hesitated to point out that, a few Negro graduate students on the large Auburn campus would bring no great change. Doctor Oliver Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, has urged extreme caution in discussing the explosive segregation question. Doctor Carmichael told me: "Every responsible man and woman in the South is giving much thought to this matter of segregation. It is indeed a problem of great magnitude which touches not only the legal principles of our time but social and ethical principles as well. But nothing is to be gained by idle talk. I think until the Court decision is made, it will be best for us <u>all</u> to refrain from making predictions."

SEGREGATION SCRIPT (3)

While few Southerners will make predictions or even discuss the Court decision, there is, nevertheless, an air in the South this Spring of careful watching and waiting...of thinking and planning. Most of this planning revolves around the counter-measures which the states may take if the Court rules against segregation. The first of these counter-moves is delay...and more delay. Put off all action until it can be delayed no longer. Another counter-measure would be to expand the "separate-but-equal" school facilities concept. But this may be much too expensive for most Southern states. One state has estimated that it would have to spend 300 million dollars to equalize white and colored facilities.

Some states have looked into the possibility of setting up "private" schools as a counter-measure. These schools would be financed by state grants. This plan would turn over classrooms to local corporations which, in turn, would run them as "free private schools." South Carolina and Georgia have already set up plans for private schools in function if segregation is abolished. Still another counter-measure would involve gerry-mandering, or rezoning of school districts. This would be planned so that white children would go to one school and the Negroes to another. Since the Negroes usually live in one section of town and the whites in another, this might work in the cities...but it would probably not work so well in the country where no system of residential zoning could prevent the plantation owner's children...and the children of his tenant farmer from attending the same school.

Not long ago, the Lieutenant Governor of a Southern state pointed out to me an unusual aspect of this segregation issue. He mentioned that many Negro teachers in the South are <u>not</u> lining up four-square behind the non-segregation forces. This, he explained, was because these teachers know their jobs would be lost in the event of non-segregation. They know, he said, that the school boards, which employ teachers, would not hire a Negro teacher to instruct white students. Now, I'm sure that this high-ranking state official did not mean to imply that all Negro teachers in the

South are against non-segregation; many of them are simply thinking of their own jobs.

As the quiet watching and waiting goes on this Spring...there are some sections of the South where non-segregation is in practice every day...and with apparent success On Southern military bases segregation no longer exists.

One of the most courageous and respected voices in the South belongs to Hodding Carter, editor of the Greenville, Mississippi, Times-Democrat. Mr. Carter, in 1946, received the Pulitzer prize for his editorials on racial intolerance. His calm and thoughtful viewpoint is liberal...but not extreme. Here, now, are the views of Hodding Carter as he gave them to me especially for this broadcast:

CARTER: It seems to me that we of the South are about to reach a most critical juncture in relations between the races during the present century. I speak of course of the Supreme Court's long awaited decision on segregated schools. Some of the more extreme spokesmen of both races, North and South, expect more for good or ill from the decision than will probably be the case, but, we can all be fairly certain of these results. One: The Court will not uphold the constitutionality of segregation. Two: Neither the Court's decision nor any compulsive efforts to enforce it can readily integrate the dual system in the South in the ascertainable future, neither next autumn, nor the next, nor the next, nor the next. Most children in the South will continue to go to racially distinct schools by reasons of residential patterns, because of local pressure, and most importantly, by choice. This matter of choice is the significant factor. For once a right to do something is established, choice and the consequences of that choice become paramount. Three: No matter what the Court's decision may be, the South will accelerate the improvement of its public school systems. It will not ...and cannot...destroy those systems by subterfuge. Four: As Americans, Southerners will accommodate themselves to the Court's decision although not willingly, not immediately, not completely, and not everywhere at once. And lastly, the parallel progress of the

two races in the South will continue. Of that I am most certain of all. The record of development and orderly change backs me up.

SMITH: Naturally, Hodding Carter does not find complete agreement on those views throughout the South. There are men of honor...and high purpose...in all parts of the South who would beg to differ with Mr. Carter. And they do so as only a Southerner can...passionately...and sometimes...forcefully. But Hodding Carter's claim of development and orderly change in the South...finds support in the following facts:

There are several hundred Negro policemen now walking beats in Southern cities... including Memphis and Atlanta.

A Negro lawyer, Arthur Shores of Birmingham, is running for the state Legislature, the first of his race to run for that office in Alabama since Reconstruction days.

In conservative Mississippi...Negroes are now serving on Grand Juries...and all over the South they are going to the polls in ever increasing numbers. At least 75 thousand Negroes are expected to vote in Alabama this year.

A radio station owned by the Birmingham News has a regular quiz program which features Negro high school students. Ray Furr, director of the program, says the listening audience is large and results are fine.

In Atlanta, Manager Whitlow Wyatt, of the Atlanta Crackers has said that Nat Peeples looks like a pretty good bet to become the first Negro to play baseball in the Southern Association.

And in his office at the Atlanta Constitution, famed editor Ralph McGill, says: "Segregation is on its way out, and he who tries to tell the people otherwise does them a great disservice. The problem of the future is how to live with the change."

This is Starr Smith.

(NBC Close)

Smith, Walter B.

JANUARY 13, 1955

WALTER BEDELL SMITH, PRESIDENT
THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION
345 EAST 46 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REGRET EXCEEDINGLY LONG STANDING COMITMENT PREVENTS ACCEPTING YOUR INVITATION FOR THE 19th STOP RESPECTFULLY ASK PERMISSION TO SEND MY COLLEAGUE, RAYMOND SWING.

REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

RECEIVED
1955 JAN 10 PM 7:29
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y

WU051 DL PD

EU NEWYORK NY 10 528P

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM INC

KNOWING OF YOUR INTEREST IN POLITICAL WARFARE DEVELOPMENTS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN MAY I INVITE YOU TO A BRIEFING ON SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS BEING MADE BY RADIO FREE EUROPE AND THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM TO WIN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE SATELLITE REGIMES PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND SECRETARY DULLES ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THIS ACTIVITY I SHOULD LIKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BRING YOU AND A SELECTED GROUP OF COMMUNICATIONS LEADERS UPTODATE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT A PRIVATE LUNCHEON IN THE JANSEN SUITE FOURTH FLOOR WALDORF ASTORIA WEDNESDAY JANUARY NINETEENTH AT 1230 PM HOPE YOU CAN ATTEND PERSONALLY PLEASE LET ME KNOW BY RETURN WIRE OR PHONE CORDIALLY

WALTER BEDELL SMITH PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION SPONSORS OF THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM 345 EAST 46 ST NEW YORK NY TEL OXFORD 7-3939.

Dear Mr. Murrow
many thanks
for the C B S Radio
Broadcast you
sent me.

I am so
grateful for it
and sorry I missed
hearing it that
Sunday -

We were so
happy to have Dick
with us for three
days - we are
very fond of him
and always look
forward to his

visits.
Our Best wishes and
compliments to you
for your wonderful
Broadcasts -
again many thanks
from —
Mary Eleanor Smith

Mrs. Walter Bedell Smith

Snagge - John

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

15th March 1955

No Ans.

My dear Ed,

It is impossible for me to express in words my sincere thanks for returning to me the D-Day announcement with the most important signature on it. I fully realise that there is no one else who could have got this other than yourself, and I hope that if the opportunity should arise you will convey to the President my most sincere thanks for his kindly gesture, not only for the signature, but for the words which he added to it. It will remain my personal pride and treasured possession and that of the generations to come. And when the time comes for me to express my great appreciation for your efforts in a more concrete form - when we meet personally - I shall be more than delighted to do so.

At least I am more in touch with you than you are with me, for I do see you from time to time on our Television Service, and enjoy every moment of your personal appearance and the words of wisdom.

All good wishes,
Yours sincerely,

John

(John Snagge)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York,
U.S.A.

Snagge, John

March 8, 1955

Dear John:

Here it is. I can imagine that it revived memories in the President's mind at times when things seemed to be simpler than it does now.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Snagge
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1
England

rh

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1955

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is the card you sent in. The President was, of course, pleased to inscribe it for John Snagge.

Have no misgivings about sending it in -- such a break in the routine is, I can assure you, a welcome change.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Snagge, Jo

February 1, 1955

Dear Jim:

This is the first, and I assure you the last time I will ever initiate anything of this sort. The attached card was sent to me by one, John Snagge, one of the steadiest and best of BBC reporters. His was the first voice who announced the Allied landings on D-Day. He was around SHAEF a great deal and the President might remember him. At any rate, John asked me if I thought there was any possibility of getting the President to sign or initial the card. What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Hagerty
The White House
Washington, D.C.

rh

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

13th January 1955

My dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter of the 6th December. I am enclosing the pink card from SHAEF. It is not an impressive document I know - but I can only claim that it is the original, and that so many important documents never look quite dressed up for the part. You may remember that though it was at one time projected that two voices should make the "A" and "B" announcements, it finally came down to the one voice - my own - at least so far as all the BBC Services - Home, Forces, Overseas and European - were concerned.

It is most kind of you to see what you can do about the President's signature, and if you are successful I can only await your return to England with anxiety, and a great deal of impatience and expectation, in order to make some small attempt to repay some of your great kindness.

With all good wishes, to you and yours,
Yours sincerely,

John Snagge

(John Snagge)

P.S. Perhaps I should have explained that this actual pink card was preceded with the announcement:-
"This is London. London calling in the Home, Overseas, and European Services of the BBC and through United Nations Radio Mediterranean and this is John Snagge speaking. Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force have just issued a communique and in a few seconds I will read it to you. Communique No. 1." .....

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Solmssen, A. R.

April 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Solmssen:

This is merely a note to thank you for your letter of April 13th.

At the moment I have no definite plans to do a series of recordings of Sir Winston Churchill, but I appreciate your taking the time to write to me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur R.G. Solmssen
1934 Delancey Place
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

fe

1934 Delancey Place
Philadelphia 3, Pa.
April 13, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to suggest that you make a recording, or series of recordings, of excerpts from the most famous speeches of Winston Churchill.

If you should decide to gather such a collection, please don't forget to consider Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons upon the arrival in England of Queen Elizabeth immediately after her father's death. It contained a reference to his pleasure at the recurrence of the slogan "God Save the Queen", which had been the watchword in his youth (or something to that general effect).

Very sincerely yours,

A. R. G. Solmssen

ARTHUR R. G. SOLMSSEN

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

15th March 1955

Dear Ed,

I'm so sorry! My rare young bird's name is Jack Ashley. I fear that advancing age is daily impairing my wits!

Yours ever,

Mary Somerville

(Mary Somerville)
Controller, Talks Division

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.
U.S.A.

WME

3/28
4pm

Katy, Dave Gaylor!
Also Roper!
~~Wayne Morse~~
Eric Sevareid

Somerville, Mary

February 25, 1955

Dear Mary:

Thank you for your letter of February 10th.

I shall be happy to see your young protege if and when he presents himself.

I would be grateful if in the meantime you would let me know what his name is. This will make it simpler for my secretary to identify him when he calls.

Best regards,

Mrs. Mary Somerville
The British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London, W.1, England

fc

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4468 TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: BROADCASTS, TELEX, LONDON

10th February 1955

Dear Ed,

We have a very remarkable young man in Talks Department who is at present on a Commonwealth Fellowship in the States, attempting to study the impact of Radio and TV on American politics - political education and what not.

I've ventured to give him a note to send to you when he is in New York, and I'm writing now to beg you to spare him some time if he presents it.

He is a very unusual kind of chap - a working class lad, who got himself elected to his local Town Council in Lancashire at a very young age, and won scholarships first at Ruskin and then Cambridge, ending up as President of the Union at the latter, and a member of an inter-University debating team which toured the U.S.A. and Canada some years back. He'll go far, I think, if as he hopes he gets into Parliament later on. He has both brains and integrity, and "character" with nobs on. We all love him, and I think you would find him well worth meeting.

Yours ever,

Mary Somerville

(Mary Somerville)
Controller, Talks Division,
(Sound)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.
U.S.A.

WME

Sparling, Dr E J.

September 1, 1955

Dear Jim:

Many thanks for your letter of August 18th.

I was happy to receive so good a report on the progress made by Boyd Gilliam.

The income in this business fluctuates wildly so I am afraid that it will not be possible for me to say until about the first of the year whether I can continue to continue the scholarship. I sincerely hope that it will be possible.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Edward J. Sparling
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

ROOSEVELT
UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

August 18, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It gives me great pleasure to report to you on the scholastic progress of the student who was awarded the Edward R. Murrow Scholarship for the academic year 1954-55:

Name	Major	Grade Average
Boyd Gillilan	Business Administration	3.44*

Mr. Gillilan is in the upper 10 percent of his class.

I hope you are as well satisfied with the academic achievement of your scholarship winner as we are. It should be a source of great satisfaction to you to know that you have opened the door to a creative future for a young person of outstanding ability who, without your generosity, would never have obtained an education.

We are hoping that you will renew this opportunity for your scholarship winner during the academic year 1955-56. As you know, Roosevelt has many more scholarship applicants than can be accommodated by available funds. It would be most unfortunate if there were any shrinkage in the opportunities for talented young people of every race, color, or creed to obtain an excellent education at Roosevelt University.

May I express the appreciation of our entire faculty for the splendid contribution you are making to higher education at Roosevelt.

Sincerely,

Jim

Edward J. Sparling
President

*In evaluating grades, the following table of equivalents may be helpful: A - 4.00-3.75; A- 3.74-3.50; B+ - 3.49-3.25.

St. Angelo, Doug
mrs.

April 27, 1955

Dear Mrs. St. Angelo:

I wish I could offer you and your husband some sage counsel in reply to your letter of April 18 but frankly, I find it rather difficult to give you the advice you seek.

I am sending you some biographical material which will give you some idea of my own background, although I am not particularly recommending it, since Mr. St. Angelo's future plans to go ahead with a Master's Degree in Political Science seems to be a wise one.

I might also suggest reading the book "News On The Air." It was written by Paul White, who was the Wartime director of news at CBS. This book is both interesting and helpful.

Thanks for writing and good luck.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Douglas St. Angelo
337 Marion Avenue
Aurora, Illinois

fe

job application (?)

337 Marion Avenue
Aurora, Illinois
April 18, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

For some time now my husband and I, who are 1953 and 1954 college graduates, have admired, but more important, have respected your position, opinions and integrity. You have gained as close to the position of an authority in our household as anyone could.

We felt your stand during the McCarthy problem was especially outstanding and admirable. And I have learned to depend on your news analyses to help me in my understanding of our world relations and problems.

At present my husband is serving in Korea, but he will be home and discharged from the Army in June of this year. His present plans are to go ahead for his Master's Degree in Political Science next fall.

He has often mentioned his "dream" -- being a member of the Edward R. Murrow staff.

I realize you are an extremely busy person, but if possible I would appreciate your sharing with us the way in which you prepared yourself for your present position; and perhaps you could recommend a course of study--especially good schools in the fields you might recommend--which my husband could attend.

If you are unable to do this, I shall certainly understand.

Our continued thanks to a man whom we really feel is an extremely valuable American.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. Douglas St. Angelo

Mrs. Douglas St. Angelo

Starr, Martin

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM · INC
WORLD'S LARGEST NETWORK
1440 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y. Telephone: LOngacre 4-8000

November
12th,1955...

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Radio commentators still get their measure of mail. By the same token, we still feel ourselves beholden to the listener-writers, with the result that a reasonable portion of our work-a-day schedule finds us occupied with the rather important matter of giving adequate reply to the letters.

But, no matter how moment-crammed the schedule, I've got to take time out and send this along. I'd be remiss in my deep appreciation of a truly great piece of work, if I didn't write you. After reading this "salute" I'd imagine you'd want to relay it to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. I'm sure she would like to learn how some of us (alleged professionals) feel about the highly professional job this lovely lady turned in last night.

She imparted an emotionally beautiful impact, from the salutation to the sign-off. The "Person to Person" interlude was person-to-person in more ways than the attention-catching title of a TV show. For all the tragedies she suffered, Mrs. Roosevelt measures up to a self-effacing heroic figure that's an inspiration to mankind. In that one appearance alone, she has achieved enviable stature. So can be the glory and power of a TV interview well done.

If ever there will be something like a Pulitzer Prize or a TV Oscar for brilliance of achievement in the short period of 18-minutes (more or less doesn't matter) Mrs. Roosevelt would run off with the accolade without any competition. The lady of inspiring Rooseveltian heritage and tradition was just simply marvelous.

What made it so, was her sincerity of manner; her simplicity of style; her profoundly felt feel for the things she said. She talked of things so near to the heart of people everywhere. She dealt with the big,humanitarian issues confronting a confused, bollixed-up old world. What she said, will make its impact on the minds of people. It will serve as an enduring contribution to man's struggle toward a better way of life, and a happier approach toward those challenging,unborn tomorrows.

All this, mind you, from a reporter who himself has been person-to-personing (interviewing people) --befpre the mikes--for 21 years. I well remember on several occasions having had the late Theodore Roosevelt,Jr., as an interviewee...Congratulations Ed,on one of the outstanding interludes in the history of your program.

Sincerely,
Martin Starr
Martin Starr...

Stanhope, Warren

32 East 75th. Street,

New York 21, N.Y.

January 24th., 1955.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,

Columbia Broadcasting Co.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would like to thank you for seeing me the other week. I called you the following week, and was unable to reach you, but a secretary gave me your message. From it I gather you could not have had a very good report on me from Miss Banton. If so, I am puzzled, as that would not tally with what she said, or what she did for me after my audition with her. I hope I am wrong in this.

In any case, thank you again for giving me your time, and very best wishes.

Yours truly,

Warren Stanhope

Steelman, John

November 3, 1955

Dear John:

Very many thanks for your nice note.

I am glad to hear that you enjoyed the show on the Vice-Presidency. We had a fascinating time putting it together.

We have one coming up on Education which we hope you will also enjoy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John R. Steelman
Albee Building
15th and G Streets, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

fe

JOHN R. STEELMAN
CONSULTANT

TELEPHONE
METROPOLITAN 8-3800

ALBEE BUILDING
15TH AND G STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

Thanks

October 27, 1955

Dear Ed:

I try not to spend time communicating with busy people, but I do want you to know that your Vice President TV Show last night was, to my mind, the best TV show I have ever seen. That is saying a lot when I remind you I have seen practically every one that you have presented! Why don't you do one on the Presidency, and perhaps on other Cabinet posts? I imagine they could be made about as interesting. Anyway, I sincerely mean what I said about the program last night.

More power to you!

Sincerely,

John R. Steelman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Stephenson, B. S.

BERTRAM S. STEPHENSON
QUAKER LAKE
PAWLING, N. Y.

October 6, 1954

Dear Ed:

Last night you gave us something lyrical to treasure through all the years ahead. It was as clean-cut as an etching by McBey and as simple as the speech at Gettysburg. When it ended, too soon, Jessie and I felt warm inside, grateful and humble.

Quite without benefit of adjective, Ed, we're beholdin' to you.

Sincerely,

Bert

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York.

11E.7B

CARL JOHN STERNER
ARCHITECT

Los Angeles
April 20

Mr. E. Murrow,

Although you are an extraordinarilly busy man these days, in a very important cause, it might be that your activities bring you this way soon.

Inasmuch as my abode has changed location recently I am sending this on now in the event you arrive and decide to get together for our discussion of a new approach to your work which my initial correspondence of Jan. 20 referred to.

The new address for letter, wire or local phone is 1949 N. Sycamore Ave, Los Angeles 28, phone Hollywood 5-9329.

Respectfully,
Carl John Sterner

Sterner, Ca

January 28, 1954

Dear Carl Sterner:

Many thanks for your letter of January 20th. I may be in Los Angeles sometime in the next couple of months, and shall be glad to see you then.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl John Sterner
1880 Blue Heights Drive
Los Angeles 46, California

rh

CARL JOHN STERNER
COLLECTION

Los Angeles

Edward Murrow,

It seems a shame to have your tremendous drive, earnestness, honesty and ability go down the path to ultimate obscurity without leaving a lasting contribution to the very vast mass of people you are trying to serve!

I'm sure you stop stock-still, every once in a while, and wonder not only where it all leads to — but how terrifyingly fragile and short-lived all your building becomes once you are no more.

Long before I knew of you, a solution to all this — a method of delivering truthful news direct to the mass population in such a startling and strong manner that it would become a permanent institution — has been denied voice

due to the lack of proper sponsorship.

It would take great courage, ingenuity and effort — but the reward would be tremendous — and would set a pattern of public thought long after you.

You seem to be such a man.

For myself, this is simply part of a personal creed to supplement professional life with some contribution to society.

Your next stop in Los Angeles could possibly include a short coffee "and" to afford a mutual appraisal?

Carl John Sterner

January 20, 54

Hollywood 5-2290

Stevens, Edwin

16 Westport Avenue
Norwalk, Connecticut
November 24, 1954

no ans.

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Six years ago, as a college student in Connecticut, I initiated and organized an Inter-collegiate Student Legislature which was participated in by all the colleges and universities in the State of Connecticut. This project consisted of a three day laboratory practice, in government, at the state capitol in Hartford, which was concerned with learning legislative procedure and writing legislation. The students prepared bills ahead of time which were brought to this student legislature. These bills were discussed in committees patterned on those of the regular legislature and then considered in both the student house and senate which were also patterned on the regular legislature. The students learned to appreciate not only the processes involved in legislation but the give and take of political maneuvering.

I believe that such a program as the one active in Connecticut (it has continued to be an annual event ever since its beginning six years ago) might prove extremely successful and important if expanded to a national laboratory in government for colleges and universities all over the country. Such a laboratory held in Washington D. C. would, it seems to me, act as an incentive for students throughout the country to acquire an appreciation for our democratic processes and to participate, politically, in their future communities.

I have in mind a plan which I believe could effectively bring about such a national student laboratory in government. The amount of money needed to initiate such a plan would not be great. One of the many foundations throughtout the country, I believe, might well sponsor the prodedure. However, I am limited in my knowledge of their procedures and personnel. Also, an unknown person finds it difficult to arrange an audience. I am writing to you because of your early interest in educational projects(in the field of international education, I believe) and as a person who would know of the opportunities available for my idea. I realize how extraordinarily busy you must be, but if you thought the idea an important one, I would greatly appreciate any help you might afford. I would, at any time, be happy to meet with you in order to further illuminate my plan.

At present, I am thirty-one years of age and a teacher in the public schools of Westport, Connecticut. I have been suggesting a national student legislature to many involved in our Connecticut one. Although everyone agrees that the idea is sound, there has been no one who has been able to contact the right source.

Sincerely,

Edwin D. Stevens

Edwin D. Stevens

Stinson, Nell

NORTH CAROLINA CLASSROOM TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

A DIVISION OF THE N.C.E.A.

RALEIGH, N. C.

NELL STINSON
BOX 350, NCEA, RALEIGH, N. C.
PRESIDENT

MRS. ANNA NEESE
101 W. THIRD AVENUE, LEXINGTON, N.C.
VICE-PRESIDENT

INEZ PAGE
305 ERWIN APARTMENTS, DURHAM, N. C.
SECRETARY

MARGARET MESSER
61 MANEY AVENUE, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
TREASURER

Ed
F+1

October 10, 1955

No Ans.

CBS - TV Studio
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Stewart Granger
Edward R. Murrow

Dear Messers Granger and Murrow:

It has been brought to my attention that you two in the "Person to Person" TV program of October 7, made some very important comments concerning the need for raising teachers' salaries in our country. The teachers in North Carolina feel that you stated a most important fact when you emphasized that parents who turned their children over to teachers should realize the importance of that person to whom their children are entrusted for training.

I sincerely believe that the voices of people like you have a large influence and responsibility in the molding of public opinion concerning the problems involved in public education at this time. Nearly everyone who thinks seriously about public education agrees that the matter of teachers' salaries is the chief impediment in the selection and holding of qualified persons in the profession.

Very sincerely,

Nell E. Stinson

NELL E. STINSON, President

S:J

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Stinchfield, Frank

May 5, 1955

Dear Frank:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of April 8th. My crowded radio and television schedule leaves me all too little time in which to take care of my mail.

I shall be glad to see Mr. Arundel, but since he lives in Washington, I don't know quite what to suggest. If you are in touch with him and find that he is going to be in New York sometime, perhaps you will let me know so that we can arrange a meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Frank E. Stinchfield
180 Fort Washington Avenue
New York, New York

fc

FRANK E. STINCHFIELD, M. D.
180 FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE
COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER
NEW YORK CITY
WADSWORTH 3-2580

April 8th, 1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a letter which is self-explanatory. I called you when I was up in the country last weekend but was unable to reach you. I am taking the liberty of indenting on our friendship and am sending this letter directly to your office.

Admiral Phillips is a personal friend of mine and I operated upon his wife. They are a delightful family and I think they are just trying to do a good turn for the Arundel boy. If you wish I will be glad to contact the boy or you can write him directly. Whatever you wish. He sounds like a boy who wants to follow in your footsteps, if possible, and has a case of hero-worship. I personally feel that boys like that should be encouraged. This time I think the boy has made a good choice and because of that I would like to see him helped.

I hope we get a chance to see each other up in the country very soon.

Many thanks for anything you can do, Ed.

Very sincerely,

Frank

Frank E. Stinchfield, M. D.

FES/mvh

Oct. 19 - 3pm

PHONE
NORTH 7-7362

REAR ADMIRAL NEILL PHILLIPS, U.S.N. (RET.)
3053 P STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 7, D.C.

3/29/55

Dear Frank

This is a letter to ask a favor, so you may put it aside till you have time - Grace & I have a young friend, Nicky Arundel, the son of close pals of our own age - He very much wants to meet Edw. R. Murrow & interview him on job possibilities - If you could ask Murrow to see the boy & give him a few minutes, we'd be very grateful - In particular if it could be done out in the country I believe it would be better. But that's up to you -

The boy's address is:

Arthur Arundel
c/o Russell M Arundel
World Center Bldg, 16th & K Sts NW, DC 6.

Here is his background: son of the MFH of the Warrenton Hunt. Raised in Virginia on a horse - Harvard '52 cum laude - Marine Corps reserve lieutenant. Served 2 yrs. with Marines in Korea & Indo China, including the evacuation from N. Indo China - Released from Marines, has just returned from a 3-month safari in Africa an

brought back 2 young gorillas, 1 male 1 female, for the Washington Zoo which are unique in Zoo History - Now wishes (age about 25) to get established in something that would further the cause of the U.S.A. Is great admirer of Bourrow & would like to work for him in any capacity - Is physically & mentally tough, but a genuine idealist and has unusually attractive personality - Extremely well-to-do financially so salary no object -

You take it from there, pal -

News from the home front: my old lady is so full of beans, driving so many golf & tennis balls & running so many civic activities that I think soon you'll have to remove a few glands - I know where she gets it from: Mrs Hendrick at 92 went to Miami this winter in a wheel chair, had sun & sea bathing & has now returned kicking up like a Rockette - We are off April 25 for Greece, having hired a sail boat to cruise the Aegean Islands. Shall be in N.Y.C. a day or so beforehand & hope to see you then, but hope even more that you & your missus will come to DC in mid to see the flowers - there are the rooms on 3rd floor always ready for you. Cheers

Neil

Stiver, Michael

December 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Stiver:

Very many thanks for your letter.

I appreciate your suggestion that the talk between Ed Sullivan and myself on the meaning of freedom should be published in a form that could be distributed to people in other countries. However, I am not at all sure that it is up to either one of us to suggest it to the State Department.

Many thanks for taking the trouble to write to me and for passing your idea along to friends who might be able to take some action.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael L. Stiver
J. Walter Thompson Company Limited
Dominion Square Building
Montreal, Canada

fe

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

KC

DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
MONTREAL, CANADA.

October 24, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been thinking about the piece you did a week ago Sunday night with Ed Sullivan, and still feel that it was one of the best explanations of Democracy and the meaning of Freedom that I have ever seen or heard. The story about your father, the two about President Eisenhower and what the British Parliament were debating when the country was about to be invaded, all said to me complete honesty of purpose, and that to me is the most important part of what democracy is. It is also the reason why it works.

It could be that because I spent four years with the O.W.I. during the last war trying to help make people in other countries understand how our democracy works, that I'm overly concerned about the job and the importance of our doing it really well and fairly fast.

Also two years ago I married a girl that was born in Germany and had lived in Buenos Aires from 1927 until we left there in May 1953. Two weeks ago she appeared in the Federal Court in South Bend, Indiana and became an American citizen, and I am sure she doesn't yet fully understand our democracy. Unfortunately, she didn't see your TV show with Sullivan. I'm also sure that the years I spent in Argentina from 1945 until 1953 helped make me <u>more</u> sensitive about the importance of freedom to all the people in the world everywhere.

I believe that recordings and films of the show, or even a simple little pamphlet with the exact words you and Ed spoke printed in it, would do a great deal to help if they were passed out to people in other countries.

Our State Department has the machinery to do this kind of thing and the tax payers are willing to cover the expense.

That's why Peron + Evita were licked at the start.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

If you think my idea is of any value, I'm sure that between you and Ed you must know someone in Washington who might do something about it.

I am also passing the idea on to some of my friends who could help, and maybe between us all we can get the News and Information section of the State Department interested.

I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you some day.

Yours sincerely,

Michael L. Stiver

Michael L. Stiver

MLS:lms

Stone, Lou

November 29, 1955

Dear Fred:

In the unflagging -- nay, deathless -- hope that I can get you and Ed to go up and see for yourself some of the exciting innovations in secondary education which are being tried out at Kent School, I am sending you herewith the program for the seminar about which I previously spoke to you.

Life and Time and all the other usual gatherers of news were on hand, and See It Now -- I am positive -- should have been.

Yours unflaggingly --
nay, floggingly

LOUIS T. STONE Lou

lr

cc: Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Fred Friendly
See It Now
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

KENT SCHOOL

FIFTIETH YEAR CELEBRATION

SEMINAR

THE CHRISTIAN IDEA OF EDUCATION

KENT, CONNECTICUT

NOVEMBER 25-29, 1955

WELCOME

Kent School extends a cordial welcome to all of the members of the Seminar on The Christian Idea of Education.

The School is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, and believes that the Seminar will be the most important academic event of that year-long celebration. It is our hope that this meeting may be a means of regaining and restating something of the vision of what general education could be within a Christ-centered culture.

We are deeply grateful to the leaders, the group chairmen, and all others whose work has made this Seminar possible.

JOHN O. PATTERSON
Rector and Headmaster

THE PURPOSE AND PLAN OF THE SEMINAR

The purpose of this Seminar is to examine and identify in a fundamental fashion the peculiar characteristics of the educational processes and objectives which constitute The Christian Idea of Education. The emphasis will not be on religious perspectives in teaching nor on the problems of the Christian teacher, but will rather be concerned with education in its entirety from a Christian viewpoint.

The plan is a simple one. The eight Seminar leaders will each present one aspect of the subject. These addresses will be given each morning and each evening in the auditorium. Each afternoon, members will attend the meeting of the discussion group of which they are a part. After the concluding meeting of each group, its chairman will be asked to formulate the group's statement of The Christian Idea of Education.

The detailed program and other information concerning the Seminar will be found in this booklet.

WILLIAM G. POLLARD
Chairman

PROGRAM

Friday, Nov. 25

7:30 P.M.	Dinner
8:30 P.M.	Address by the Reverend William G. Pollard

Saturday, Nov. 26

8:30 A.M.	Breakfast
10:00 A.M.	Address by Mr. E. Harris Harbison
1:00 P.M.	Lunch
2:00 P.M.	Group discussions
5:30 P.M.	General reception
7:00 P.M.	Dinner
8:30 P.M.	Address by Mr. Alan Paton

Sunday, Nov. 27

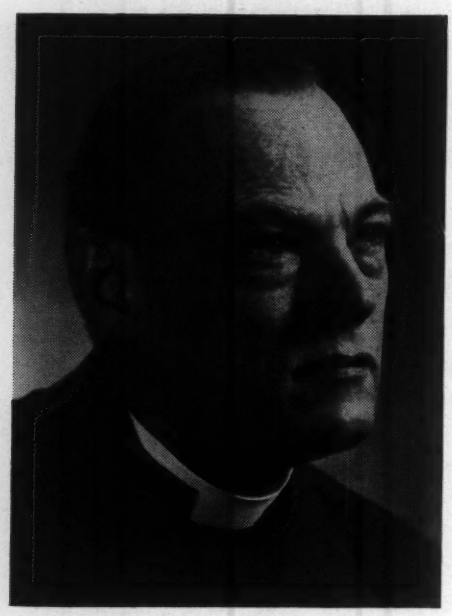
8:30 A.M.	The Holy Eucharist
8:30 A.M.	Breakfast
10:00 A.M.	Address by the Reverend Massey H. Shepherd, Jr.
1:00 P.M.	Lunch
2:00 P.M.	Group discussions
4:30 P.M.	Reception in the new library: address by Mr. Malcolm Stearns, sometime curator of the George W. Davison Collection, Wesleyan University.
7:00 P.M.	Dinner
8:30 P.M.	Address by the Reverend John Courtney Murray, S.J.

Monday, Nov. 28

8:30 A.M.	Breakfast
10:00 A.M.	Address by Mr. Jacques Maritain
1:00 P.M.	Lunch
2:00 P.M.	Group discussions
7:00 P.M.	Dinner
8:30 P.M.	Address by the Reverend Georges Florovsky

Tuesday, Nov. 29

8:30 A.M.	Breakfast
10:00 A.M.	Address by the Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr
1:00 P.M.	Lunch
7:00 P.M.	Dinner



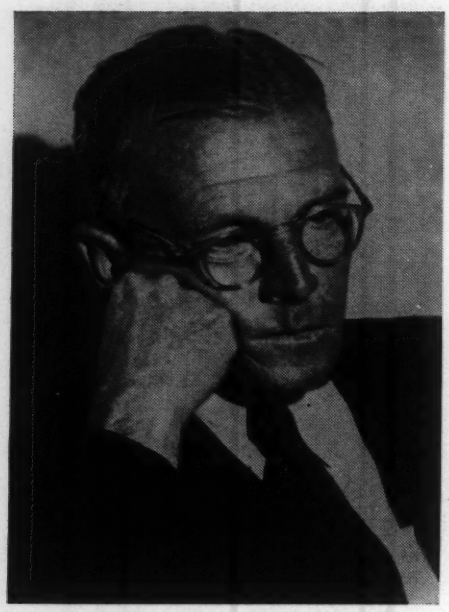
WILLIAM G. POLLARD
Executive Director, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies

William Grosvenor Pollard has been executive director of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies since 1947. He was ordained as a priest in the Episcopal Church on May 1, 1954. Born in Batavia, N. Y., in 1911, he received his A.B. from the University of Tennessee in 1932, his M.A. from Rice Institute in 1934, and his Ph.D. from Rice in 1935. The following year he became an assistant professor of physics at Tennessee, and in 1943 a full professor. During the war he worked as a research scientist for the Manhattan District Project at Columbia University, returning to Tennessee in 1946. It was at Oak Ridge that he became interested in the Church, first as a vestryman and lay reader in 1948. He is the author of many articles in scientific and religious journals ranging from "On the Fermi Theory of Beta Decay" in the *Philosophical Magazine* to "The Place of Science in Religion" in *The Christian Scholar*.

E. Harris Harbison

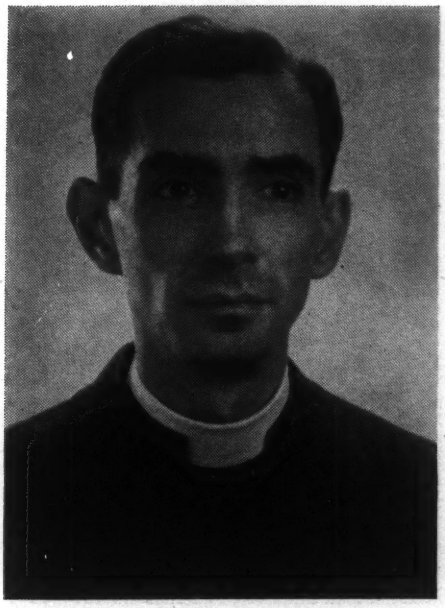
Henry Charles Lea Professor of History, Princeton University

E. Harris Harbison is Henry Charles Lea Professor of History at Princeton University. Born in Sewickley, Pa., in 1907, he received his A.B. degree from Princeton in 1928, his M.A. from Harvard in 1932, and his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1938. He has been a member of the Princeton faculty since 1933, a trustee of Lawrenceville School since 1949, and of the Princeton Theological Seminary since 1951. He is the author of "Rival Ambassadors at the Court of Queen Mary," Oxford, 1940, and "The Age of Reformation," Cornell University Press, 1955.



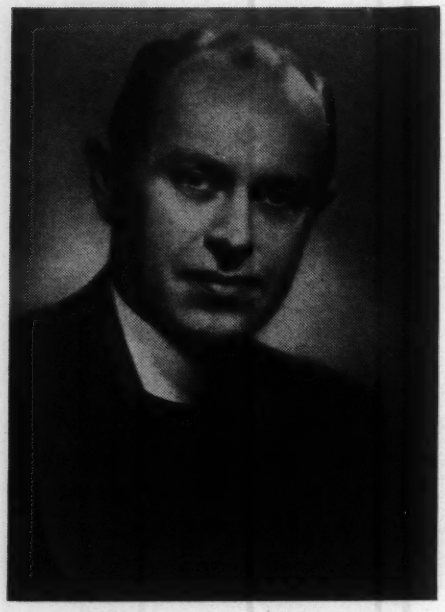
ALAN PATON
Author

Alan Paton is the author of "Cry the Beloved Country" and "Too Late the Phalarope." He was born in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, in 1903, attended school there, and in 1924 began teaching, first at Ixopo in Natal, and then at Maritzburg College. In 1935, after seven years at Maritzburg, he resigned to become principal of the Diepkloof Reformatory, an institution for African delinquents near Johannesburg. After the war he visited Scandinavia, Great Britain, and America, studying penal practice. It was during this trip that he wrote "Cry the Beloved Country." He now lives in Kloof, Natal, where he writes, while continuing his active participation in social reform.



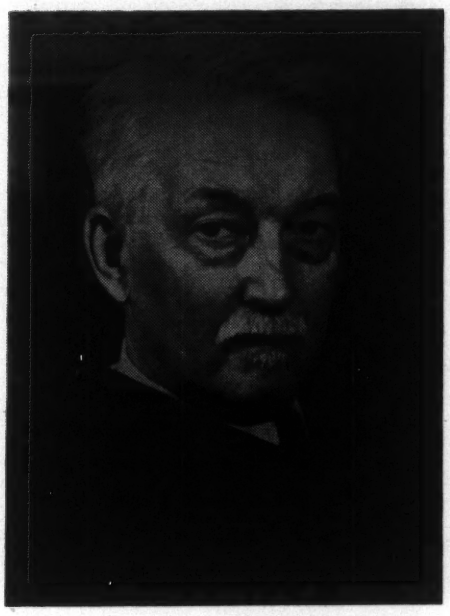
MASSEY H. SHEPHERD, JR.
Professor of Liturgics,
the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley, Cal.

Massey Hamilton Shepherd, Jr. was born in Wilmington, N. C. in 1913, and received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of South Carolina in 1932 and 1933. He received his Ph.D. in 1937 from the University of Chicago, where he was instructor in divinity until 1940. Ordained as a priest in the Episcopal Church in 1941, he joined the staff of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., where he served as professor of Church history until assuming his present position as professor of liturgics at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific in Berkeley. He is the author of several books including "The Living Liturgy," Oxford, 1946; "The Oxford American Prayer Book Commentary," Oxford, 1950; and "The Worship of the Church," Seabury Press, 1952.



JOHN COURTNEY MURRAY, S.J.
Professor of Theology, Woodstock College (Maryland).

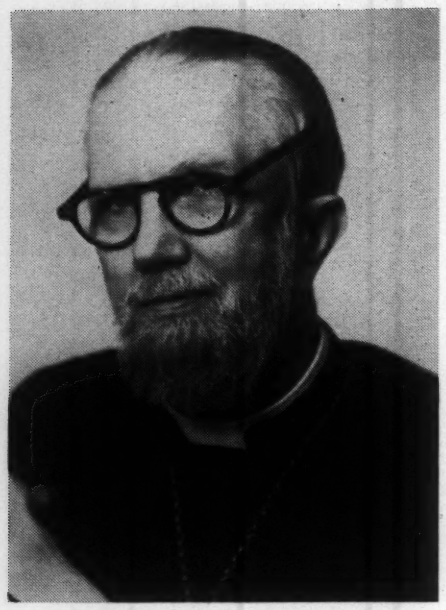
John Courtney Murray has been professor of theology at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md., since 1937. He has also taught medieval philosophy and culture at Yale, and lectured at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart. Since 1941 he has been editor of *Theological Studies*. He was born in New York City in 1904, received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from Boston College in 1926 and 1927, his licentiate in sacred theology from Woodstock College in 1934, and his doctorate in sacred theology from Gregorian University, Rome, in 1937. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1920, and was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic Church in 1933. He is the author of numerous articles in religious and general magazines.



JACQUES MARITAIN

Professor of Philosophy (Emeritus), the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton.

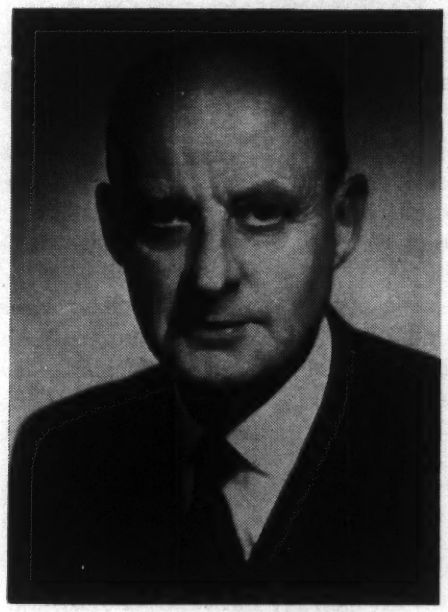
Jacques Maritain is professor emeritus at Princeton University, where he began teaching in 1948, after having served as the French ambassador to the Vatican for five years. Born in Paris in 1882, he studied at the University there and at Heidelberg and Rome, where he received his doctorate. He became converted to Roman Catholicism in 1906, and in 1914 was appointed professor of philosophy at the *Institut Catholique de Paris*. In 1923 he founded the *Bibliotheque Francaise de Philosophie*. He has lectured on Thomist philosophy at the Universities of Louvain, Geneva, Fribourg, Milan, Bonn, Oxford, Santander, Chicago, Angelicum in Rome, and the Institute of Medieval Studies at Toronto. The New York Public Library catalogues fifty books by and about him, the most recent one of which is "The Social and Political Philosophy of Jacques Maritain," edited by Joseph W. Evans and Leo R. Wood, Scribners, 1955.



GEORGES FLOROVSKY

Dean, St. Vladimir's Orthodox Catholic Theological Seminary Academy, New York.

Georges Florovsky was born in Odessa in 1893, and was graduated from the University there in 1916. After fleeing Russia in 1920, he taught at the Russian University College in Prague until 1926, when he became professor of patristics at the Russian Theological Institute in Paris. Since 1951 he has been adjunct professor of the history and theology of Eastern orthodoxy at Union Theological Seminary in New York, as well as a lecturer at Columbia University and dean of St. Vladimir's. He is the author of many books, including "The Fathers of the Fourth Century" (in Russian) and "The History and Destinies of Russian Theology" (English translation in preparation). His most readily available work in English is his Harvard Ingersoll Lecture of 1951, published in the Harvard Divinity School Bulletin of that year.



REINHOLD NIEBUHR

Professor of Philosophy and Religion, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Reinhold Niebuhr has been professor of applied Christianity at the Union Theological Seminary since 1930. He was born in Wright City, Mo., in 1892, and was graduated from Elmhurst (Ill.) College in 1912. He then attended Eden Theological Seminary in St. Louis, and Yale Divinity School, where he received his B.D. in 1914 and his M.A. the following year, when he was also ordained as a minister in the Evangelical Synod of North America. From 1915 to 1928 he served as a pastor in Detroit, leaving there to become associate professor of the philosophy of religion at Union Theological Seminary. The New York Public Library catalogues 25 books by and about him, the most recent of which is "The Self and the Dramas of History," Scribners, 1955.

DISCUSSION GROUP I

CHAIRMAN: Cleanth Brooks, *Professor of English, Yale University*

Barber, William W.
Bigelow, John B.
Booth, Richard M.
Bragdon, Henry W.
Brown, David W.
Eames, Edward W.
Fuller, Edmund
Galbraith, Mrs. Bruce
Hanes, James G.
Harrington, Virginia D.
Hustvedt, Stephen R.
Kemper, John M.
McCandless, J. L.
Pangborn, Cyrus R.
Springer, E. Laurence
Stabler, W. Brooke
Stoddart, Amy V.
Valentine, John A.
Walter, Constance P.
Wild, John D.

DISCUSSION GROUP II

CHAIRMAN: William H. Conley, *Educational Assistant to the President, Marquette University*

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Andreassian, Berjouhie
Aubrey, Edwin E.
Beattie, Frank
Bice, Raymond C.
Cruikshank, Paul
DeVillafranca, Edward F.
Eddison, Mrs. Jane C.
French, Hollis S. and Mrs.
Gilman, Richard C.
Greiner, George F.
Grubbs, Francis O.
Hawkins, Gardiner
Hoy, Emmett H.
Jenks, Mrs. Andrée
Kennedy, David A.
Labigan, Donald S.
Martin, William Oliver
Mary Barbara, Sister
Mattoon, Robert H.
Pocock, John G.
Pratt, Edwin H. B.
Quillian, William F., Jr.
Reid, Victor
Rich, Dominic W.
Roman, Benjamin D.
Ronshaugen, Raydon P.
St. John, George C., Jr.
Sanderson, Elizabeth C.
Savage, George B.
Scattergood, Henry
Sherk, Allan
Smith, Robert V.
Spalding, Branch
Strayer, Maude-Louise
Suter, John W., Jr.
Tilden, Elwyn E., Jr. and Mrs.
Towner, Dean H.
Truslow, Walter, Jr.
Verdery, John D.
Walker, Anne
Wilder, Fessenden
Zorb, Hedwig

DISCUSSION GROUP III

CHAIRMAN: John Crocker, *Headmaster, Groton School*

Boyden, Frank L.
Brown, Charles K., III
Brown, Mark L.
Cleland, James T.
Cuyler, John, Jr.
Donahue, Charles
Downes, Philip F.
Ely, William B., III
Estes, George C.
Gardner, Anson B.
Gordon, David C.
Baldwin, A. Graham
Hartman, Robert S.
LaGrange, Gerald N.
Lay, Clemewell
Lin, Tek Y.
Seiferth, Wolfgang S.
Seymour, Whitney North, Jr.
Wood, Daniel

DISCUSSION GROUP IV

CHAIRMAN: Edward T. Foote S.J., *Associate Dean, St. Louis University, School of Medicine*

Bowditch, E. Francis
Brooks, Arthur C.
Christie, Dan E.
Crocker, Denton W.
Dickey, John S.
Doyle, Mrs. Jula H.
Finch, Henry L., Jr.
Gammon, Alan L.
Hutchinson, Muriel A.
Hutton, Charles W.
Kelly, Ralph A. and Mrs.
McCue, Mrs. Mary Allen
Paulsen, Elizabeth C.
Pieters, Richard S.
Robertson, Virginia K.
Rourke, Robert E.
Schmolze, Howard E. C.
Sio, Arnold A.
Smith, George R.
Smith, Kent
Steele, Frederic L.
Tucker, Eleanor M.
True, Alfred
Walker, Elbridge, Jr.
Walker, T. Dixon
Warren, Matthew M.
Washburn, Davis A.
Withington, Frederic B.
Zilboorg, Gregory

DISCUSSION GROUP V

CHAIRMAN: Frank E. Gaebelein, *Headmaster, The Stony Brook School*

Atkinson, Sydney J.
Chalmers, Gordon K.
Cramer, C. H.
Danforth, George E.
French, Nathaniel S.
Hibshman, Emma A.
Howard, Harriet
Howard, William E.
Hunneman, Robert I.
Hunter, David R.
Jane Patricia, Sister
Lindley, T. Foster
Jenks, Mary H.
Mason, John A.
Parkhill, Wilson
Richardson, John F.
Rideout, Blanchard L.
Ruth, The Rev. Mother
Stratton, Samuel S.
Tilton, Donald

DISCUSSION GROUP VI

CHAIRMAN: Wilber G. Katz, *Professor of Law, University of Chicago*

Auden, Wystan H.
Baker, Caroline R.
Berg, Parker
Boehne, Eugene W.
Cherbonnier, Edmond L.
Davis, Otis Benson
Feringa, Nicholas M.
Geoghegan, William D.
Knapp, Valeria A.
Loving, Dewey C.
Miller, Sister Mary Janet
Millis, John S.
Morse, John D.
Patterson, John O.
Saltonstall, William G.
Stone, Louis T.
Taylor, Charles L.
Wall, Aelred
Waugh, James C.
Whitaker, Mrs. LaMar L.

DISCUSSION GROUP VII

CHAIRMAN: Shaun Kelly, Jr., *Headmaster, Casady School*

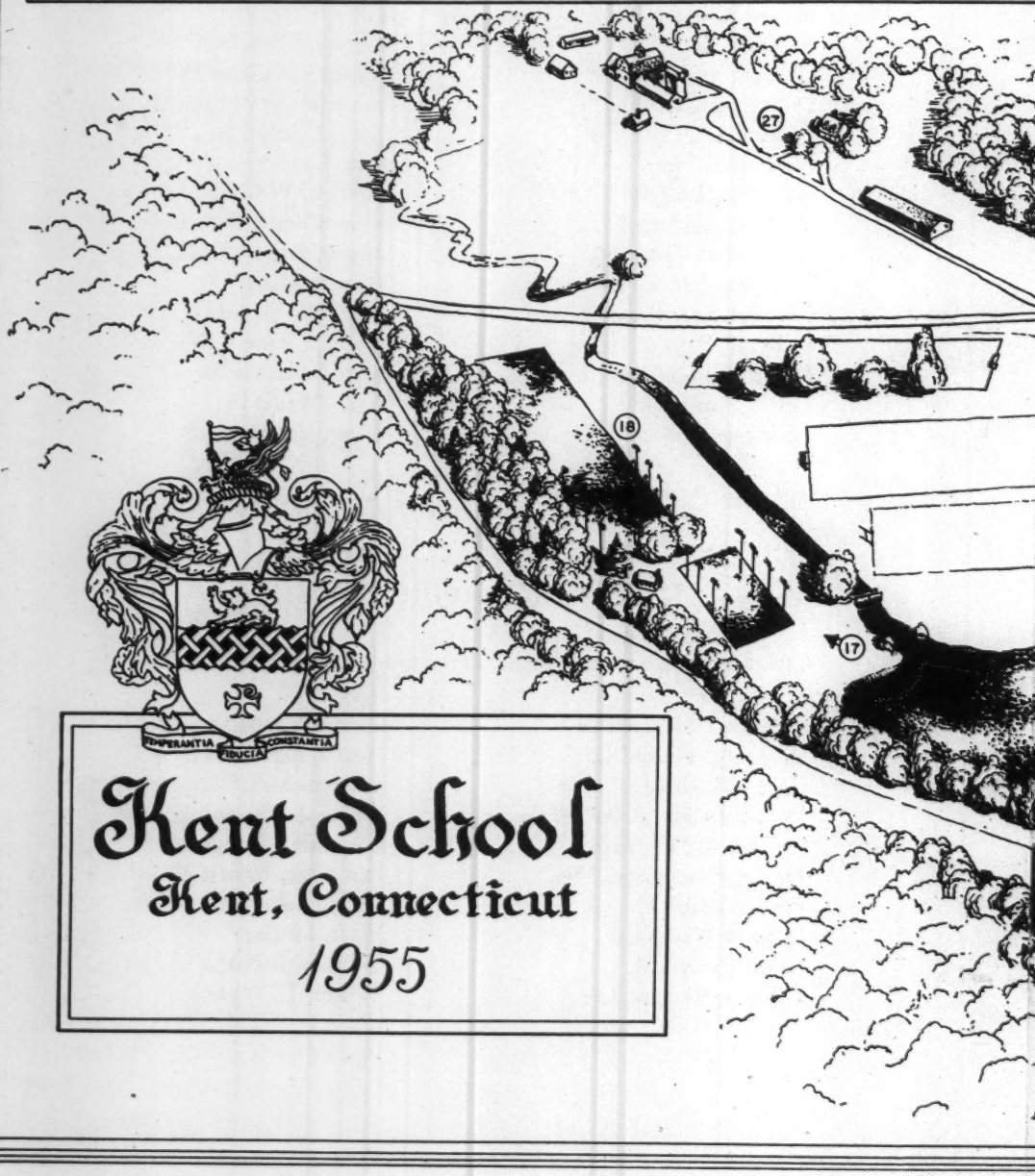
Abernethy, Bradford S.
Ashley, Robert P.
Baldwin, Robert C.
Bartol, Mrs. Grier
Beebe, Roderic, Jr.
Brown, Chester H.
Case, Hadley
Clough, Barbara M.
DiArpino, Carmine
Dillingham, Louise B.
Fessenden, Hart
Gifford, Frank D.
Griffith, William S.
Haughton, Victor M.
Jacobson, James Howard
Johnson, Eric Warner
Kelly, C. Robert
Laverack, William
Lewis, Evangeline
Livingston, Harold R.
Low, Allan W.
Macnamara, George B. H.
McBride, Roberta C.
McCombe, Elizabeth
McGing, Margaret E.
Miller, Colin F.
Morong, Carrol O.
Reynolds, Gilbert H.
Riddleberger, Hugh C.
Ritchie, Ralph K.
Rose, Lawrence
St. John, William
Schoen-René, Otto E.
Strider, Robert E. L., II
Trim, Richard E.
Twichell, David C.
Welsh, Clement W.
Wiggin, Lewis M.
Wills, Willis H.
Wing, Virginia L.

DISCUSSION GROUP VIII

CHAIRMAN: Charles Martin, *Headmaster, St. Albans School*

Acheson, Winifred S.
Bredberg, Harold L.
Cole, William G.
DeCommaille, Anne-Marie
Delano, W. Howard
Elliott, Randle and Mrs.
Foster, Frank C.
Gifford, Nathaniel
Giles, Evelyn M.
Gilliam, Richard Lee
Goldsmith, Sidney W., Jr.
Harris, Edward G.
Jochem, Mrs. Margaret S.
Keene, J. Calvin
Langdon, George D.
Partridge, Robert W.
Perry, Robert M.
West, Marian
Wilmer, Richard H., Jr.
Wister, L. Wynne

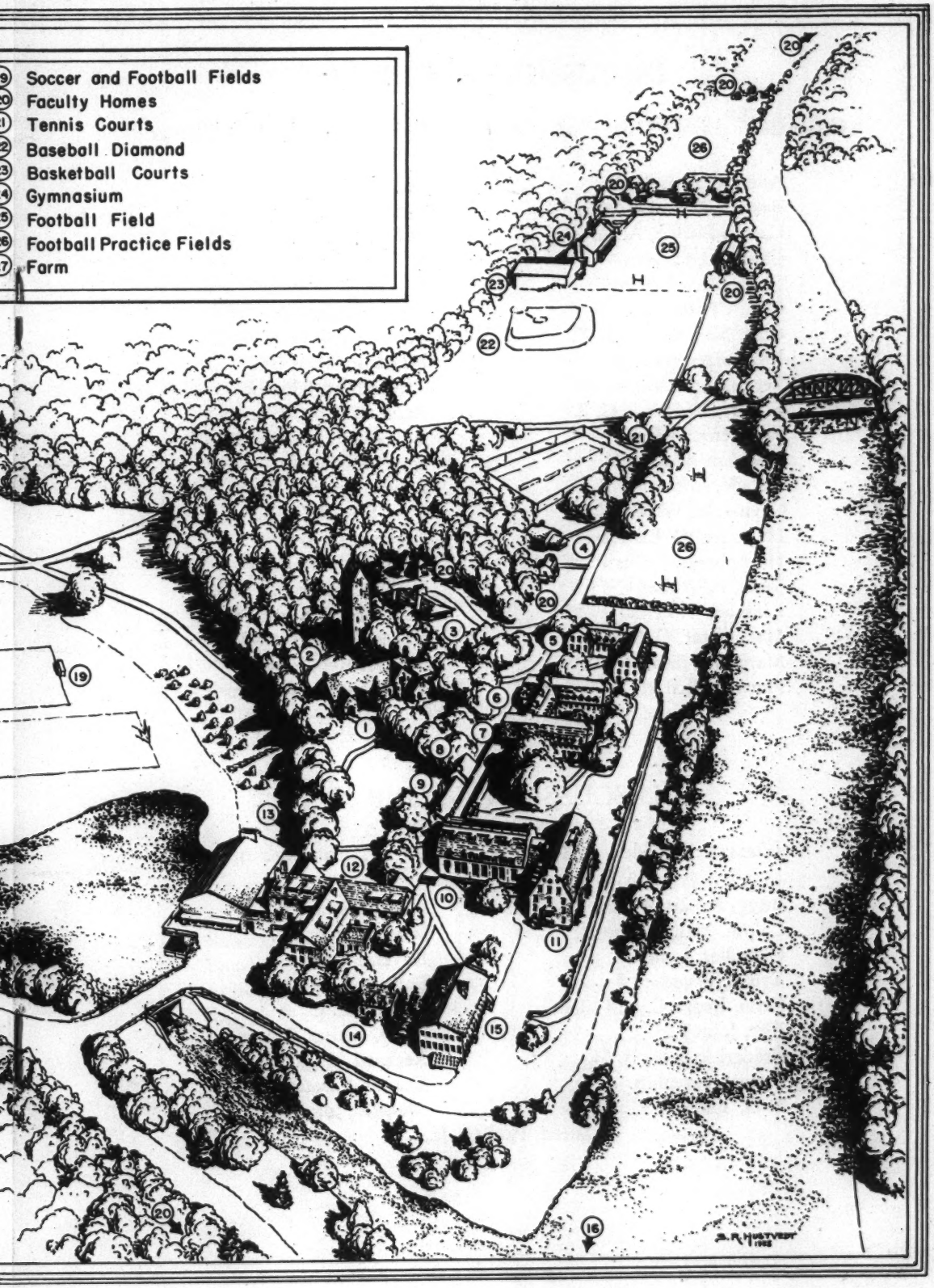
1. St. Joseph's Chapel
2. Chapel Garden
3. Rectory
4. Old Main
5. North Dormitory
6. Middle Dormitory
7. Reception Room
8. Administration Building
9. Business Office and Study
10. Library and Schoolhouse
11. Schoolhouse and Dormitory
12. Dining Hall and Dormitory
13. Auditorium
14. R.A.D. House
15. Infirmary
16. Boat Houses
17. Artificial Ice Hockey Rink
18. Hockey Rinks



Kent School

Kent, Connecticut

1955


19 Soccer and Football Fields
20 Faculty Homes
21 Tennis Courts
22 Baseball Diamond
23 Basketball Courts
24 Gymnasium
25 Football Field
26 Football Practice Fields
17 Farm

DISCUSSION GROUP IX

CHAIRMAN: Brooks Otis, *Professor of Greek and Latin, Hobart College*

Allen, Claude L., Jr.
Atkinson, Benjamin P.
Cassels-Brown, A. K.
Chatfield, Charles W.
Clark, Richard Day
Cole, Charles W.
Corr, Mrs. Elizabeth T.
Dykhuizen, George
Ferguson, Elizabeth H.
Finney, Redmond C. S.
Frankena, William
Freeman, Floyd
Fuessle, Robert E.
Grynwald, Walter N.
Heyniger, C. Lambert
Humphreys, James P.
Jones, F. Walter
Kloman, E. Felix
Manchester, C. Bray
Marianne, Sister
Martin, Michael
McDowell, James R.
Mercer, Joseph M.
Miller, James Vince
Miller, Ogden
Nilson, Mrs. Sven
Opel, William A.
Pershouse, Mrs. Edith S.
Pinkham, Fred O.
Richardson, John C.
Robbins, Martha S.
Rubendall, Howard L.
Scott, Charles P.
Smith, Leverett T.
Test, Daniel D., Jr.
Trefry, Harry G.
Vaillant, Marian
Vaillant, René and Mrs.
Van Bibber, Katharine
Vance, Cyrus R.
Van Keuren, Floyd
Worthington, William

DISCUSSION GROUP X

CHAIRMAN: Walden Pell II, *Headmaster, St. Andrew's School*

Bugg, Robert W.
Calpin, Mrs. Raymond
Chandler, John W.
Evans, Theodore F.
Fenn, Roger C. and Mrs.
Fife, John P.
Frederick, John B. M.
Grover, Joseph S.
Hall, Thomas W., Jr.
Huey, Edward G.
Irons, Richard K.
Keyes, Fenton
Lowell, James A.
Park, John G.
Perry, Arthur B.
Reckard, Edgar C.
Turner, Susanna P.
Webster, John R.
Weed, Paul C., Jr.

DISCUSSION GROUP XI

CHAIRMAN: William S. Schneirla, *Director of Christian Education, Syrian Orthodox Archdiocese*

Abell, A. Howard
Backhurst, G. Clare
Baker, Milton G.
Baldwin, Ludlow H.
Baum, Chester E.
Beasley, Ronald
Blandy, Gray M.
Boice, Jack D.
Donohue, John W.
Dunkerley, Knight
Eddy, Edward D., Jr.
Elise, Sister
Fry, Elizabeth
Grey, Robert A.
Grey, Spencer
Harris, David
Howard, Arthur L.
Huntley, Frank L.
Jones, John H.
Maillet, William A.
McLean, Katharine B.
Monks, Gardner
Moore, John M.
Munger, Carl
Murr, Mrs. Frederica
Newton, Willoughby
Neel, Mrs. Joanne L.
Rehfuss, Amy C.
Satterthwaite, James B.
Schuman, Marillyn M.
Seaquist, Mildred A.
Seymour, Thaddeus
Sheets, Margaret
Sindall, Barbara J.
Smith, Judith P.
Stevens, Phillips
Symington, Stuart, Jr.
Tomkins, Floyd W.
West, Samuel E.
Wicks, Robert S.
Zadig, Alfred T. K.

DISCUSSION GROUP XII

CHAIRMAN: Walter F. Sheehan, *Headmaster, Canterbury School*

Balsley, Kennith R.
Bonthius, Robert H.
Bray, Allen F.
Brown, F. Craighill
Cobb, Forrest W.
Colmore, Robert L.
Conover, John
Dixon, John W., Jr.
English, James J.
Grant, E. Allison
Hall, Eliot G.
Hawkins, Mrs. Margaret S.
Hill, J. Bennett, Jr.
Hodgson, Paul M.
Jones, Martha Dabney
Male, George A.
Nicholson, John E.
Virtue, Charles F.
Woolfolk, Viola H.

DISCUSSION GROUP XIII

CHAIRMAN: Malcolm Strachan, *Chaplain, Groton School*

Buell, William A.
Brady, Ralph L.
Brautigam, Herman A.
Brown, Leslie L.
Clough, Albert C.
Costin, Kenneth W.
Davison, Jack T.
English, Raymond
Fairbanks, Pauline S.
Green, Thomas M., III
Harper, Ralph
Howson, J. Howard
LeFevre, Edmund A.
Ligon, Ernest M.
Penfield, William N.
Watson, Catharine D.
Welles, Henry H.
Wellington, Anne

CHURCH SERVICES

Kent School

St. Joseph's Chapel

Saturday, Monday, Tuesday at 8:00 A.M., The Holy Eucharist

Sunday at 8:30 A.M., The Holy Eucharist

Daily at 6:30 P.M., Evening Prayer

Kent Village

Sacred Heart Church—Roman Catholic:

Sunday Service, 8:30 and 10:30 A.M.

St. Andrew's Church—Episcopal:

Sunday Service at 8:30 and 10:30 A.M.

The Kent Congregational Church:

Sunday Service, 10:30 A.M.

PARTICIPANTS

Abell, A. Howard
Milton Academy
Abernethy, Bradford S.
Rutgers University
Acheson, Winifred S.
St. Hilda's School
Allen, Claude L., Jr.
Hebron Academy
Anderson, Graham
The Gunnery
Andreassian, Berjouhie
Mount Holyoke College
Ashley, Robert P.
Ripon College
Atkinson, Benjamin P.
Hobart College
Atkinson, Sydney J.
Order of the Holy Cross
Aubrey, Edwin E.
University of Pennsylvania
Auden, Wystan H.
New York City
Backhurst, G. Clare
Calvary Church, New York
Baker, Caroline R.
St. Margaret's School (Conn.)
Baker, Milton G.
Valley Forge Military Academy
Baldwin, A. Graham
Phillips Andover Academy
Baldwin, Ludlow H.
Gilman Country School
Baldwin, Robert C.
University of Connecticut
Balsley, Kennith R.
Episcopal Academy
Barber, William W.
St. Mark's School
Bartol, Mrs. Grier
Agnes Irwin School
Baum, Chester E.
St. Andrew's School

Beasley, Ronald
Mary Institute
Beattie, Frank
Berkshire School
Beebe, Roderic, Jr.
The Gunnery
Berg, Parker
Shady Side Academy
Bice, Raymond C.
University of Virginia
Bigelow, John B.
Rectory School
Blandy, Gray M.
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest
Boehne, Eugene W.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Boice, Jack D.
Kent School
Bonthius, Robert H.
Vassar College
Booth, Richard M.
Kent School
Bowditch, E. Francis
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Boyden, Frank L.
Deerfield Academy
Brady, Ralph L.
U. S. Merchant Marine Academy
Bragdon, Henry W.
Phillips Exeter Academy
Brautigam, Herman A.
Colgate University
Bray, Allen F.
Trinity College
Bredberg, Harold L.
Kent School
Brooks, Arthur C.
Asheville School

Brooks, Cleanth
Yale University
Brown, Charles K., III
Westtown School
Brown, Chester H.
Kent School
Brown, David W.
Pomfret School
Brown, F. Craighill
Berkeley Divinity School
Brown, Leslie L.
St. Margaret's School (Va.)
Brown, Mark L.
Hill School
Buell, William A.
St. George's School
Bugg, Robert W.
St. Christopher's School
Calpin, Mrs. Raymond
Lincoln School
Case, Hadley
New York City
Cassels-Brown, A. K.
Cathedral Choir School of St. John the Divine
Chalmers, Gordon K.
Kenyon College
Chandler, John W.
Williams College
Chappell, Thomas H.
Hotchkiss School
Chatfield, Charles W.
St. Mark's School
Cherbonnier, Edmond L.
Trinity College
Christie, Dan E.
Bowdoin College
Clark, Richard Day
Rectory School
Cleland, James T.
Duke University
Cloud, Dudley H.
Atlantic Monthly Press
Clough, Albert C.
Hackley School
Clough, Barbara M.
Northfield School for Girls
Cobb, Forrest W.
Riverdale Country Day School
Cole, Charles W.
Amherst College
Cole, William G.
Williams College
Colmore, Robert L.
Kent School
Conley, William H.
Marquette University
Conover, John
Kent School
Corr, Elizabeth T.
Rowland Hall School
Costin, Kenneth W.
Kent School
Cramer, C. H.
Western Reserve University
Crocker, Denton W.
Colby College
Crocker, John
Groton School
Cruikshank, Paul
Taft School
Cuyler, John, Jr.
St. John's Church, New Milford, Conn.
Danforth, George F.
Western Reserve University
Davis, Otis Benson
Kent School
Davison, Jack T.
Groton School
De Commaille, Anne-Marie
Spence School
Delano, W. Howard
Kent School
De Villafranca, Edward F.
Kent School
Di Arpino, Carmine
Greer School
Dickey, John S.
Dartmouth College

Dillingham, Louise B.
Westover School
Dixon, John W., Jr.
Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
Donahue, Charles
Fordham University
Donohue, John W.
Fordham University
Doolittle, William M. and Mrs.
Indian Mt. School
Downes, Philip F.
Kent School
Doyle, Mrs. Jula H.
Foxcroft School
Dunkerley, Knight
Hoosac School
Dykhuizen, George
University of Vermont
Eames, Edward W.
Governor Dummer Academy
Eddison, Mrs. Jane C.
St. Luke's School
Eddy, Edward D., Jr.
University of New Hampshire
Elise, The Sister
St. Hilda's School
Elliot, Randle and Mrs.
Greer School
Ely, William B., III
Fairfield Country Day School
English, James J.
Cathedral Choir School of St. John the Divine
English, Raymond
Kenyon College
Estes, George C.
Woodberry Forest School
Evans, Theodore F.
Kent School
Fairbanks, Pauline S.
St. Margaret's School (Conn.)
Fenn, Roger C. and Mrs.
Fenn School

Ferguson, Elizabeth H.
Grosse Pointe University School
Feringa, Nicholas M.
St. Paul's School (N. Y.)
Fessenden, Hart
Fessenden School
Fife, John P.
Stevens Institute of Technology
Finch, Henry L., Jr.
Sarah Lawrence College
Finney, Redmond C. S.
Gilman Country School
Florovsky, Georges
St. Vladimir's Orthodox Catholic Theological Seminary Academy
Foote, Edward T.
St. Louis University
Foster, Frank C.
University of Maine
Frankena, William
University of Michigan
Frederick, John B. M.
Cheshire Academy
Freeman, Floyd
Kent School
French, Hollis S. and Mrs.
Miss Porter's School
French, Nathaniel S.
North Shore Country Day School
Fry, Elizabeth
National Cathedral School
Fuessle, Robert E.
Hackley School
Fuller, Edmund
Kent School
Gaebelein, Frank E.
Stony Brook School
Galbraith, Mrs. Bruce
Ethel Walker School
Gammon, Alan L.
Kent School

Gardner, Anson B.
Kent School
Geoghegan, William D.
Bowdoin College
Gibb, Dwight
Hotchkiss School
Gifford, Frank D.
Philadelphia Divinity School
Gifford, Nathaniel
Kent School
Giles, Evelyn M.
St. Hilda's School
Gilliam, Richard Lee
Kent School
Gilman, Richard C.
Colby College
Goldsmith, Sidney W., Jr.
Shattuck School
Gordon, David C.
Malcolm Gordon School
Grant, E. Allison
Grace Church School
Green, Thomas M., III
Greenwich Country Day School
Greiner, George F.
Kent School
Grey, Robert A.
Kent School
Grey, Spencer
Tabor Academy
Griffith, William S.
Trinity School
Grover, Joseph S.
Wooster School
Grynwald, Walter N.
Kent School
Grubbs, Francis O.
Loomis School
Hall, Eliot G.
Rye Country Day School
Hall, Thomas W., Jr.
Montclair Academy
Hanes, James G.
St. Christopher's School
Harbison, E. Harris
Princeton University
Harper, Ralph
Kent School
Harrington, Virginia D.
Barnard College
Harris, David
Ripon College
Harris, Edward G.
University of Pennsylvania
Hartman, Robert S.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Haughton, Victor M.
Friends Academy
Hawkins, Gardiner
Garrison Forest School
Hawkins, Mrs. Margaret S.
Garrison Forest School
Heyniger, C. Lambert
Darrow School
Hibshman, Emma A.
Westover School
Hill, J. Bennett, Jr.
Montgomery Country Day School
Hodgson, Paul M.
University of Delaware
Howard, Arthur L.
Hoosac School
Howard, Harriet
Ethel Walker School
Howard, William E.
Kent School
Howson, J. Howard
Vassar College
Hoy, Emmett H.
St. Stephen's School
Huey, Edward G.
Calvert School
Humphreys, James P.
Kent School
Hunneman, Robert I.
Abbot Academy

Hunter, David R.
National Council of the Episcopal Church
Huntley, Frank L.
University of Michigan
Hustvedt, Stephen R.
Kent School
Hutchinson, Muriel A.
Margaret Hall School
Hutton, Charles W.
Moses Brown School
Irons, Richard K.
Groton School
Jacobson, James Howard
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy
Jane Patricia, Sister
St. John Baptist School
Jenks, Mrs. Andrée
St. Agnes School
Jenks, Mary H.
St. Mary's-in-the-Mountains
Jochem, Mrs. Margaret S.
St. Agnes School
Johnson, Eric Warner
Germantown Friends School
Jones, F. Walter
Shady Side Academy
Jones, John H.
Riverdale Country Day School
Jones, Martha Dabney
Stuart Hall
Katz, Wilber G.
University of Chicago
Keene, J. Calvin
Howard University
Kelly, C. Robert
Lafayette College
Kelly, Ralph A. and Mrs.
Blue Ridge School
Kelly, Shaun, Jr.
Casady School
Kemper, John M.
Phillips Andover Academy
Kennedy, David A.
Westminster School
Keyes, Fenton
Skidmore College
Kloman, E. Felix
Episcopal Theological Seminary (Va.)
Knapp, Valeria A.
Winsor School
Labigan, Donald S.
Kent School
La Grange, Gerald N.
Rye Country Day School
Langdon, George D.
Salisbury School
Laverack, William
Collegiate School
Lay, Clemewell
Emma Willard School
Le Fevre, Edmund A.
Pingry School
Lewis, Evangeline
Samuel Ready School
Ligon, Ernest M.
Union College
Lin, Tek Y.
Horace Mann School
Lindley, T. Foster
University of Connecticut
Livingston, Harold R.
Governor Dummer Academy
Loving, Dewey C.
Blue Ridge School
Low, Allan W.
Kent School
Lowell, James A.
Park School
Macnamara, George B. H.
St. Bernard's School (N. J.)
Maillet, William A.
Kent School

Male, George A.
University of Vermont
Marianne, Sister
Margaret Hall School
Maritain, Jacques
Princeton University
Martin, Charles
St. Albans School
Martin, Michael
Montgomery Country Day School
Martin, William Oliver
University of Rhode Island
Mary Barbara, Sister
St. John Baptist School
Mason, John A.
Trinity College
Mattoon, Robert H.
Kent School
McBride, Roberta C.
St. Agnes School
McCandless, J. L.
Kent School
McCombe, Elizabeth
Masters School
McCue, Mrs. Mary Allen
St. Catherine's School
McDowell, James R.
Episcopal Academy
McGing, Margaret E.
St. Catherine's School
McLean, Katharine B.
St. Luke's School
Mercer, Joseph M.
Woodberry Forest School
Miller, Colin F.
Hamilton College
Miller, James Vince
Bates College
Miller, Sister Mary Janet
Catholic University of America
Miller, Ogden
The Gunnery
Millis, John S.
Western Reserve University
Monks, Gardner
St. Albans School
Morong, Carrol O.
Peddie School
Moore, John M.
Swarthmore College
Morse, John D.
Kent School
Munger, Carl
Loomis School
Murr, Mrs. Fredrica
Rowland Hall School
Murray, John Courtney
Woodstock College
Neel, Mrs. Joanne L.
Agnes Irwin School
Newton, Willoughby
Kent School
Niebuhr, Reinhold
Union Theological Seminary
Nicholson, John E.
Germantown Friends School
Nilson, Mrs. Sven
Miss Porter's School
Opel, William A.
St. George's School
Otis, Brooks
Hobart College
Pangborn, Cyrus R.
Rutgers University
Park, John G.
Kent School
Parkhill, Wilson
Collegiate School
Partridge, Robert W.
Kent School
Paton, Alan
South Africa
Patterson, John O.
Kent School

Paulsen, Elizabeth C.
University of Vermont
Pell, Walden, II
St. Andrew's School
Penfield, William N.
Kent School
Perry, Arthur B.
Milton Academy
Perry, Robert M.
New York University
Pershouse, Mrs. Edith S.
Dwight School
Pieters, Richard S.
Phillips Andover Academy
Pinkham, Fred O.
Ripon College
Pocock, John G.
Milton Academy
Pollard, William G.
Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies
Pratt, Edwin H. B.
Browne & Nichols School
Quillian, William F., Jr.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Reckard, Edgar C.
Brown University
Rehfuss, Amy C.
Masters School
Reid, Victor
Hopkins Grammar School
Reynolds, Gilbert H.
Blair Academy
Rich, Dominic W.
New York City
Richardson, John C.
University of New Hampshire
Richardson, John F.
Stevens Institute of Technology
Riddleberger, Hugh C.
Trinity School
Rideout, Blanchard L.
Cornell University
Ritchie, Ralph K.
Kent School
Robbins, Martha S.
St. Mary's Hall
Robertson, Virginia K.
National Cathedral School
Roman, Benjamin D.
Peddie School
Ronshaugen, Raydon P.
Kent School
Rose, Lawrence
General Theological Seminary
Rourke, Robert E.
Kent School
Rubendall, Howard L.
Mount Hermon School
Ruth, The Rev. Mother
St. Hilda's School
St. John, George C., Jr.
Moses Brown School
St. John, William
Hill School
Saltonstall, William G.
Phillips Exeter Academy
Sanderson, Elizabeth C.
Northfield School for Girls
Satterthwaite, James B.
Groton School
Savage, George B.
Loomis School
Scattergood, Henry
Germantown Friends School
Schmolze, Howard E. C.
St. Andrew's School
Schneirla, William S.
Syrian Orthodox Archdiocese
Schoen-René, Otto E.
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Schuman, Marillyn M.
St. Margaret's School (Va.)

Scott, Charles P.
Middlebury College
Seaquist, Mildred A.
Spence School
Seiferth, Wolfgang S.
Howard University
Seymour, Thaddeus
Dartmouth College
Seymour, Whitney North, Jr.
New York City
Sheehan, Walter F.
Canterbury School
Sheets, Margaret
Friends Select School
Shepherd, Massey H., Jr.
Church Divinity School of the Pacific
Sherk, Allen
Hopkins Grammar School
Sindall, Barbara J.
Ethel Walker School
Sio, Arnold A.
Colgate University
Smith, George R.
St. Paul's School (N. H.)
Smith, Judith P.
St. Margaret's School (Conn.)
Smith, Kent
Kent School
Smith, Leverett T.
Harvey School
Smith, Louise
Wells College
Smith, Robert V.
Colgate University
Spalding, Branch
Christchurch School
Springer, E. Laurence
Pingry School
Stabler, W. Brooke
Tower Hill School
Steele, Frederic L.
St. Mary's-in-the-Mountains
Stevens, Phillips
Williston Academy
Stoddart, Amy V.
Foxcroft School
Stone, Louis T.
New York City
Strachan, Malcolm
Groton School
Stratton, Samuel S.
Middlebury College
Strayer, Maude-Louise
Masters School
Strider, Robert E. L., II
Connecticut College
Suter, John W., Jr.
Lake Forest Day School
Symington, Stuart, Jr.
New York City
Taylor, Charles L.
Episcopal Theological School (Mass.)
Test, Daniel D., Jr.
Westtown School
Thorpe, James
Princeton University
Tilden, Elwyn E., Jr. and Mrs.
Lafayette College
Tilton, Donald
University of Rhode Island
Tomkins, Floyd W.
St. John's Church, Washington, Conn.
Towner, Dean H.
St. Stephen's Episcopal School
Trefry, Harry G.
St. Marks School
Trim, Richard E.
Grosse Pointe University School
True, Alfred
St. Albans School
Truslow, Walter, Jr.
Lake Forest Academy
Tucker, Eleanor M.
Abbot Academy

Turner, Susanna P.
St. Catherine's School
Twichell, David C.
Pomfret School
Vaillant, Marian
Buckingham School
Vaillant, René and Mrs.
College of the City of N. Y.
Valentine, John A.
Middlebury College
Van Bibber, Katharine
Bryn Mawr School
Van Keuren, Floyd
St. Andrew's Church, Kent, Conn.
Vance, Cyrus R.
New York City
Verdery, John D.
Wooster School
Virtue, Charles F.
University of Maine
Walker, Anne
Northfield School for Girls
Walker, Elbridge, Jr.
Valley Forge Military Academy
Walker, T. Dixon
Kent School
Wall, Aelred
Portsmouth Priory School
Walter, Constance P.
St. Mary's-in-the-Mountains
Warren, Matthew M.
St. Paul's School (N. H.)
Washburn, Davis A.
St. Andrew's School
Watson, Catharine D.
Miss Porter's School
Waugh, James C.
Groton School
Webster, John R.
Greenwich Country Day School
Weed, Paul C., Jr.
St. Luke's School
Welles, Henry H.
New Canaan Country School
Wellington, Anne
Emma Willard School
Welsh, Clement W.
Kenyon College
West, Marian
St. Catherine's School
West, Samuel E.
Kent School
Whitaker, Mrs. LaMar L.
Rowland Hall School
Wicks, Robert S.
Lawrenceville School
Wiggin, Lewis M.
New York University
Wild, John D.
Harvard University
Wilder, Fessenden
Brooks School
Wills, Willis H.
St. Stephen's School
Wilmer, Richard H., Jr.
Yale University
Wing, Virginia L.
Winsor School
Wister, L. Wynne
South Kent School
Withington, Frederic B.
Governor Dummer Academy
Wood, Daniel
University of Delaware
Woolfolk, Viola H.
St. Margaret's School (Va.)
Worthington, William
Kent School
Zadig, Alfred T. K.
Cheshire Academy
Zilboorg, Gregory
New York State Medical College
Zorb, Elizabeth
Vassar College
Zorb, Hedwig
St. Paul's School (Wash.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

BELL RINGING: A band of bell ringers from the Kent School student body will ring changes immediately following the Sunday morning Eucharist, and again later in the day.

COMMUNICATIONS: For outgoing calls, participants will find two public phone booths on the lower floor of the Administration Building. All incoming calls and messages will be posted on the bulletin board at Seminar Headquarters where you registered (Old Main on the map).

MEALS: All meals will be served in the Dining Hall, and will be announced by a fifteen-minute bell, a five-minute bell, and an on-the-hour bell.

PARKING: The Football Practice Fields adjoining the School Parking Lot have been reserved for the cars of all participants.

STORE: The School Store in the common room (basement of the Schoolhouse) will be open every day just before lunch.

TRANSPORTATION: A bus will leave the School Parking Lot ten minutes before each outgoing train from Kent Village: Northbound: 11:14 A.M. (Ex. Sun.); 11:03 A.M. (Sun. only); 6:56 P.M. (Sat. only); 7:58 P.M. (Ex. Sat. & Sun.); 10:17 P.M. (Sun. only). Southbound: 9:04 A.M. (daily); 3:35 P.M. (Ex. Sun.); 4:01 P.M. (Sun. only); 7:09 P.M. (Sun. only).

THE COMMITTEE

John O. Patterson, *Rector and Headmaster*

Dominic W. Rich, *Chairman, Kent School Fiftieth Year Committee*

Hadley Case, *Vice Chairman*

Louis T. Stone, *Vice Chairman*

Cyrus R. Vance, *Chairman, Academic Committee*

Whitney North Seymour, Jr.

Stuart Symington, Jr.

Stone, Louis

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

J.F.

June 7, 1955

Dear Ed:

I intended to mention to you during our very pleasant cocktail hour last night one of the more remote consequences of See It Now.

Your South African pieces earlier this year so impressed the student listeners at Kent School -- who are permitted to sit up and watch certain SINs -- that the student body voted to send its entire Chapel collections for the year to the Anglican monk who appeared on the program, Father Huddleston.

The School newspaper has now received a letter to the editor from Alan Paton, and a most excellent letter it is. As one more example of what endless chains of events can be set in motion by a program such as yours, I thought you might be interested in glancing at Paton's letter. Accordingly, you will find it attached.

Yours,

Lou

LOUIS T. STONE

lr

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Natal,
South Africa.
18 May, 1955

Dear Boys,

It was a great joy to me to learn that the School Chapel offerings for a very generous period of time are to be sent to the Community of the Resurrection in South Africa. You could not be giving to any better cause. The Community of the Resurrection has, from the beginning of its work in South Africa, laboured faithfully and courageously in the cause of the African people. Fr. Trevor Huddleston is a champion of all those who are deprived and oppressed. He is not a popular man in South Africa, because the truth that he speaks is not always pleasant to our ears, but I have no doubt that what he speaks is nearer to being the truth of God than anything else that you will hear. He has a respect for truth and a hatred for injustice, and to thousands of African people he is the symbol of what is good.

South Africa is a country where race has become an obsession, where Christian morality has given way to race morality, and where the whole machinery of government is occupied with one supreme task, and that is to keep all the races separate from one another, under white domination. No community has spoken out more courageously against this than the Community of the Resurrection to which you are giving your offerings.

Do not think of us as far away from you. We are much nearer than you think. What you do for us here, you are doing for your own country by helping the cause of justice in another part of the world, which means you will defend it more courageously at home. You cannot defend a piece of freedom, a piece of democracy, you must defend it all. Surely that is the lesson that the harsh events of this century have tried to teach us. Perhaps you do not know what encouragement will be given by your offerings to Fr. Huddleston and the Community of the Resurrection. They will be encouraged by your help, strengthened to continue, and reminded that they are not alone in the world.

Yours sincerely,
Alan Paton

Stone, Lou

CBS TELEVISION

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485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

LOUIS T. STONE
Director of Talent Commitments

7

Dear Ed --

That was a hell of a speech.

Did go further.

It was a fine speech.

Two listeners have since "sweetened the kitty" for Pater.

Yrs. Lou

It is not my prerogative to say thanks, but on Pater's behalf let me slip out of time and say it.

Stowe, Leland

March 9, 1955

Dear Lee:

This is just a note to acknowledge yours of March 2nd.

Sunrise Point Cottage sounds more than delightful and if I find anyone suitable who is looking for a summer place to rent I will certainly let you know. I wish I could take it myself.

Sincerely,

Mr. Leland Stowe
The Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, New York

fc

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

March 2, '55.

Dear Ed: Just in case you might know someone who'd be interested in the attached, and would make congenial summer neighbors for us.

I know you've got an estate, and love it as we do our corner on the Lake — but you might know someone who hasn't got an estate!

Anyway I do trust your judgement implicitly —

Cheers, and with gusto

Lee Stowe

ROVING EDITOR: LELAND STOWE · 325 EAST 41st STREET · NEW YORK, NEW YORK

LAKESIDE COTTAGE -- FOR RENT.

For month of July or August: or for season.

At Sunrise Point on Lake Winnisquam; Meredith, New Hampshire. 13 miles from Laconia; 300 miles from New York.

Owners: Leland Stowe & Theodora Stowe.

*** *** ***

Unusual PEACE and PRIVACY, on 440 feet of lakefront backed by 6 wooded acres--with a superb 2-mile view down the lake. Private entrance road. No motels or other commercial enterprises permitted on upper 7 miles of this lake. A unique vacation spot with great appeal to discriminating persons.

*** *** ***

SUNRISE POINT COTTAGE sits in tall oaks and pines, 50 feet from the water's edge; is completely landscaped, with white-clover lawn around it and adjacent guest cabin (which may be occupied by the owners).

Living room: 18 by 36 feet, with large stone fireplace & screened front-porch of nearly same length. Two full-length, glass-paned French doors open on porch providing unobstructed lake view. Lake is also seen through windows at both ends of living room.

Three spacious bedrooms: 1 double-bed; 1 3/4 and 2 single beds -- all with first-class mattresses.

Kitchen: completely modern. 4-burner gas stove; hot-water tank & frigidaire; new sink and handsome, squared floor linoleum. Wide selection of glassware, china & cooking utensils.

Shower bath and hot water, with dressing table alcove. Excellent hard-wood floors throughout cottage. New curtains and drapes, very attractive, in all rooms.

*** *** ***

LARGE OUTDOOR BRICK GRILL & PICNIC TABLE, under oaks and hemlocks at lake's edge.

SWIMMING -- excellent. Either from a huge sloping rock directly in front of cottage, or (for small children) at a very shallow and sandy beach 100 feet from the cottage.

FISHING: Lake Winnisquam has abundant bass, lake trout, salmon, pickerel & perch --and some people catch them. A rowboat is provided for guests.

Gas, electricity & ample fireplace wood are included in rental terms. (Guests should bring their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels and radio.)

SHOPPING: 7 miles by car to Meredith or 13 to Laconia; 3 miles to country store in Meredith Center.

*** *** ***

RENTAL TERMS: According to number of proposed occupants.

Sunrise Point Cottage owes its exceptional attractions --both inside and outdoors--to very considerable expenditures for its modernization and furnishings; and to the owners' personal labors in enhancing its natural beauties. Because Sunrise Point is their summer home the owners desire to share its pleasures only with those who will fully appreciate and respect its charms; whose presence as neighbors they may also enjoy.

For further informaton please consult--

Leland Stowe,
325 East 41st Street
New York City 17.

LAKESIDE CABIN -- FOR RENT.

For month of July or August; or possibly for shorter periods.

At Sunrise Point on Lake Winnisquam; Meredith, New Hampshire. 13 miles from Laconia; 300 miles from New York City.
Owners: Leland Stowe & Theodora Stowe.

*** *** ***

Unusual PEACE and PRIVACY, on 440 feet of lakefront backed by 6 wooded acres--with a superb 2-mile view down the lake. Private entrance road. No motels or other commercial enterprises permitted on upper 7 miles of Winnisquam. A unique vacation spot with great appeal to discriminating persons.

*** *** ***

SUNRISE POINT CABIN sits in tall oaks and pines only 30 feet from water's edge and boat dock. Screened-in porch on two sides. Large living room, with an ell whose two cots can also be used for sleeping. A small bedroom with double bed. Modernized kitchen with 4-burner gas stove, breakfast table & frigidaire. Shower bath & toilet. Hot water. Electric heater for occasional cool nights.

Comfortably furnished throughout; new curtains and drapes. Ample selection of cooking utensils, glass, china, etc. Ideal for couple, or for parents with one or two children.

*** *** ***

LARGE OUTDOOR BRICK GRILL & PICNIC TABLE, under oaks and hemlocks at lake's edge.

SWIMMING: Excellent. Both from sloping rock in front of nearby Sunrise Point Cottage (Usually occupied by owners); or at a shallow, sandy beach --perfect for small children.

FISHING: Lake Winnisquam has abundant bass, lake trout, salmon, pickerel & perch--and some people catch them. A rowboat is provided for guests.

Gas and electricity are included in rental terms.. (Guests should bring their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels & radio, if desired.)

SHOPPING: 7 miles by car to Meredith or 13 to Laconia. 3 miles to country store in Meredith Center.

*** *** ***

RENTAL TERMS: According to number of occupants. Because Sunrise Point is their summer home the owners desire to invite as neighbors only those who will also appreciate and respect its exceptional attractions. Apply to --

Leland Stowe,
325 East 41st Street,
New York City, 17.

EDITORIAL BROADCAST OVER STATION WMCA

by

NATHAN STRAUS

Thursday, November 17, 1955
9:30-9:45 p.m.

GERMANY TODAY, I

This is a report on Germany today — Germany reborn, Germany growing in industrial might, Germany rearming. It is based on a lifetime of intimate knowledge of Germany and the German people as well as repeated visits in recent years.

To anyone returning to Germany after seeing it last in 1947, the impact of what has been achieved is terrific. The rebuilding that has been done; the rebuilding that is going on today; the hectic pace of business and traffic; the artistic achievements, especially in the world of opera and theatre; the well-dressed throngs of people on the streets; the roadways crowded with shiny new automobiles; the trucks laden with building and construction materials that thunder through the streets of Munich, Augsburg, Frankfort, and other cities — all of this strikes the visitor as something unmatched not only in the other cities of Europe but, probably, unmatched in the world.

As Roscoe Drummond, one of our leading newspapermen, has described it, "... one of the most visible and impressive facts in all West Germany is this nation's thriving, throbbing, still expanding, full employment prosperity. You almost have to see it to believe it.... You see it in the humming, smoking, rebuilt factories of the Ruhr.

"You see it in the vast expanse of new housing which is going up in every city so fast that a new house or a repaired house is springing into view every eighty seconds -- 2,762,000 new dwellings in the last six and a half years.

"You can see it any Saturday or Sunday afternoon when tens of thousands of German families, most of whom did not own automobiles before the war, are already making the massive network of Hitler-built autobahns grievously inadequate as they take their weekly treks to the mountains and lakes."

What is the more remarkable is that the long working hours and the driving pace do not seem to weigh heavily on the population. Cordiality, smiles, and beaming good-will greet one on every side.

Yes, Germany is being rebuilt -- her industries, her arts, her sciences, her banking system, her production facilities of all kinds. Of course, American money, poured into Germany through our various foreign aid programs, has paid for much of the rebuilding. Yet the manifest energy, imagination, and courage of the German people must evoke the admiration of any man convinced that our private enterprise capitalistic system, whatever its faults, is the best the world has produced to date and that Germany's achievements are renewed evidence of its vitality.

That is one side of the picture -- reassuring, heartening, commanding our admiration.

Is there another side? Indeed there is, and too few people in our country are aware of it.

The generally accepted view seems to be that the Nazis have disappeared from the scene, in government and in business, and that those at the top who control industry and banking, manufacturing and production, are new men who never were active in the Nazi criminal conspiracy. The generally accepted view is that the business leaders of Germany today are democrats, not only in their speeches, but in their hearts, real democrats, not only so proclaimed by words in the present but so proclaimed by deeds in the past.

Regrettably, this belief is false. This picture of Germany as a nation in which the Nazi leadership and those who actively led the Nazi cause have disappeared from power is a completely untrue picture.

The youth of Germany are being filled with stories about the glorious march of German arms across the continent of Europe. All Germany now feels that if Hitler had only let the army alone, the world would have been theirs. The atrocities, murders, mass executions, razing of towns and villages have been forgotten.

Indeed, the leaders of the new, reborn Germany are recruited from the ranks of those who were the leaders of the Nazis when Hitler was in power.

It is my purpose in these editorials to document that statement, to tell the facts and name names.

Let us start off with some of the minor figures. Newspapers recently reported that Dr. Karl Clauberg and Colonel General Sepp Dietrich have been released from prison. We are informed, via the Associated Press, that their release was "in keeping with the present American-British-French policy of emptying war crimes prisons of Germans as soon as possible."

Who are these two men who have been liberated from war crimes prisons? Well, Dr. Clauberg was, during the war, head of what was termed the "experimental medical center" of the infamous Nazi extermination and concentration camp at Auschwitz. There and elsewhere under the direction of Dr. Clauberg and his associates, more than 5 million innocent people were done to death.

One of Professor Clauberg's so-called "scientific research projects" was to subject helpless women to experiments whose alleged object was to find a cheap, rapid, effective method of sterilizing them. His co-workers performed other similar "scientific research projects," such as smearing "test persons" — this was the Nazi term — with mustard gas to watch them die in agony. There were experiments with other human beings to see if the torture of death by thirst was greater if the individual were given no water or given only sea water to drink. These so-called "scientific research projects" included cutting off the limbs of young women for use in experiments with live tissue.

All of this, in case you are interested further, is told in detail in a book compiled from official records and bearing the endorsement of Brigadier General Telford Taylor, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, and Dr. Andrew C. Ivy,

Scientific Consultant to the Military Tribunal. The book is entitled "Doctors of Infamy, the Story of the Nazi Medical Crimes," and is published by Henry Schuman, New York.

The Russians captured Professor Clauberg and kept him prisoner until the middle of last month. On his return to West Germany, he was interviewed by German reporters and was coldly indifferent and quite unrepentant for the unmentionable tortures he had inflicted.

And who was Colonel General Sepp Dietrich, recently released from prison in keeping with the American-British-French policy of emptying the war crimes prisons? Dietrich, now 63, was a fanatical Nazi who rose to command Hitler's Elite Guard and was showered by Hitler with decorations. Known as the "Butcher of Kharkov" he was responsible for the notorious "Malmedy Massacre" of American prisoners. Colonel General Dietrich ordered that 150 disarmed, helpless American boys, prisoners captured during the Battle of the Bulge at Malmedy should be mowed down by machine gun fire. For this crime, he was sentenced to life imprisonment by an Allied war crimes tribunal. Nevertheless, on October 22 of this year he was set free. Thus he served a prison sentence of something like three weeks for each GI he murdered.

Only last Sunday we were told that the West German army had been reborn and, according to a dispatch from Bonn — I quote from The New York Times — "For the ceremony ... the Defense Minister stood under a huge reproduction of the Iron Cross. This Prussian emblem has been a German military decoration since 1813."

Thus the cases of Dr. Clauberg and Colonel General Dietrich assume a more sinister aspect, if we understand the release of these men as part and parcel of a policy of freeing war criminals, re-establishing an army with the old Prussian symbols, and, as I will tell you next week, helping the former leaders of the Nazi movement to become the dominant figures in the German industrial world, in business, in banking, in manufacture, and in production.

The admitted murderers and sadists, Clauberg and Dietrich, will not find themselves amid unfamiliar faces or in an unfriendly atmosphere when they mingle with the leaders of German industry, business, and banking today.

I will have that story next week.

Straus, Nathan

wmca

FIRST ON YOUR DIAL - 570 KC

1657 BROADWAY AT 52ND ST., NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

CIRCLE 6-2200

November 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many, many thanks for the lunch today. I really enjoyed an opportunity for an all-too-brief chat with you. The next time must be at our home at Quarry Lake.

Thought you might be interested in glancing over the enclosed, although I send it with some diffidence as the subject is one about which you know so much more than I do.

With every good wish, now and always,

Cordially yours,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Enclosure

Straus, Nathan

June 30, 1955

Dear Mr. Straus:

I have long admired your direction of WMCA and I write to acknowledge your gracious letter of June 15 and to say that I hope that when I return in the autumn you will give me the pleasure of lunching with me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan Straus
President
Station WMCA
1657 Broadway
New York 19, New York

rh

yes - Century
Weds. Nov. 16 - 1 pm

wmca

FIRST ON YOUR DIAL - 570 KC

1657 BROADWAY AT 52ND ST., NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

CIRCLE 6-2200

June 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have seen Leon Goldstein's letter to you of May 20 and your reply of June 3.

May I thank you very cordially for this reply. I have such respect for your judgment and your stature in the field of broadcasting that I am encouraged when you say that you are "entirely persuaded that there does not exist, despite the FCC language, any legal brief against the radio or television station adopting and practicing any overt editorial stand."

As you will see from the enclosed copy of a letter recently mailed, I am following the matter up. It seems to me that the more discussion, the better for all of us who believe that an informed public opinion is the very basis of democracy and that, therefore, any attempt to hedge with restrictions the right of free editorial expression on the air is unwise.

Parenthetically, you have two regular viewers in the person of Mrs. Straus, who is in charge of educational and children's programs on the station, and

Yours very cordially,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Enclosure

wmca

FIRST ON YOUR DIAL—570 KC

1657 BROADWAY AT 52ND ST., NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

June 13, 1955

COPY

To the N.Y. Herald Tribune:

An article that appeared recently in the Herald Tribune by Nyles N. Peebles points out that radio and TV stations shy away from editorials despite President Eisenhower's suggestion that the industry should undertake the responsibility of airing editorial opinion, just as newspapers do. Said Mr. Peebles, "Where controversy is concerned, radio and television stations have chosen the position of the commentator who bravely speaks out against man-eating sharks."

Lest your readers assume that the above statements refer to all radio and television stations, let me assure them that such is not the case. As far back as 1947 many broadcasters complained to the FCC that the rule prohibiting a station from airing its views imposed an unfair and unreasonable restriction on American free radio. This stalwart stand by some broadcasters — even though only a handful — finally resulted in a reversal of the position of the Federal Communications Commission on editorializing by radio stations.

It is also a matter of record that some stations have taken forthright editorial positions on controversial issues. During the past year, I have spoken out emphatically on WMCA on such controversial issues as wire tapping, the rearming of Germany, the Federal loyalty-security program, foreign aid, the censure of McCarthy, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, etc. My series of editorials presented over WMCA each Friday evening from November 19, 1954 to April 8, 1955, constituted, I believe, the first regular schedule of editorial broadcasts in the history of radio. Opposing points of view were, of course, presented. It is my intention to resume this series on WMCA this Fall.

The right of radio and TV stations to express editorial opinion is basic in the maintenance of free television and free radio, just as the right to criticize is a basic requirement of a free press. May I, for that reason, commend the Herald Tribune coverage of the question and May I express the hope that the important subject will be dealt with further in your columns.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Nathan Straus

New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York 36, New York

Straus, Robe

595 Madison Ave.
~~4 WEST 58th STREET~~
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

TELENEWS **PRODUCTIONS, INC.**

PLaza
Cable: TELNEW

December 1, 1955

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It's a good many years since you and I have seen each other but I would very much appreciate half an hour of your time in the next couple of weeks if you could spare it.

Through a chain of circumstances I have gotten involved in the documentary film business and I would like to get some advice. I wonder if you could give me a ring at Plaza 5-2940 and let me know when I could see you.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert K. Straus

Stuart, Ken

December 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Stuart:

Thank you for your letter of November 30th.

I have scrutinized such references as I have made to Vice-President Nixon during recent months, and cannot in all honesty find any language which attempts to "pin back his ears".

As you say, the tone of the voice may convey a special meaning, but I honestly cannot find anything indicating what you call "hostility to the man". Aside from one passage in a broadcast made two days after the President became ill, in which I indicated that the Vice-President seemed unduly eager to assume responsibilities. In another broadcast two days later, I took pains to correct this impression, one which was, incidentally, shared by a considerable number of other reporters.

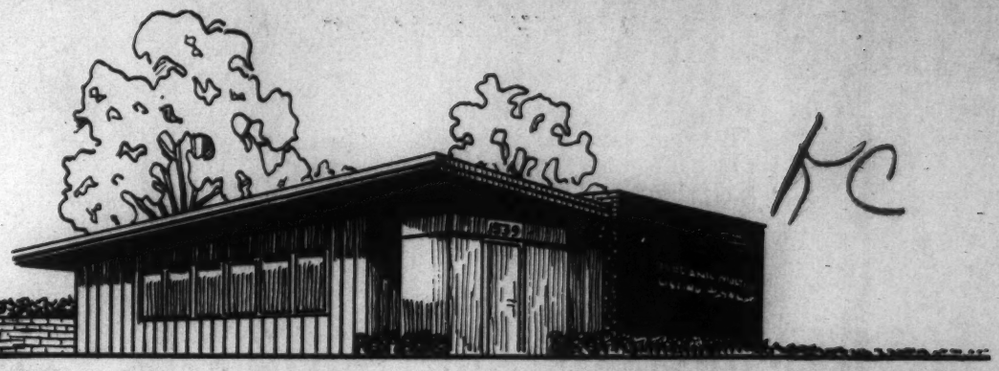
I am afraid that unless you can be a little more specific, I, in turn, cannot answer the rather broad charges you make.

Incidentally, I did one hour-long television program on the Vice-Presidency as an institution, in which the President's faith in the Vice-President was fully reflected and reported.

Thank you for your thoughtful letter, and if you have specific comments in the future on this subject, I hope you will let me know. They will receive my immediate attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ken Stuart
1539 West Magnolia Boulevard
Burbank, California



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KEN STUART
Executive Secretary

November 30th, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

For many years I have enjoyed your News Broadcasts. For the most part they appear to be factual and impersonal....calling the shots as you see them. But let me ask you a fair question: Why does an intelligent man like you permit yourself the unsportsmanlike and distasteful habit of "pinning back the ears" of Richard Nixon, Vice-President of these United States?

I expect you to deny this allegation. But the tone of your voice....the "slant" of your phrases and the in-between-words which are not uttered, all these unmistakably indicate your hostility to the man.

Why?

And in your position of great advantage over whomever might be your "pet" antagonist, you also bear a great responsibility to your listeners. You must give them statements unbiased...untainted by mere personal prejudices. If you do not do just that, then you have adulterated your vocation and you have allowed your intolerances to change your "news" broadcasts to a series of propaganda splurges.

You know we American people NEED the truth, and you know we can "take it". In these days when alert citizens feel we must face our common enemy, Communism, with bi-partisan solidarity, should you not, as one of our respected "vocals" take prayerful care of what you say and how you say it? And is this not more needful when it concerns a man whom our beloved President has great faith in? I am an "independent" voter. Would you take the time to mail me a considered reply? Thank you.

Sincerely,

BURBANK BOARD OF REALTORS.

Ken Stuart

Executive Secretary.

KS/em

Member of National Association of Real Estate Boards and California Real Estate Association

Strauss, Lewis L.

Pending

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

February 23, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On my return from Nevada I found your very kind note of February 1st. It would give me great pleasure to see you and I hope that you will let me know when you expect to be in Washington again and plan to have lunch with me if you can.

I watched your program with Dr. Salk last evening with enormous interest.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis L. Strauss

Lewis L. Strauss

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Strauss, L

E. R. MURROW

February 1, 1955

Dear Admiral Strauss:

I was deeply disappointed too, but a minor illness necessitated my cancelling our luncheon appointment. Disappointed, too, that it was necessary to postpone your appearance on PERSON TO PERSON. It is my hope that we can revive that program at the first date that is convenient to you. I shall communicate with my old friend, Everett Holles, on this matter in the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Chairman
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

rh

BC: Mr. Aaron

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

11 January 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very sorry to hear that you were under the weather as it was a disappointment not to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance.

I hope that the next time you plan to visit Washington, you will let me know and have lunch or dinner with me.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis L. Strauss

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Stringfellow, Geo.

GEORGE E. STRINGFELLOW
75 Prospect Street
East Orange, N. J.

May 6, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Fulton Lewis, Jr. has said a lot of very uncomplimentary things about you and your views on communism which, if true, indict you as a pretty poor citizen. I am of the opinion that what Mr. Lewis has said is true and that you are, therefore, a very poor citizen.

Very truly yours,

George E. Stringfellow

George E. Stringfellow os

GES:d

Stringer, Wm.

February 4, 1955

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your nice letter of January 14th, and for sending me your pieces on the Battle of the Bulge.

I enjoyed them very much and think that you did an admirable job.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. William H. Stringer, Chief
Washington News Bureau
The Christian Science Monitor
1293 National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

fc

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An International Daily Newspaper
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WASHINGTON NEWS BUREAU
Telephone: NAtional 8-2142

1293 National Press Bldg.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

January 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As the anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge approached, I was moved to try to put the subject in verse form. Here is the way it came out in The Christian Science Monitor.

Since you were roaming about Europe in 1944, I thought you would be interested in seeing this. You may even detect a faint echo in one or two lines of your admirable prose in the record "I Can Hear It Now." I hope I have not digressed too far from historical accuracy.

I thought your recent show featuring Oppenheimer was one of the finest things I have been able to watch on TV.

With best regards to you,

Sincerely,

Bill

William H. Stringer
Chief, Washington News Bureau

Enclosure

"This Was the Drear December . . ."

This is the story of the Battle of the Bulge.

Analogies come tumbling over each other: An advance is as good as its ability to stand up against counterattack. . . . The last throes of an enemy system should not cause dismay, they are the signs of victory. . . . Progress is secure when resistance to it is overcome. . . . When a good cause meets a final test, it is necessary to reverse the reversal.

The accompanying prose-poem is a kind of allegory on these points. Often in the history of human thought a military event has served such a loftier purpose. Mr. Stringer was at Allied Headquarters. Today, 10 years after the battle (mid-December, 1944, to February, 1945), he is moved to relate the story as he saw it happen and as he now looks back on its meaning.

By William H. Stringer

Drawings by Gene Langley, Staff Artist

I

THIS was the drear December
Ten distant, vanished years ago
When through the Ardennes mist and drizzle
Unexpected, clanked the Nazi panzers.
This, Hitler's final try for triumph,
Biggest pitched battle of World War Two
On any American front.
Scream the eagle, roar the lion,
Ride the Valkyrie maidens!
We hardly remember all of it now—
When Paris went on curfew and New York prayed,
When hopes wrote small and headlines large,
Bastogne became a legend like Verdun,
When Georgie Patton and his star-spangled jeep
And pearl revolvers wrought like Paul Bunyan.
When Eisenhower, the general's general,
And Bradley, the soldier's soldier,
And Monty, who said "This won't do . . ."
Worked to hold the shoulders, block the surge
Of the rampant tanks, the gray-clad infantry,
When the foot-slogging GIs, rallying,
And the tank commanders, driving
The Shermans slithering over icy roads,
Resourceful, resilient, did themselves proud . . .
Heroes, heroes, enough and to spare,
Among the dark hills and the falling snow.
This was the drear December
This was the Battle of the Bulge
Ten swift-receding years ago.

II

The Air Force Colonel, with experienced eye,
Said to his war correspondents, "We'll fly
To visit the three Tactical Air Commands,
Watch fighters zoom when a ground hog demands.
You can talk, too, with Bradley, Hodges, and Patton,
Now who has a gripe or an ultimatum?
I know, you want something to stop the press;
The Air Force tries to oblige! . . . I confess
The front is a little quiet. But remember
I said something'll turn up, this December.
It always does when the Air Force flies a party."

Unconvinced, a dozen newshawks from the hearty
Cuisine of the fabulous Scribe Hotel, set out
In a bucket-seat job for the West front. At about
The same moment, Cologneward, Nazi tank crews
Were gunning their thousand engines. The news
Was going to be considerable . . .

III

Remember the mood of those days?
Roosevelt was in the White House,
Meat rationing in the markets.
"Ike" was running a war from Versailles,
Not working for peace from the White House.
General MacArthur was driving back to Manila
Via the Pacific Isles—Guadalcanal, Tarawa—
His finest Korean hours still far ahead.
The atom bomb was an unproved, deep-laid secret.
Russia was an ally, and we impatiently stamped
For the vast Russian Army to emerge
From quarters and begin its winter offensive.
Europe was war-ravaged and its houses
Cold as the December stars which seldom shone.
America's heart was overseas with her young men.
There was no Liberace, no titillating TV,
But Glenn Miller's band played in London
At the Rainbow Corner Red Cross Club;
London had a deep blackout.
And on the Western Front impatient Patton
Was about to resume the rugged attack at Metz.
The cross-France blitz was spent and we
Were struggling to blast our way through
That complex of steel, cement, and fire
Known as the Siegfried Line.

IV

Yes, Hitler planned it,
Tenacious as ever.
The technique was simple:
"Audacious or never!"

Surprise the Allies through
The weak-held Ardennes,
Repeat 1940
All over again.

Split Monty from Bradley,
Seize supplies and keep roaring.
Be in Antwerp the seaport
While the West still is snoring.

The Entente then is split,
Comes apart at the seams.
This Hitler imagines
In his mystical dreams.

Canada gone from the war,
Britain limping home lame,
The States talking peace
And quitting the game. . . .

Nothing, of course, went
According to plan.
But (76,000 American and 81,000
German casualties) that was a price to pay
Man to man.

V

From General Bradley's intelligence officer, 12th Army Group Headquarters, Dec. 16, 1944:

"It is now certain
That attrition is steadily sapping
The strength of German forces. . . .
And the crust of defense is thinner,
More brittle and more vulnerable
Than it appears on our G-2 maps,
Or to the troops in the lines."

Substance of additional briefing from General Bradley's intelligence officer to SHAEF war correspondents touring the front:

"But we know the enemy has troops in reserve.
Elements of the Sixth Panzer Army
Have been spotted. The Fifth Panzer Army
Has been pulled from the lines.
What the enemy does with these reserves
Is exceedingly important.
We hope he commits them piecemeal,
As he did in Normandy.
Then we shall continue to grind them up
Until he has no reserves left at all.
But if he should commit them all at once
He could cause a lot of trouble."

VI

Now,
Across the wide canvas of the holiday-hilled Ardennes
Rolls the dull thunder of the surprise attack.
The crashing artillery barrage rouses,
Sleepy-eyed, the fresh-arrived, battle-green
Boys of the Golden Lion (106th) Division.
Out of the eerie mists poke the long-nosed 88's,
The Tiger tanks with their carefully husbanded fuel.
Three German armies march abreast,
Sepp Dietrich's Sixth Panzer, Manteuffel's Fifth,
The Seventh Army under Brandenberger.
Skorzeny, the blond giant, Hitler's favorite,
Launches parachutists to seize crossroads,
Sends Germans treacherously in GI jeeps and clothing
To grab the vital bridges at the Meuse . . .
Thus the dark Fascist evil struck again
Before those who embodied it could be disarmed.
Thus the German, whom Gibbon once foresaw
As standing Europe's guard 'gainst Eastern Hun,
Kept to his sad, mistaken destiny
Until defeat at last should bring some changes
And the dark German warlordism be back driven
By a fitful-glowing glimpse of Europe's oneness.
And Manteuffel who led the grim December tanks
Should sit in a Parliament seat at Bonn
And watch against the renaissance of Prussianism. . . .

The thin-stretched battle line breaches, melts,
And all is confusion, scramble, and retreat,
For this was the "ghost front" of calculated risk
This stretch of line had purposely been stripped
To carry the strong American attacks north and south.
Four sparse divisions, two untested, and two
Licking wounds from the Hürtgen Forest mauling,
Patrolled the eighty miles. And the Nazi Panzers
Went through like a poker through tissue paper.
(The U.S. First Army initially reported that
A small enemy counterattack had occurred
Somewhere in Belgium.)

VII

"Yo ho, this has been an incredible night,
With Nazi planes out, and chutes drifting down,
We must be in for a fairly big fight,
First Army HQ is quitting the town."

"Shall we travel?" "Here comes another V-1
Aimed directly for Liege if it's able
To boom-boom that far." "The motor's cut. Run!"
"Or better, hide under the table."

"The plane's waiting, boys. The fog's getting thick;
Let's board that cloud-hopping jalopy."
"But here's the big news you promised us, Slick!
And where can we file this hot copy?"

VIII

Sadly GIs ripped the posters
From the Belgian village halls
Spelling "U.S. Christmas Party";
Sadly parceled out the candy
Which they'd saved from weekly rations
Saved for Belgian boys and girls
Saved to play the local Santa
With their candy rations hoarded . . .
Sad-eyed, too, the Belgian children.

"Sometimes, as in a drifting mist,
I can see them now . . .
. . . the empty Ardennes road;
The tall pines split and splintered
As by a thousand lightning bolts,
And in the snowy hilltop pasture
The black hulks of tanks, abandoned. . . ."

And the Belgian mères and pères
Saw the trucks in hasty pull-out,
Knew the Nazis were returning
Buried deep their Allied flags.
"What, oh what shall now befall us?"
Wailed they, watching down the road.

IX

They fought for seven days and seven nights.
They met and slowed the first fanatic thrusts.
They set the brakes at road blocks and command posts.
They retreated when outflanked on every side.
Sometimes they ran the wrong way and were captured.
Sometimes they fought off tanks with hand grenades,
Sometimes they didn't run at all.
This was the record of thousands of American soldiers,
This was particularly the story of Staff Sergeant
James Williams of Altoona, Pa.
He came red-eyed and scraggly-bearded from the lines
To give eyewitness account of the withdrawal.
"The Jerries had plenty of tanks," he affirmed.
"They rolled up and fired point-blank at our command post.
We threw everything we had at them—
Rifles, mortars, hand grenades, and artillery.
But they kept on coming.
Every man in my platoon used a weapon,
Including our switchboard operator."
Yes, it was a retreat which showed the enemy
Their breakthrough wouldn't be a walkaway.
"Jerry began to figure there was really
Something out there ahead of him,"
Commented Sergeant Williams of Altoona.

X

How was it with you that Christmas time?
Were you in the jungle war of the Pacific?
Or were you in Europe, and suddenly minus
A Christmas leave aimed at the gay spots of Paree?
Or were you waiting at home and in receipt
Of a War Department telegram: "Missing in Action"
And discovered joyfully, later, that
"Missing," for thousands caught in the
December onslaught, meant in fact
"Safe"—well, relatively safe in a German
Prison camp.
The redoubtable Scribe Hotel, war
Correspondents' rendezvous, canceled
Its Christmas party. And there was a
Rumor about that the Jerries were out to
Kidnap Eisenhower, and security guards
Were doubled around Versailles.
And passes were not enough at roadblocks;
You had to tell the level-eyed MPs
Who the Dodgers were, or who won
The American League Pennant last summer
To prove you were an American
And not a disguised Skorzeny trooper. . . .
You wouldn't have imagined then, would you,
That five, nay three years later, a giant plan
Would be launched, named after the U.S. Army
Chief of staff, one Marshall, to restore the land
And bind the old wounds, physical and mental,
And a German would be invited to sit in
On Western Europe's conferences.
Thus quickly did the wind die down. . . .
Perhaps you were in Allied Military Government
(Located in the drafty Versailles stables)
And dreaming maybe rather heady dreams
Of how old Germany could be rehabilitated—
Not as a pastoral land of serfs and vassals
Nor as a resurgent pack of robber barons
But "clothed and in its right mind,"
An industrial nation benefiting humanity
And Europe all about restored and sunny.

XI

Well, they knew in New York now,
If they didn't know it before:
The Boys wouldn't be Home for Christmas.
But at the war front "Ike" and his Generals
Conferred with determination, not gloom,
As the order of the day.
Patton wanted to let the unprintable Jerries
Ride all the unprintable way to Paris
And then we'd cut them off at their
Unprintable base.
But the strategy adopted was somewhat wiser:
Hold the shoulders of the penetration,
Hold the salient's shoulders at all cost,
Blunt the nose of the spearhead
When the juggernaut slowed and time was ripe.
So Patton left off the Metz attack, eastward,
Swung his whole army an unheard-of
Ninety degrees and began attacking northward.
So Hodges, above the salient where Patton was below,
Abandoned the Roer Dam attacks
And began feeding in First Army divisions
To plug the gaps on the northern flank
Where the enemy probed for a breakthrough.
And some got chewed, and some chewed the Nazis,
But the flanks, north and south, stood firm
And Bastogne, thorn in the southern flank,
Hub of the Ardennes road network,
Totally invested by enemy divisions,
Stood like a rock. And Brigadier General
"Tony" McAuliffe (according to press reports
But perhaps not actually) said "Nuts"
To the German demand for surrender.
And Patton finally drove through a wedge
To the relief of Bastogne—and then
Declared himself ready to eliminate
The entire Bulge.

XII

There's a story—may be phony—
Of the scribe who by mistake
Got to Bastogne (was it Arnhem?)
When the ground began to shake.

This reporter'd spent his war days
Interviewing lads from home,
Hailed from Maine and sought out Maine lads,
Writing up each gripe and groan.

As the awful din crescendoed
Our young scribe was looking blue
When a Colonel sought to cheer him,
"You've a scoop here! Is it true

There's not another newsman with us?
Write, boy, and your fame is plain!"
Sighed the newshawk, "But sir, Colonel,
I can't find a man from Maine."

XIII

"I'd be glad if we could just keep walking,
Walking and talking, so to speak,
If you don't mind. I'm just arrived
On leave in Paris from the lines.
There's not much worth while talking in a foxhole.
I do a lot of thinking though. . . .
Oh sure, Paris is quite a town,
I don't much crave the gay spots though, just now,
I'd rather talk to somebody, and walk,
Walk maybe half the night. . . . You know,
I don't pretend to understand these things,
I used to do some hunting there back in Georgia
On my dad's farm with the dog and my gun,
But this is a different kind of hunting
And I've been at it pretty long. . . .
You get to thinking sometimes in the darkness,
You wonder out there, before you fall asleep,
About this killing and this killing.
This isn't the kind of work a man was meant
To be in, is it?
Someone's got to do it, I suppose,
But how did things get in this mess?
You're a writer, maybe you know high policy,
Is somebody working on these things,
So when this hunting season's over
Maybe there can be a way to see
The season doesn't open up again?
Let's walk up this street. What's the sign say?
"Rue de la Paix"—wonder what that means? . . .
It's mighty nice to see this city, mind you;
They've given me a hotel billet. The beds
Each have two sheets on, white and clean,
And that's a very restful combination."

XIV

Christmas Day the sun shone brightly,
Fogs slipped off between the mountains.
Then resumed the Air its pounding,
Tremendous was the Allied onslaught
Flying sorties by the thousands
Blasting Nazi truck and transport
Caught on narrow Ardennes roadways,
Left them battered smoking ruins.

Then began the great reduction
Of the West front's grim reversal,
Fighting back through icy snowdrifts
Fighting winter and the foeman
Keeping up relentless pressure
On the zero-tempered hilltops
Through the picture-postcard valleys.
Until Hitler scrapped his program,
Told old Rundstedt, told friend Model,
Just to chew up our divisions,
Never mind the distant Antwerp
Never mind the far Atlantic
Just destroy the arms before them . . .
But the Allies did the chewing
Did the blasting and the hewing.
January brought the bulge down
And by February—early—
Hitler's badly battered Army
Back inside the Westwall stumbled . . .
Two months later had surrendered!

XV

Sometimes, as in a drifting mist,
I can see them now—
The line of tanks rolling through Verviers,
Hurrying to plug the desperate gap;
Bradley, gentleman schoolmaster at the charts,
Showing how the battles would be fought;
The glimpse aloft in clearing morning haze,
Of flashing silver pinpoints in the sun,
A hundred Flying Fortresses passing over;
The midnight square in Paris, silent, shuttered,
Waiting the verdict from the distant hills . . .
A month later, driving the empty Ardennes road;
The tall pines split and splintered
As by a thousand lightning bolts,
And in the snowy hilltop pasture
The black hulks of tanks, abandoned,
Uncouth like some strange mechanisms from Mars . . .
And finally, all haste and heartbreak ended,
The warm Red Cross Club back in Paris,
Long after hours, just sitting round a darkened table
While the young lieutenant coaxed tender chords
And old sweet music from the dour piano,
"Margie," and "Time On My Hands."

XVI

This was the somber setback.
After the heady advance,
This was the time of testing
After the blitz across France.

We had best remember how it was those days
Now that man has fabricated worse instruments.
The Bulge was Civil War-type fighting;
Now we have something more than early radar,
Deadlier than the proximity fuse, bigger than
The blockbuster, wider than the A-bomb.
We have the county-demolishing H-bomb.
And let no man think that 1944's
Wilderness Campaign in 20th Century garb
Presented all the hardship and the heartache
That another global war would wreak.
But—need there be another holocaust,
Need evil erupt again in savage force
Because it has not been damped down by wise foresight?
We learned us something from this dark December
And men who learned are with us now to profit,
Eisenhower for instance; he who in Normandy
And at the Bulge perceived the face of war;
And now as President he sends broadcast
A Christmas message, simple, eloquent, heart-learned:
"With our friends we must enlarge
The design of our partnership
So that we, who marched together in evil days
When war and fear of war darkened the earth,
Shall enjoy together in days of light
The rich rewards of a secure and stable era."

We learned, at the Ardennes command posts
The perils of overconfidence and underconcern.
We're no longer "the nation of the completed ball game,"
A populace thrilling at the joy ride across France
And then, with the ninth inning almost won,
Hastening home, demobilizing, and leaving the world
To totter, and to fester. No, the President
Says man must gird himself to thwart
The four horsemen of the modern mental world:
"Inertia, despair, statism, and materialism";
He speaks something profound here.
And for these tasks we do have great resources:
Assurance that a free people doesn't panic
When hard hit by the sudden adverse blow
But calmly and sensibly proceeds
To set things on the upward course again.
And more than this—far more—we have something
Always present but not always understood,
A radar for right conduct which clearly sees
"The path which no fowl knoweth,"
And a Power, strong as the everlasting hills
Which quenches alike the nighttime terror
And the new bomb's "destruction that wasteth at noonday,"
When His protection and blessing
Are sought aright.

XVII

The winter-clad battle of the dark Ardennes
Is history. But the chemicalization
Of these churning, struggling years
When Truth, the overturning, is on the march
Need not repeat the evil detonations
And past experience, thrice-magnified, of war.
Not if, in the Christmas words of Eisenhower,
We are "strong and courageous and wise"; not if
We act "in accord with the Divine will."
It's up to us.

Studley, Mrs. Geo

Mrs. George Studley
"The Cottage," Harrison Drive
Goostrey, Cheshire,
England.

21st August/35.

Dear Mr. Murrow.

I thank you for your kind acknowledgement of my letter, and I am glad to know that you did not think the contents entirely crazy.

I am happy to have it with you and sincerely hope I may hear from you again at a later date. In the meantime I hope you enjoy your vacation and your travels.

Yours sincerely

Elsie Studley.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22.
N.Y.

Stindley, Elsie

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Mrs. Stindley:

Very many thanks for your long and interesting letter.

Your idea is certainly an intriguing one. It is impossible to say offhand where one would find a sponsor for such a project and unfortunately I cannot give it any immediate thought because my programs are about to go off the air for the summer and I am about to embark on some rather extensive traveling.

However, leave the idea with me if you will and perhaps something can be done after I get back in the autumn.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Elsie Stindley
"The Cottage"
Harrison Drive
Gostrey,
Cheshire,
England

fs

KC

"The Cottage, "
Harrison Drive,
Goostrey,
Cheshire,
England.

14th June 1955.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

No doubt you will be surprised to receive a rather lengthy epistle from someone of whom you have never heard, but I hope you will have the time and patience to read it, and whatever you may think, I hope you will believe its sincerity.

Since your stay here during the way, your commentaries etc. you are so well known to many English people, and I would like to say how much we enjoyed seeing you on television during our General Election, also how much we also enjoyed your programme taking us into the homes of famous people. I have been tempted to write to you for a considerable time but felt a little diffident about doing so. Since Mr. Aidan Crawley's interesting series "American Neighbours" such temptation has been to the fore quite often and then seeing you on television recently, well, here goes....

First of all let me tell you something about myself. I am just an ordinary English woman, a housewife and mother of a son 23 and a daughter 18. I do a great deal of public work, I have been a Councillor for almost ten years, and this brings me into contact with many people in different spheres of life, various organisations, associations and so on. I have a deep affection for your country and her people, among whom I have made many friends, such friends both here and in America would be willing I know to vouch for my integrity. My house is Liberty Hall to many of your countrymen and women who are temporarily stationed over here, and through them and discussions and conversations with my own countrywomen, I am amazed how little we know of each other. Many of my Americab friends and visitors often say "You know you could be an American" and I think "..and you could be English'. In our hearts and ideals we are fundamentally so much alike, and it is this awareness which really prompts me to write to you. I am prhaps lucky and privileged to be able to meet so many of you, but, knowing you socially and as visitors to my home, does not mean I know you as a nation, so what chance is there of my fellow countrywomen, not so fortunate as myself, to get to know you at all? Many exchanges of visits are made by V.I.P'S, statesmen, high ranking officers etc. who discuss nuclear warfare, Four Power Talks etc. productivity teams go and study production methods and so on, and on their return they'blind us with science', overwhelm us with figures and statistics, and the average man and woman not one bit nearer understanding you or know ing you. On the other hand many well known people have made visits to our respective countries, make darn silly statements, sometimes rude, these

are given prominence, and because they are ordinary are lapped up, read learnt and inwardly digested by millions of people because it is something they can understand (or minunderstand) better than figures and statistics which leave the average person cold, unfortunately these are the things which stick in peoples minds, remembered and trotted out for a fresh airing whenever criticism is brought up about either country, and gone are the memories of Lease Lend, which was our very lifeline, gone also are the memories of those wonderful notes pinned to the little garments contained in the Bundles for Britain, and thinking us an ungrateful nation gone to I should imagine are the kind and sympathetic memories of a nation who fof 12 months stood alone, backs to the wall, the only bulwark to maintain a decent civilisation, a tiny island upon which all eyes were fixed. You know Mr. Morrow it was'nt a picnic. To build something big and lasting one must start at the bottom with solid foundations, if it isnt to topple over, and I feel sure that a sound and understanding knowledge of each other, between the ordinary people, who are the backbone of any nation, would be a step in the right direction and I think a great deal could be done if'Mrs. England' and 'Mrs. Amdrica' got together and started the ball rolling, dont you? I should dearly love to visit your country, not to... stay at the Waldorf Astoria, see the Empire State Building, visit Niagara Falls, meet film stars, walk down Broadway and Fifth Avenue etc. but to meet ordinary American families, visit their homes, see their way of life, to ask them questions and to be able to answer theirs, to be able to come back and tell the women in England that the lives of their American counterparts do not centre round refrigerators, deep freezes, washing machines, bridge parties and Hollywood film stars. I would like to visit your hospitals and to see the maternity side of it, which I understand is incorporated in a General Hospital, to report back to my Divisional Health Committee; to visit the equivalent in America of our Womens Institutes and Townswomens Guild, come back and BE ABLE to answer the bombardment of questions I know they would ask; to visit Childrens Homes (including a certain Foundling Home which is run by nuns), Old Peoples Homes and Clubs, and be able to report to my Childrens and Welfare Committees how they compare with ours and very probably introduce some new ideas from actual observations. To get a sound knowledge of your education system from kindergarten to College, (I am a Manager or Governor of seven schools in England). I should like to visit an Indian Camp and Meet a real live 'Red Injun', so I could start with the youngest children in schools and arouse their interest in the most attractive way to them, Cowboys and Indians is still a favourtie game among English kiddies. To begin and carry on through Junior, High and Grammar Schools study appropriate subjects, i.e. curriculum, studies, sports, recreation, holidays, uniforms, dress, cosmetics and dates which I know English girls would love to know about, this is a wide field I know, but imbue them with interest from the beginning they would grow up wanting to know more, and with such basic knowledge would be able, the better to discriminate when the occasion arose. Through the medium of radio I should like to invite questions from my American sisters, and to speak to them on our equivalent of "Womans Hour". From my contacts with American people over here, I am amazed at their thirst for knowledge, the number of questions they ask, particularly about the war, i.e. "Tell us about the war here", "What were your felings when France capitulated and what were those twelve months like". Questions about bombing, rationing , evacuation,

A.R.P. (I was an Air Raid Warden and Billeting Officer and the stories said and amusing are many). I remember one day and American friend came here just as I was returning from my weekly shopping, and as I emptied my basket, her face was a study, and her comment, "Say honey, I guess your grocer would be real mad having to weigh up those bits", and how genuinely appalled she was to know that was all I was allowed for the whole family. This was years after the war. It was only last year we went off the ration except for coal, and that is still rationed. I wondr how many American women werd in the same position as myself, the fifth Christmas after the was, I had not the ingredients to make a Christmas cake. I think they would allow for a little bitterness if they could understand what it felt like to pick up a magazine (not so very long after the war) and read and see pictures of 'An American housewife goes shopping'. Oh, the inside of that store, Del Monte, Libby, Armours, etc. etc. names from another world and we were receiving one tin of fruit per family every six months if we were lucky, in fact fruit allocation has only just ceased. A sense of humour has been my salvation on more than one occasion, I have probably a keener sense of humour than most people, but by Jove, it wore thin on many occasions.

As I said before whilst fully appreciating and enjoying Mr. Crawleys series it covered anothhr angle, but not that field of understanding which I would like to see established, SO.... being who you are and what you are, (and I wonder I have the temerity to type the following, if I were not so much in earnest, I would'nt) dont you know anyone who would sponser such a visit. If I were in the financial position to do it myself, I give you my word, I would. I wonder what your reactions are now, do you think this worthwhile or just hooey, whatever you think I would ask you to please believe its sincerety.

If I had any free time I would like to see the White House, the inside of the United Nations Building, to have you explain for my own edification only, and not publication, the ethics of Mc.Carthyism, the colour discrimination, the working of your Senate, House of Representatives and Congress.

Well, 'Thank you Mr. Morrow' if you have had the patience to read to the end of this 'budget'and if you have had to wipe your brow and say "Whew, thats a tall order"please believe I am not such a battle axe as this letter may lead you to believd,because if I should receive an acknowledgment I would, no doubt, be filled with confusion and wonder how I had the nerve to write to you at all.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Elsie Studley

St, W Whitelock

October 3, 1955

Dear Mr. St. Whitelock:

Many thanks for your letter of August 29th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I have decided that I cannot undertake to write the book you suggest.

It is an intriguing task for someone, but it involves a tremendous amount of study, and unfortunately my already very heavy schedule precludes the possibility of my even attempting it.

I shall be interested to know whom you persuade to undertake the book.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Otto V. St. Whitelock,
Editorial Director
Funk & Wagnalls Company
153 East 24th Street
New York 10, New York

fs

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
153 East 24th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Lexington 2-7850

SEPTEMBER
27
1955

KC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It would be very helpful to me in handling my perennial problem of list building and scheduling books for the future if you could let me have a decision on my suggestion in my letter to you of August 29.

It would, of course, give me the greatest pleasure to learn that the suggestion for the proposed book had intrigued your interest. Should you feel definitely unable to undertake this project, I shall have to assign it to another writer who will, I feel, handle the subject competently, but, alas, probably not as definitively or authoritatively as you yourself could do.

Faithfully yours,

Otto v. St. Whitelock

Otto v. St. Whitelock
Editorial Director

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
153 East 24th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Lexington 2-7850

AUGUST
29
1955

RC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some time ago I asked a New York literary agent to discuss with you the possibility of doing for us a book on a specific idea which I suggested. Miss Holder tells me, however, that she does not recall that the matter was ever brought directly to your attention, and I therefore venture to do so now on my own initiative.

The book I suggest could be a greatly needed and compelling study of social responsibility. The responsibility is that of the various commentators--those on television, radio, and in newspapers, who have achieved a monopoly in interpreting the news and who have acquired a following which must total in the millions. As a serious study, the book would naturally retail no personal scandal, except in the remote instance where such appearances might have an effect on personal opinion, but it should definitely stress anything in the commentator's background which would make his opinions or his purpose suspect. Certain obvious personalities would necessarily be included--Gabriel Heatter, Drew Pearson, Walter Winchell, Fulton Lewis, Jr., David Lawrence, Westbrook Pegler, and numerous others whose names will immediately occur to you. As I envision it, the proposed study should consider them not alone as individuals, expounding a particular social point of view, but as persons having a definite and long-range impact on the public mind. Their capacity and their performance for good and evil should be thoroughly examined and assessed. To be of value, it seems to me also that the study must not limit itself either to "good" or "bad", but must impartially examine all the prominent practitioners in the field.

I recognize, of course, that this can be a very touchy subject for one who is himself an outstanding exponent of the art, but I nevertheless venture to hope that the importance of the study will commend itself to you. I hope likewise that it would not be too onerous an undertaking, since I assume that your very capable research staff might be able to work up most of the preliminary material on which to base your judgments.

Should the suggestion intrigue your interest, I should be delighted to discuss it with you further over the luncheon table.

Faithfully yours,

Otto v. St. Whitelock

Otto v. St. Whitelock
Editorial Director

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Summers, Otto M.

April 27, 1955

Dear Mr. Summers:

This is merely a note to thank you for your kind offer to send me your prized target pistols.

It is indeed thoughtful of you, but frankly, I do not feel that I should undertake the responsibility of becoming the guardian of something that is of such great value to you.

My thanks again for taking the time to write to me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Otto Murray Summers
6227 Hasbrook Avenue
Philadelphia 11, Pennsylvania

fc

OTTO MURRAY SUMMERS

April Ninth
1955

Regrets

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS-TV
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Of you I am asking a favor- which to say the least- must be different. Viz.

It is my desire to lend you- for the period of five years- my prized target pistols- which I assure are highly special- and will be a lot of fun for you and Casey.

The conditions, responsibilities and guarantees I shall demand of you are simple and easily and eloquently expressed thusly,

000

And rest assured I have a definite and positive reason for making this offer, which is that I am saving these arms for my grandson who is at least five years too young- and when the time comes for him to take possession will prize them all the more for having been used and enjoyed by the Murrows.

The automatic happens to be the individual arm with which Mr. J. H. FitzGerald shot the best single target during a career of professional shooting of thirty years. The single shot is the arm with which your humble servant hit a bullseye exactly the size of a penny more than 350 times without a single miss.

Furthermore I will guarantee that if

you will follow my suggestions- you will be able to hit a nickel nineteen out of twenty shots, at fifty feet- with a training period of not to exceed sixty days and two thousand shots.

These reasons are good enough for me. If they are good enough for you- will you please give shipping instructions and the arms will be on their way to you within thirty days.

Faithfully yours,

Otto Murray Summers

Otto Murray Summers

6227 Hasbrook Ave.
Philadelphia 11, Pa.

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

7

4 May 1955

Dear Ed! -

That was a lucky - or should I call it a wise - break you had on the Towery story. It shows you and your outfit have their eyes open.

Congratulations and good luck,

H.B.S.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Swoverland, Harold

January 4, 1955

Dear Mr. Swoverland:

I have your letter of December 28th explaining in greater detail the contents of your previous letter.

I am indeed reluctant to say no, but I am afraid I have no alternative. As I wrote you before, the pressure of my schedule will not permit me to undertake anything in addition to the preparation of my own programs, and while I read your letter with a great deal of interest, I just cannot do it.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold Swoverland
1600 North La Brea
Hollywood 28, California

fc

Harold Swoverland Agency

WILLIAM B. HOLMES
Associate

1600 N. LA BREA
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIF.
HOllywood 4-7265

December 28, 1954

Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter arrived yesterday and I drove out to Culver City to the R. K. O. Pathe Studios with it.

I didn't tell you the details in my first letter but the producer is Sam Bishoff, and the picture is THE PHOENIX STORY, about the city in Alabama.

Bishoff is all for securing your services. His suggestion yesterday was for me to ask if you could do a short naration (prologue idea) preceeding the picture while background shots of the city are being shown on film? The amount of time he stated, "would be two or three hours a day for a couple of days, at your convienence." If this is not possible the prologue could be done in your office on tape and then transposed onto film.

Mr. Bishoff said he should like to submit a manuscript to you by his representative in N. Y. C., if under any condition you'll consider the possibilities of this undertaking for him.

Thanking you for giving this matter your further attention. I remain -

Sincerely yours,

Harold Swoverland

HAROLD SWOVERLAND

Harold Swoverland Agency

7C ?

WILLIAM B. HOLMES
Associate

1600 N. LA BREA
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIF.
HOllywood 4-7265

Dec 21 1954

Edward R Murrow
CBS 485 Madison
New York City N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Recently I wrote you in reference to your appearance in a motion-picture.

To date, I have had no reply. I should appreciate knowing one way or the other so that I might send details.

Sincerely
Harold Swoverland

Swoverland, Har

December 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Swoverland:

Thank you for your letter of December 10th.

I wish I had the time to appear in a feature length film, but very much regret that the pressure of my schedule will not permit me to do so.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold Swoverland
1600 North La Brea
Hollywood 28, California

fc

Harold Swoverland Agency

WILLIAM B. HOLMES
Associate

1600 N. LA BREA
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIF.
HOllywood 4-7265

December 10, 1954

Regrets

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York City.
N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been commissioned to find a man to appear in a top-budget feature length film. (Your name was suggested by the producer.) I was unable to find that you had an agent in Hollywood, and I should like to act as such in case you are interested.

This film should start shortly after the first of the year, and as I understand it your scenes could be all taken in N. Y. C. in case you are tied up there.

Please communicate if there is interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold Swoverland

HAROLD SWOVERLAND

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Symington, Stuart

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Creve Coeur, Missouri
November 14, 1955
(Dict. Nov. 12, 1955)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks to you, my friend, for your gracious courtesy in sending me that record album of Winston Churchill.

I in turn am sending you a copy of a talk I made yesterday on Armistice Day. It has much to do with the things you and I saw in England in early 1941. Please read it and give me your thoughts when you have time.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Stuart Symington
S.S.

Stuart Symington

SS/vt

(Senator Symington left for Jefferson City, Missouri before this letter was typed)

November 11, 1955
St. Louis, Missouri

IN MEMORIAM

COPY

Today all over America we gather to commemorate those who have served their Country and especially the ones who never returned to the homes they had gone out to protect.

White crosses all over the world express our recognition of their supreme sacrifices.

Never has this gratitude been put in more superb fashion than by President Lincoln at Gettysburg in November 1863, when he said at the end of his immortal talk:

> "It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored head we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

This resolution expressed by Lincoln is at least as important today as it was then, because, in the words of Winston Churchill some 18 years ago, it would again appear that the lights of freedom are going out, all over the world.

COPY

Because of our desire for individual and national freedom, along with our happy way of life, we are prone to take things for granted -- in our desire to believe in the sincerity of that possible enemy, the great and growing Communist imperialism.

Too often we accept shadows for substances -- and thereupon follow the natural inclination of any free nation to lower its guard while accepting gladly the conciliatory gestures of the possible enemy.

Perhaps never in the history of the United States, however, have the American people awakened to such disillusionment as this morning -- expressed in the death of the so-called Geneva Spirit.

And yet as recently as this week those of us who have urged for years this country stay strong in order to stay free have been reviled by critics from the far right -- who put figures before forces -- as we always are reviled by critics from the far left.

These right wing critics are especially wrong because if we did stop building our military defenses on the basis of tradition and start building them on the basis of progress, we could reduce our military budget by billions of dollars annually, an opinion expressed in recent months by the Hoover Commission. This would make it possible to balance the national budget, reduce taxes, and

COPY

at the same time have a more integrated and therefore more effective defense.

Nobody wants permanent world peace more than I. My disarmament resolution sponsored in the last Congress, S.71, is the only disarmament resolution passed by the Senate which recommends a specific disarmament plan. It was co-sponsored by forty-seven other senators, and passed unanimously.

I believe that resolution presented a practical plan looking towards permanent world peace.

The American people should take every opportunity to negotiate with the Communists, but we should never lower our defense guard. We never want to find ourselves in the same position in the late '50s which the British found themselves in in the late '30s.

The Geneva Spirit which came out of the meeting in that city last July showed the world clearly that the United States desired permanent world peace. Nevertheless, since that meeting -- not four months ago -- we have had many additions to world tension; viz., the selling of arms by the Communists to Egypt, the recent fighting between Egypt and Israel, the controversy between three NATO partners -- Greece, Turkey and Great Britain -- over Cyprus, the uprisings against French rule in North Africa, the results

COPY

of the Adenauer visit to Moscow, and the recent vote in the Saar. To these tensions since Geneva we can now add the supreme disillusionment -- the greatest Armistice Day lesson this country could ever have -- the end of the so-called Geneva Spirit as expressed in no uncertain terms by Molotov on his return this week from the Kremlin.

And now therefore, once again, we are forced to take stock of our relative strength as against the enemy. Always remember the word relative. It is the most important of all.

In an official address released by the Department of Defense last month, a member of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (that body which by law is the military adviser to the President as well as the Secretary of Defense) stated:

"The Communists have thousands more combat airplanes than we do.

"If being ahead is related to aircraft production, we are again only second best. The Communists are producing far more combat airplanes than we are.

"Even more important, if being ahead is related to rate of progress, we have fallen far behind.

Eleven years ago we had the world's largest aircraft industry, turning out the world's finest airplanes by the tens of thousands. At that time, what was left of the Soviet aircraft industry was

COPY

rudimentary compared to ours. Yet, in eleven years, Soviet science and industry have provided the Soviet Union with the world's largest air force, equipped with modern, high performance airplanes."

The Department of Defense admits that the Communists are already far ahead of us, on the ground and under the sea. (They have hundreds of divisions as against our planned fifteen -- and hundreds more submarines than we have.)

A recent critic of those who questioned our plan to stay strong said: "She (Russia) is muddled and poor".

That statement about the Communists would be hard to sell to the ghosts of the German armies destroyed before Stalingrad -- or to the American fliers who lost their lives at the start of the Korean war because their planes were inferior to the Russian-built MIG 15s.

When I was in England during the summer of 1937, most British leaders, with the conspicuous exception of Winston Churchill, were laughing at the efforts of the man with the little mustache.

Fourteen months later Britain suffered the humiliation of Munich. Less than three years after that, when I arrived in England before the United States entered the war -- early spring, 1941 -- it was clear that, despite their great courage, the British could not stave off defeat by themselves.

COPY

They had listened too long to the siren song of some of their leaders who put "figures before forces".

When Hitler struck, therefore, their guard was down.

Britain and the free world were saved eventually, but only because the United States went in behind them, at a cost to us of tens of billions of dollars and tens of thousands of lives.

It is now generally agreed that this country is the one real power left in the free world capable of resisting advancing communism."

Who is behind us as we were behind England?

That is why I have urged for many years that this country be relatively strong, so as to back up our diplomats as they continue to negotiate for permanent world peace.

Let me repeat again the resolution of the great Lincoln, because it is at least as applicable today as it was nearly 100 years ago:

"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

COPY

We all have the same goal -- a free and prosperous America for our children, and our children's children.

Szabo, Stephen

February 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Szabo:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 15th.

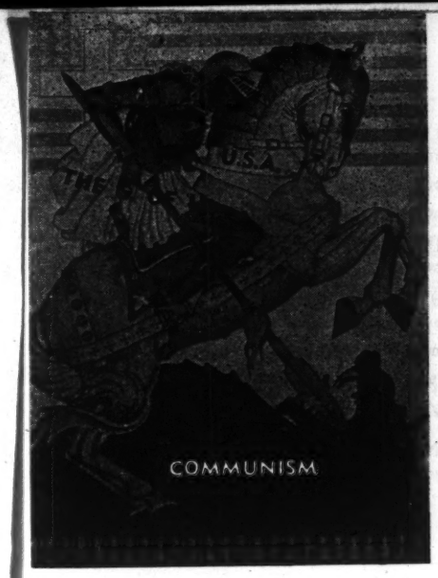
The earlier communication to which you refer was never received by this office. Therefore it could not have been ignored.

If you would care to send me another copy of the original communication I shall give it my immediate attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stephen Szabo, President
The Guardians of Liberty
Suite 303
Seybold Building
Miami 32, Florida

fc



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The Guardians of Liberty

An Association of Nationality Groups

A Co-ordinated Force of Native and Foreign Born Citizens of All Nationalities to Preserve the American Way of Life and to Combat God-less Communism. ***A World Wide Organization.***

Suite 303, Seybold Building **Miami (32) Florida, U. S. A.**

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January 15, 1955

Mr. Edward Morrow
CBS Networks
New York, N. Y.

Original letter not received

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I'm taking this opportunity to write to you and to remind you that a couple of months ago, I sent you with the respect and good wishes of our organization, the detailed information and invitation of our International anti-Communist convention, which is to take place in Miami, Florida on the 20, 21 and 22nd of February 1955.

It is rather strange to us that a great patriot as you claim to be, has disregarded an honest, constructive fight against the Godless Asiatic enemy of our land. It is because Senator Joseph McCarthy, is an honored life member? Mr. Morrow: The American Constitution is the most human instrument that God or man has devised, should we fail to improve upon it, it would still be the best that man has ever known. The American way is, God's way. God has given it to the American people, and it is for them to preserve it'. You being an American, you are willing to do your part, am I correct? Just because some one is associated with us that is poison to you, it is no reason that your personal feelings should supersede our national interest. I am a foreign born, but the preservation of the American way of life is the most important matter in my life. I am ready to give my all for its protection and perpetuation. No matter who is on the team with me, all the reward I ask for, is the knowledge that I have been able to inspire my fellow Americans with my devotion to my adopted country. I have never been paid for my patriotism either!

This Mr. Morrow, is my way of talking to all those who because of personal grudge, fail to be of service to their country.

Yours truly,
Stephen Szabo
Stephen Szabo, President

Taber, Mary

MARY F. TABER
PAWLING
NEW YORK

March 31st 1955

Dear Mr Barrow:-

Nothing could give the community or myself more pleasure than the news that you will speak at the "Citizen of the Year" dinner in May. Knowing the heavy schedule you carry I could only hope you would be able to find the time, for you were my first choice for speaker on this (to me) memorable

occasion. I am delighted too that John Peale will act as Master of Ceremonies. The program seems to feature ladies this year.

Perhaps some week end afternoon later this spring, when it is not good golfing weather, you and Janet would drop in for a cup of tea with me in my new little homey Tabor Knolls. It would be a delight to welcome you.

Again I must thank you as always for your courage and skill

MARY F. TABER
PAWLING
NEW YORK

in keeping us intelligently informed and focussed for action on the sore spots as well as the hopeful happenings in this world of ours. Let us hope everyone will be behaving properly about Easy Day!!

Best wishes to you all and your first spring in Glen Arden.

Cordially yours
Mary F. Taber

Taishoff, Sol
File

BROADCASTING / TELECASTING

THE NEWSWEEKLY OF RADIO AND TELEVISION

1735 DeSales Street, Washington 6, D.C., MEtropolitan 8-1022

September 19, 1955

TO: BBC Plaque Contributors

No Ans.

COPY

Arrangements finally have been made for the plaque to fill that "bare spot" on the BBC wall, as per arrangements discussed in the attached.

The plaque itself was photographed before leaving Washington and a copy is enclosed. The first four lines were written by Ed Murrow -- the balance by me. The plaque is silver, oval shaped, on an ebony back. Reason for the oval: It must be placed in the center; as I understand it, all others are the usual squares or oblongs.

I'll report to you after the event.

Best.

Sincerely,

Sol

Sol Taishoff

P.S. I'm the courier and will be on hand when the presentation is made (no expense to the donors).

encls

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

C
O
P
Y

Washington

September 9, 1955

Dear Mr. Taishoff:

In reply to your letter of August 26 addressed to Mr. Washburn, and as per our two telephone conversations, I have the pleasure of informing you that I have just received the following telegram from Mr. W. Bradley Connors, our Public Affairs Officer in London:

> "Plaque ceremony presentation tentatively scheduled 5:30 p.m. Monday September 26 at BBC Broadcast House pending approval Ambassador."

The reason for the last three words of the telegram is that Mr. Aldrich is not in London at the moment. However, I understand from Mr. Connors that there is every reason to believe that the Ambassador will agree to this arrangement.

As you know, Mr. Streibert will be unable to accept your kind invitation to attend the ceremony. It so happens, however, that Mr. William Clark, Assistant Director for Europe, will be in London at that time and will represent Mr. Streibert.

Sincerely,

Walter R. Roberts
Acting Assistant Director
(Europe)

Mr. Sol Taishoff
Editor and Publisher
Broadcasting-Telecasting
1735 DeSales Street
Washington 6, D. C.

Taishoff, Sol

BROADCASTING ✓ TELECASTING

SOL TAISHOFF
Editor and Publisher

August 24, 1955

Dear Ed:

Sorry I had to put Frank on you on the plaque job (which is to the Queen's taste). Long ago, in this dog-eat-dog news existence, I learned, to mix a metaphor, that there's more than one way of skinning a cat.

I'll add that line you suggest and then send you our artist's conception of the plaque, assuming there's time to get it all done.

Hope you enjoyed your vacation.

Best.

Sincerely,

Sol

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

1939 - 1945

PLACED HERE BY THOSE AMERICAN
RADIO REPORTERS PRIVILEGED TO BROADCAST
FROM BRITAIN DURING "HER FINEST HOUR"
IN APPRECIATION OF THE CORDIAL COOPERATION
OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
AND THE BRITISH BROADCASTING
CORPORATION.

August 23, 1955

Dear Sol:

I am afraid I am lacking in inspiration on the matter of the BBC plaque. Why don't we say something like:

> 1939 - 1945 Placed here by those American radio reporters privileged to report from Britain during her "finest hour"

And then add something about the cordial cooperation of the officials of the staff of the BBC.

Sorry, but I am just in no mood to compose.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sol Taishoff
Broadcasting Magazine
1735 DeSales Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

FRANK STANTON
President

August 18, 1955

Dear Ed:

Sol Taishoff called today about something else, and during the conversation mentioned that he is anxious to get your suggested copy for the plaque which is to be prepared and installed someplace in the halls of the BBC. Apparently Taishoff is setting up a ceremony for official presentation late in September.

I hope all of this makes sense to you, because I am not sure I understand it.

Best wishes,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Talbot, Phillips

AMERICAN
UNIVERSITIES
FIELD STAFF
522 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 29, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For some time I have had in mind posting you on developments in the American Universities Field Staff, whose launching was helped by the BOTR decision in which you participated. I am stimulated now to write you by the arrival of a report from my associate in Hong Kong, A. Doak Barnett, on a subject that is of general interest and concern. "Imprisonment of the mind" is, I fear, one of the instruments of psychological warfare that will continue to plague us.

As of possible interest I also enclose a statement about the AUFS and an index of field letters and reports that were distributed through 1954. We are currently distributing about six such reports a month.

Sincerely yours,

Phillips Talbot

Phillips Talbot

PT s
Enclosure

Thank you

AMERICAN
UNIVERSITIES
FIELD STAFF
522 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

A Description

of the

Purposes, Organization and Program

of

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF, INC.

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The American Universities Field Staff was founded in 1951 by a group of universities and colleges whose leaders felt that available sources of data on contemporary foreign societies were inadequate. Academic communities are being called upon to concern themselves with developments abroad, but few can finance individually the necessary additional faculty and research programs. Even where there are scholars in these fields, there are problems of providing them with fresh materials. A regular flow of independent, reputable, scholarly information from abroad is important for teaching as well as for the information of Americans generally. Initiated to help meet these educational and public needs, the AUFS is a nonprofit membership corporation directed by a Board of Trustees on which the sponsoring universities and colleges have permanent majority representation.

STAFF AND PROGRAM

The AUFS has a regular staff of men appointed by the Board of Trustees. Each staff member is an American whose basic training and years of residence and study in a foreign area qualify him to follow and evaluate developments in that region. He has been chosen for

an unusual combination of qualities, including wide personal experience and contacts, command of the principal local languages, skill in combining scholarship with reportorial curiosity, and effectiveness in writing and speaking. He works under continuing scrutiny of the Trustees and faculty members of their institutions.

Each AUFS man makes regular and extended stays in his foreign area. His frequent letters and reports, which are reproduced and distributed by the AUFS, describe and analyze important developments. They provide teaching and research materials and at the same time are a source of up-to-date information for any student of affairs abroad.

The Field Staff is regarded in the sponsoring institutions as a corps of able area specialists whose contributions reinforce the work of resident faculties. Its present strength is twelve. These include men who deal with countries in Eastern and Southeastern Asia, the Near and Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern and Southern Europe, and Latin America. Major emphasis is on areas in respect to which university offerings have been relatively scanty. As the AUFS staff grows it is planned to maintain the present emphasis, but it also will be possible to extend the coverage.

SUBSCRIPTION ARRANGEMENTS

Until very recently the reports of AUFS field men were distributed only to the campuses of the sponsoring universities and colleges. The Trustees preferred to explore and test the usefulness of these reports within their own institutions. The experiment has worked so well that the Trustees have now provided that any educational

institution in North America can obtain AUFS reports--currently numbering more than sixty a year--under the following arrangements:

1. Each subscribing institution will receive all AUFS reports in as many copies as may be needed, to a maximum of 35. (Experience indicates that 35 copies will normally serve primarily-interested faculty members, departmental offices, library sections, and administrators.)

2. The annual supporting subscription is $500 for universities and larger colleges; $250 for institutions with fewer than 850 students.

Similar subscription arrangements have been established for nonacademic organizations. Among the educational institutions that have already entered supporting subscriptions are Haverford and Macalester Colleges, Harvard University, and the Universities of California (Berkeley), Southern California, and Minnesota.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

AUFS men are brought home periodically--usually at the end of eighteen months. This permits them to maintain contact with American life and scholarship and helps to insure their objectivity in observing the foreign scene. While in the United States they take part in programs at the sponsoring universities and colleges. (This service is distinct from the one that provides letters and reports to institutions that are supporting subscribers.) At present four AUFS men visit these campuses each year. Each man stays on each campus for ten days. He participates in classes and seminars, con-

sults with faculty members and students, and meets campus and community groups for lectures or discussions. In short, he serves as a source man in respect to the foreign area that is his specialty. The series of AUFS visits provides sponsoring institutions with a continuing survey of affairs in foreign areas.

As the staff grows opportunity will be provided for additional colleges and universities to become sponsoring members of the AUFS and thus participants in the full service.

Sponsoring member institutions pay the equivalent of an associate professor's salary annually toward the operating costs of the AUFS program. To this income has been added a generous grant from the Ford Foundation. Receipts from supporting subscriptions will make possible further growth and broader service.

ORIGINS

The AUFS is the outgrowth of more than 25 years' experience accumulated by the Institute of Current World Affairs in financing and guiding the studies of selected young persons aspiring to thoroughgoing familiarity with significant foreign areas. The Institute was endowed by the late Charles R. Crane and has been directed from its inception by Walter S. Rogers.

The Institute and the AUFS are corporately separate, but the Institute, as a training organization, will continue to be one source of recruitment of qualified personnel for the AUFS.

The experience of the Institute gave the founders of the

AUFS a base from which to project their plan for a professional organization of scholarly correspondents--in effect, a foreign service operated by and on behalf of American education.

April 1955

SPONSORING MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

University of Alabama, Brown University, the California Institute of Technology, Carleton College, the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the University of Hawaii, the University of Kansas, Michigan State College, and Tulane University.

PURPOSES
of the
AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF

To develop, finance and direct a corps of men to study mainly at first hand the contemporaneous affairs of significant areas of the world and, through reports and their personal services, to make their knowledge available primarily to universities, colleges, and other educational institutions with a view to aiding the American educational system in the diffusion of knowledge necessary to a better understanding of world conditions;

To make the findings of members of the corps available also through publication and otherwise, to the American people generally, and to publish reports and render services in connection with the purposes of the Corporation;

To encourage the members of the corps and others to develop improved techniques for the study of significant areas of the world and for the dissemination of knowledge with regard to such areas.

AMERICAN
UNIVERSITIES
FIELD STAFF
522 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

The attached letter is one of a continuing series from AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF correspondents on current developments in world affairs.

This correspondence is distributed by the AUFS as a contribution to the American fund of information on significant foreign events, trends and personalities. The informal letters, reflecting the current judgments of men on the scene, are of primary interest to the universities and colleges which cooperatively sponsor the AUFS, a nonprofit corporation.

The letters are available by arrangement to other educational institutions, business and publishing firms, and public affairs groups interested in the findings of exceptionally qualified correspondents. The writers have been chosen for their ability to use scholarly as well as journalistic skills in collecting, reporting and evaluating data. Each has resided in his area of assignment long enough to be thoroughly at home in it, and has combined personal observation and experience with advanced studies.

The letters are copyrighted and must not be reproduced or republished in whole or in part, or given secondary distribution, except by arrangement with the AUFS. Faculty members of colleges and universities receiving the AUFS services are privileged to use the letters in classroom work, and students of these institutions may draw on the material in them for academic papers not planned for publication.

Letters and reports issued by the AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF *are not selected to accord with an editorial policy and do not represent the views of its membership. Responsibility for accuracy of facts and for opinions expressed in the letters and reports rests solely with the individual correspondents.*

PHILLIPS TALBOT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A. DOAK BARNETT was born in Shanghai, the son of an American YMCA official, and spent his first fifteen years in China. He was graduated by Yale University in 1942 with the rating of Philosophical Orations *(summa cum laude)*. After wartime service as a Marine Corps officer in the United States and in the Pacific islands, he returned to Yale and took an M. A. in international relations, with honors. In 1947 he returned to China as an associate of the Institute of Current World Affairs. His field studies brought him into contact with the political, social, and economic issues of postwar China. During 1948–49 he observed the communist military siege and take-over of Peking and studied communist propaganda, policies, and actions on the spot. After a period with the U. S. Government both in Washington and Hong Kong, he joined the AUFS in 1952. He participated in the AUFS program of visits to member universities in 1952–53, and then returned to the Far East. His base for several months was Hong Kong. He then moved to Singapore to observe and report on developments in Southeast Asia. Mr. Barnett is the author of "Profile of Red China," *Foreign Policy Report*, February 1950, and of "Mass Political Organizations in Communist China," *The Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September 1951. He has also written numerous articles for the *Chicago Daily News* Foreign Service.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF
522 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE MIND

The Effects of Indoctrination in Jail upon Two Young Americans Who Have Just Been Released by the Chinese Communists

A Report from A. Doak Barnett

69-B Robinson Road
Hong Kong
March 24, 1955

Hong Kong rests on the edge of two worlds. But sometimes you forget it, because the place is so calm, beautiful, and "normal." Then, unexpectedly, something happens which shakes you emotionally and intellectually, making you realize that the frail wire fence separating Hong Kong from Communist China symbolizes a chasm which is frighteningly wide and deep in many respects.

On February 28, a friend of mine told me that I looked pale. I have no doubt that I did. During the previous twenty-four hours I underwent an experience which was genuinely unnerving. I saw and talked with two young Americans who had just emerged from Communist China after serving three-and-a-half-year "sentences" for "espionage." Both were completely indoctrinated in the ideology and world outlook of their communist jailers.

When Mrs. Adele Rickett and Malcolm Bersohn arrived in Hong Kong on February 27, instead of being jubilant about their release or resentful against the Peking regime under which they were imprisoned, they immediately made it clear to the world that they had become dedicated supporters and enthusiastic missionaries for the communist cause. Both of them flabbergasted friends and reporters who met their train by openly confessing complete guilt as "spies," expressing deep "shame and remorse" for all of their past "crimes against the Chinese people," praising communism and the Peking regime extravagantly, and announcing that in the future they planned to "work for the people."

Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn seemed to be under some sort of spell even after crossing the border. As they talked to reporters, the words came flowing out in the clichés and vocabulary of Radio Peking; it was as if they were repeating a communist catechism rather than describing personal experiences. The whole performance seemed unreal, even though both Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn spoke with obvious conviction. As I listened to them, the dominant thought which kept running through my head was that

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their bodies had been freed from jail but that their minds were still imprisoned by the narrow dogmas to which, amazingly, they had been converted while behind bars. They were still living in a world created in their minds by years of indoctrination and psychological pressures in prison.

Both Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn came out of China hypnotized by the communists' "truths," which they learned not by personal observation or reasoning but by instruction in jail. In conversations they spoke constantly of the "truth." What a short and simple word! Webster says that it means "conformity to fact and reality." Simple enough, in theory. But Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn seem to have lost or abandoned their own capacity to make independent judgments on "facts" and "realities" and to have accepted completely the "truths" propagated within prison walls in Peking.

These two young Americans are the most striking examples to date of foreigners successfully indoctrinated within Communist China's jails. They are disturbing testimony of the vulnerability of the human mind to psychological pressures, and striking proof of the effectiveness of Chinese Communist indoctrination methods.

* * * * *

Malcolm Bersohn, age twenty-nine, comes from New York City, where his father, a lawyer, lives on Park Avenue. He is a tall, lanky person who looks younger than his years.

Bersohn received his university education at Harvard, where he studied biology. After being graduated in 1944 he joined the army, and in the following year he was sent to China. For the next year or so, he says, he worked for the Office of Strategic Services, one of the leading wartime U.S. intelligence agencies, before being demobilized and sent home in 1946.

More study in the U.S. followed, but apparently the lure of the Orient infected Bersohn as it did many of his fellow GI's during the war. By 1948 he was back in China, this time studying to be a doctor at Peking Union Medical College, the Rockefeller-endowed institution which used to give the finest medical training in China.

In early 1949 the communists entered Peking. At first Bersohn, like most other foreigners who had not evacuated the city, continued his work undisturbed.

I was in Peking at the time, and although I did not know Bersohn personally, I heard others talk about him. He was one of the sort who "settle in" abroad, learn the language, live very much as local inhabitants do, and avoid involvement in the

somewhat ingrown community life of their fellow countrymen's enclaves. He was immersed in Peking. A few of the Americans there who knew Bersohn regarded him as "emotionally immature," but people gave him credit for "really trying to learn about China."

Finally, in July of 1951, Bersohn was arrested, along with a number of other Americans, and disappeared into a Chinese Communist jail. From that time until last month little was heard of him. Peking made no public mention of his name, and no charges against him were aired.

A few reports about him did trickle out to Hong Kong, however, from fellow prisoners and other Americans released earlier. These reports indicated that he was a recalcitrant prisoner who for a long time stood up to his jailers and consequently received tough treatment from them. During the early period of his imprisonment he was seen in chains; later he was observed manacled with handcuffs.

Mrs. Adele Rickett is thirty-five. Her family home in the U.S. is in Yonkers, N.Y.; but for a number of years both she and her husband have been studying China professionally. During the war her husband worked for the Office of Naval Intelligence, and after the war both of them did graduate work in Chinese studies at the University of Pennsylvania. She received an M.A. there in early 1948.

In late 1948, the Ricketts went to China. They received Fulbright scholarships to continue their study of China and chose Peking as a place to settle down. When the communists took over in 1949, "Del" was working toward a Ph.D. in Chinese literature and teaching English at Tsinghua University on a part-time basis.

As in the case of Bersohn, the strong arm of the Chinese Communist regime descended suddenly in July 1951. Mr. Rickett was arrested and sent to jail. Mrs. Rickett was placed under strict house arrest for over a year, and then she too was taken off to jail. There she was able to write notes to her husband, but she was never allowed to see him. No charges against either of them were publicly announced when they were arrested.

During 1949, in the period immediately after the communist entry into Peking, I saw something of the Ricketts and got to know them fairly well. "Del" impressed me as a highly intelligent, stable American girl whose interests seemed to be more cultural than political. Like most Americans with her kind of educational background, however, she did, of course, have political views. They impressed me as being mildly New Dealish and "liberal" but in no sense pro-Communist. She was, in short, neither radical nor ultraconservative but somewhere in the middle.

Mrs. Rickett was in a basic sense religious, I believe,

although she was not a proponent of dogma and did not parade her religious beliefs very much in public. Her personality was one exhibiting quiet self-confidence, friendliness, and warmth. She was the kind of girl one calls attractive even though she was not really pretty.

* * * * *

There was no forewarning of the release of Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn, just as there had been none of their arrest. Suddenly, on Sunday, February 27, they presented themselves to the police at the Hong Kong border.

Hasty telephone calls from the American Consulate-General notified a handful of reporters and friends of their arrival and, by the time the afternoon train from the international border to Kowloon station had arrived, there were about a dozen people waiting for them at the station.

When the two of them stepped off the train, it was obvious that they were tired and tense, but neither looked in bad shape. From a sartorial point of view, they were hardly impressive; Bersohn was wearing faded blue jeans and an old gray shirt, while Mrs. Rickett had on black slacks and a checked jacket. But it was clear that physically they were all right, sound of limb and not emaciated. Their friends heaved a sigh of relief, and the reporters took note of their condition.

Fifteen minutes later, friends and reporters alike were exchanging questioning glances, shaking their heads in amazement and looking bewildered. We were assembled in a small station teashop interviewing the two of them, and what we heard was unbelievable.

The first question was directed at Bersohn. It was a general question which asked, in effect, "Well, what has happened to you during the last three and a half years?" Very simple, he said, "I was a spy." From then on his words tumbled over each other as he volubly described his guilt, his shame, the justification for his arrest, the good treatment he received in jail, his admiration for the communists, and his support of all the Peking regime's domestic and foreign policies. He spoke rapidly, somewhat nervously, and with considerable emotion. When questions from his listeners showed doubt or skepticism, he argued heatedly to convince the questioner. He sounded like a spokesman for the Chinese Communist regime rather than an American who had just been released from a Chinese Communist jail.

All of the reporters present scribbled furiously. This was turning out, unexpectedly, to be quite a story. No American expelled from China before had talked quite this way. Some had been strongly influenced by indoctrination in jail; many, for

example, had believed propaganda such as the germ warfare charges, or were impressed in general by the strength and dynamism of the Chinese Communist regime. But none had turned out to be 100-per-cent partisans and apologists for the communists.

Mrs. Rickett sat calmly on the side lines while Bersohn held the limelight, but finally the interview was switched to her. When she was asked, "And Mrs. Rickett, what comment would you like to make on the things Mr. Bersohn has told us?" I am sure that almost everyone present expected her to disagree with what had been said. Her first remark, therefore, was stunning. "I absolutely echo his statements," she said. Then she proceeded, in her own quiet way, to add a good deal more.

The interview broke up with everyone in a strange mood. Mrs. Rickett declined an invitation to stay with an American couple who had been close friends of hers in Peking; she chose instead to take a room in the YWCA. Bersohn went to the YMCA.

I decided that I must have an opportunity to talk with them again, this time alone, so the next morning I telephoned "Del" at the YWCA. She was friendly; "certainly, come on over." When I arrived, Bersohn had already joined her, so I sat down with the two of them in a sun-washed YWCA lounge. We talked for a couple of hours. Their answers to my questions were like a conversational fugue, the parts neat, regular and intertwining, the themes consistent and familiar. It was no act, however; I was absolutely convinced of their sincerity. By the time I left, I had the feeling that a vague chill had settled over the sunny YWCA lounge.

* * * * *

It is difficult to describe impressions of people's minds, because such impressions are formed not only from what the people say but also on the basis of how they say it. However, I know of no better way of giving a thumbnail sketch of the present state of mind of Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn than simply to quote some of the things they said to me. I cannot attempt to reproduce full conversations, but even disjointed fragments may give a rough idea of their thinking.

All of the following quotes were taken down verbatim in their presence, and they were spoken with what appeared to me to be firm conviction.

GUILT AND SHAME

The question of espionage charges and guilt came up first. Both Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn were determined to prove their own guilt.

Bersohn: "When I was arrested I was absolutely guilty of the crime of espionage."

Rickett: "My situation was clearly espionage."

Bersohn: "I knew in the first place that I was guilty. In order to gain self-respect one has to confess."

Rickett: "Before I was arrested, in my heart I knew that I was guilty of being a spy, but I wouldn't have admitted it."

Bersohn: "We are grateful for such light sentences. One has to be penitent to be released."

What did their "espionage" consist of?

Bersohn said that as a member of the OSS during the war he "did intelligence and espionage against the Chinese revolution." Then, he said, when he was in Peking as a medical student during the period of the communist take-over, he "did another piece of espionage" when he "sneaked through" the "wave length of a spy radio" to an American university lecturer outside of Peking who, Bersohn says, was a "spy" and "not a friend of the Chinese people." In addition, he said that he delivered information on the "Chinese Volunteer Army" to an American girl in Peking; this girl, a student, was also a "spy," according to Bersohn. In short, he said, "I admit I spied for the U.S. Government. It is a fact. How can I deny a fact?" Bersohn then went on to say that previously he had had a "savage mentality" and "did not know" what he was doing. Later, he said, he had come to feel "full of shame and remorse."

Mrs. Rickett stated that her husband worked for the ONI, and that she "helped him in doing espionage work." This, she said, consisted of "military, cultural, and political intelligence work." She asserted that she and her husband each received $2,300 from the U.S. Government in 1948, and that he received another $3,000 in 1950. "In the beginning," she added, "I was terribly reactionary, refusing to see what the truth was."

On the surface, these confessions, from the "criminals" involved, may sound fairly convincing. Yet I know of no one who talked with Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn in Hong Kong who was convinced. The two of them found themselves in the anomalous position of confessing their guilt to people who did not believe them.

I personally am convinced that neither Mrs. Rickett nor Bersohn was guilty of "espionage" as the term is used in the West. I asked Bersohn if he had ever, in Peking, submitted regular reports to any agency of the U.S. Government or received any money for information. The question annoyed him, and his answer was evasive. "Espionage has nothing to do with money," he said. I probed Mrs. Rickett on the source of the money she said came from

the U.S. Government. Reluctantly, she admitted that the $2,300 she and her husband received in 1948 consisted of their Fulbright scholarship grants, and she avoided saying anything about the $3,000 which her husband received in 1950 by stating, "That is his affair, and I cannot say anything about it."

But both Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn left China convinced that they were guilty of "espionage," as the term is used by the communists. In short, they apparently came to accept the Chinese Communists' definition of the word, which can be extended to cover acquisition of almost any knowledge about the regime, particularly by persons unsympathetic to the communists.

Some news reports from the U.S. following Mrs. Rickett's release implied that she might be trying to protect her husband, who is still in jail in Peking. But I am sure in my own mind that this was not the case. She appeared to be sincerely convinced of her own guilt and, like Bersohn, was "full of shame and remorse." She was able to say to me, without emotion, that she was not concerned about her husband, and that naturally he would have to be in jail longer than she was "because his crime was greater than mine."

INFALLIBLE LAW

From the day they were arrested until shortly before their release, neither Mrs. Rickett nor Bersohn was given a trial or convicted of any crime. Then, about two weeks before they left, they were both "tried," sentenced to three and one-half years' imprisonment and "deported" from China "because they had already served their terms." In view of these facts, their opinions on the present legal system in Communist China are startling, to say the least. Remember, also, that Bersohn is the son of a successful New York lawyer.

Rickett: "In China today a person who is not guilty of a crime could never be arrested or convicted."

Bersohn: "I was together with several hundred people at different times in jail. I never knew anyone who was not guilty of serious crimes. I never met one innocent person."

Rickett: "They don't arrest you until they have absolute proof that you are guilty."

Bersohn: "The legal system in the People's Democracies is the most infallible system on earth. Why? It is democracy. Anyone who thinks that anybody else has made a mistake or is capable of making a mistake can express himself on it. That is the essence of democracy."

I asked them if they did not think it strange that their "trials" came at the end rather than at the beginning of their

imprisonment. Of course not, they replied. They were guilty from the start. The authorities make no mistakes. The system is infallible.

JAIL: "WONDERFUL"

Bersohn spent a total of three and one-half years in jail in Peking, and, as stated earlier, he was reliably reported to have been in chains or handcuffs during at least the earlier part of that period. Mrs. Rickett spent two and one-half years of her "sentence" in jail.

There have been many reports on conditions within Peking jails, including theirs, made by persons who have come out of China during recent years. These reports indicate that treatment of different individuals varies considerably. In some cases, the authorities are fairly lenient in a physical sense, and the emphasis is on indoctrination. In others, however, the jailers are very rough, and sometimes prisoners undergo prolonged periods of physical maltreatment. Most foreign inmates seem to get enough food to survive without difficulty, but the diet is meager. The cells are usually overcrowded, and prison life is extremely austere. Many prisoners are made to work. All prisoners live in an atmosphere of psychological harassment, pressure, and fear while they undergo intensive indoctrination and demands for confessions.

What did Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn have to say about their treatment in jail?

Bersohn: "I was always treated kindly while in jail. Everyone was--not only Americans but also Chinese. I had pneumonia once and almost died. The doctors treated me day and night."

Rickett: "The food was good."

Bersohn: "The Chinese Government gave me two lives. I should have been shot for espionage and wasn't. I might have died of pneumonia in prison and didn't. I am certainly grateful to the Chinese people."

Rickett: "Our conditions were so good! The People's Government took care of us so well!"

There was no irony in these statements. They were made with genuine emotion.

One of the most significant things about their discussion of jail life was the fact that they refused to talk at all about their indoctrination. They refused, in fact, to recognize that the "study" and "discussion" groups in which they participated were instruments of indoctrination. The whole

process, they asserted, was a voluntary one in which they gradually came to see the errors of their past and accepted "truth."

Rickett: "In jail I sometimes studied and sometimes worked, at sewing and such. The study was often in groups, sometimes individual. But don't think it was forced. Usually, the demand for study came from me. It was not placed on me by the government."

Bersohn: "We could discuss anything we wanted in jail. It was free discussion."

Rickett: "We had no pressure put on us."

As I listened to them make claims such as these, I thought of all the people who previously had described to me the severe psychological pressures of prison indoctrination which they had experienced. I wondered how and when Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn had been "broken." But it did not surpirse me that they could not admit, even to themselves, that their ideological conversion had been under duress.

When Bersohn was asked about reports that he had been kept in chains, he became agitated and said he would not answer such questions.

"THE TRUTH"

Everything which Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn said provided evidence that in their Peking jail they had undergone a basic emotional and intellectual conversion, and that they left China believing with religious fervor in communist "truth."

Rickett: "In a People's Democracy, after you express your opinion, through the course of discussion you arrive at the truth. There is only one truth. There is only one standard for judgment: what is good for the most people."

Bersohn: "Everything we read in the newspapers told the truth. The newspapers in China cannot tell a lie. No, we did not see any papers but the Peking People's Daily, but it tells the truth. It is not distorted like American papers."

Rickett: "When I first went into jail, I argued for American democracy. We had many happy discussions. But gradually I realized that I was looking at things from the wrong viewpoint, through the wrong glasses. Gradually, one comes to realize the truth."

Bersohn summed it up neatly when he said: "A cigarette is a cigarette, a piano is a piano, and truth is truth." How can one question it? There it is--simple, clear, undebatable.

What had happened to the innate skepticism, the insistence on personal opinions and individual judgments, the belief in independent thinking which these two graduates of leading American universities must once have held? Wholehearted belief in "the one truth" has superseded all.

"NEW DEMOCRACY"

After hearing Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn speak the way they did of the "truth," there were no surprises when I heard them express their political views.

Rickett: "In the New Democracy today the government is of the people. It comes from the people."

Bersohn: "If Lincoln were alive today he would be a communist."

Rickett: "The Communist Party is an organization of the people. Anyone who wants to work for the people can join the Party. The people and the Communist Party are one."

Bersohn: "It would be perfectly impossible to have democracy without the leadership of the Communist Party."

Rickett: "There is absolutely nothing you can say to express the new spirit you see in China. Many of the principles of morality in Christianity are absolutely akin to the principles practiced in People's China."

Bersohn: "In the whole world there is nobody so peaceful as the Chinese government and Chinese people."

Rickett: "The communists are always against aggressive war."

Bersohn: "The United States is filled with poverty at the present time and is on the road to war. Depression is inevitable in the U.S. It cannot be avoided. Periodic depression is part of the system."

Rickett: "Capitalism is inseparable from poverty and war."

Bersohn: "I am sure that the future standard of living of the Chinese people, after they have completed their socialist industrialization, will be much higher than the standard of living in any capitalist country."

Rickett: "In the future, America will be a socialist country. It is not a question of whether the U.S. 'should' copy the U.S.S.R. and People's China. It is a question of whether the U.S. 'will.' It absolutely will; that is the way the whole world

is inevitably going."

Bersohn: "Taiwan [Formosa] belongs to the Chinese people and does not belong to the U.S. No evil force can stop them."

Rickett: "No force on earth can stop the Chinese people when they want to get what is rightfully theirs."

The whole schematized communist conception of the world, phrased in standard terminology, was repeated over and over. If there had not been such conviction in their manner of speaking, their contribution to the conversation would have sounded like the reading of a well-rehearsed, two-part script. One of the pair would make a statement; the other would affirm support for it and then, using the same terminology, add something in the way of elaboration. The first would then pick up a cue and continue. And so on. Their answers to questions were not short and simple. They had to answer every question with the complete version of the catechism; and even if interrupted they would insist on continuing to speak their piece.

One very revealing incident took place while we were talking in the lounge of the YWCA. An American woman who had joined our conversation noticed that Bersohn was not wearing socks and asked him why. He was flustered by the question and said, "I am sorry. Yes, I should be wearing socks, shouldn't I? I will get some." He was like a small boy reacting to a verbal spanking. I wondered how many, and how harsh, his verbal thrashings had been during the past three and a half years in jail, and whether he would ever be able to stand on his own feet again as an independent person, intellectually and emotionally.

"I AM NOT WORTHY"

The shock of listening to them expressing communist dogma would have been less if Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn had become members of the Communist Party. When a person joins the international apparatus of communist organization, a great many things follow from this fact. But this was not the case with them. Both stated that they had not become Party members--they seemed genuinely surprised when asked if they had--and in my opinion there is no reason to doubt their claims. They are ideological converts, not political recruits.

When Bersohn was asked if he had joined the Communist Party, he replied, "I have not that honor."

Mrs. Rickett answered the same question by saying, "How can we join the Communist Party? Only the best people can join the Communist Party. I am not worthy. I have committed crimes."

Both of them, however, feel in a vague, undefined way a tremendous obligation to work for the communist cause, for the new "truth" they have accepted.

Mrs. Rickett, when asked of her future plans, said, "I want to return to the U.S. to be an honest person, work for the people, and make up in some way for the harm I have done in the past."

Bersohn said, "I will try to be an honest and upright person, a person who does not harm the people. I will try to apply the morality the communists taught me--you must not harm the people."

* * * * *

My principal emotions after talking with "Del" Rickett and Bersohn were pity and shock. I believe this was true also of most others who talked with them here in Hong Kong. There were very few angry reactions.

My pity was based upon realization of the terrible emotional stress they must have undergone during indoctrination in jail, and apprehension about the difficulty they will have in adjusting to a world in which the "facts," "realities," and "truths" they now accept will be in constant conflict not only with attitudes they will encounter but also with the things they themselves will observe and experience. They have traveled a hard road psychologically during the past three and a half years; another difficult road lies ahead.

My shock came from seeing what had been done under pressure to the mind of a person I knew. After talking with "Del" Rickett I had the sinking feeling that "if it could happen to her, it could happen to almost anyone I know." The Chinese Communists' methods of indoctrination are not basically esoteric or mysterious. Essentially the technique is to control all that a person sees and hears, as well as to focus on him the full force of authority and social pressure, and to use both persuasion and threat to make a person confess past guilt, renounce previous attitudes, and wholly accept a new faith. (See ADB-3-'54.)

Of course, my conversations with Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn took place only during the first days after they left Communist China, so it is difficult to judge to what extent they will be able slowly to come out of their present trancelike state of mind and adjust to a new environment during the months ahead. Their indoctrination may, or may not, wear off.

But certainly when I talked with them immediately after their release, both Mrs. Rickett and Bersohn were living in a world far different from the one I know on this side of the flimsy wire fence separating Hong Kong from Communist China.

A. Doak Barnett

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CUMULATIVE INDEX

SUPPLEMENT

Letters and Reports from the Field

Distributed by the AUFS

July 1 - December 31

1954

A listing of letters and reports from staff members in the field, with a brief description of each title. This listing supplements the first issue of the index which carried through June 30, 1954.

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July 1 - December 31
1954

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ADB-8-'54 7/15/54	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNIST CHINA: THE PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
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The four reports listed above comprise a series in which Mr. Barnett discusses the important aspects of Communist China's drive for economic development.

HONG KONG
A. Doak Barnett:

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Analysis shows that Formosa's economic gains are offset by the population increase and the military budget.

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A discussion of measures taken by Turkey to improve its security.

RDR-3-'54
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A major report which includes a chronology of important events, a bibliography of recent English language publications about Turkey, and a section devoted to abstracts of recent statistical material.

RDR-4-'54
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Turkish provinces suffer from the loss of leaders who prefer city life.

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Modern technology has a profound influence on a Peruvian Indian and his community.

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January 1955

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Letters and Reports from the Field

Distributed by the AUFS

to

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF

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SECTION I

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TANGANYIKA

John B. George:

JBG-28-'52 9/16/52 — INDIAN WEEK END
A personality study of a wealthy Indian and his friends.

JBG-29-'52 9/30/52 — TRIBAL FIRST AID
Tribal attitudes toward the disabled as revealed by an incident in the Masai country.

TANGANYIKA (cont.)
John B. George:

JBG-30-'52 10/14/52 — CONTACT MAN
A personality study of a solitary American in the Masai steppes.

JBG-40-'53 2/11/53 — THIRSTY LAND
Social and economic effects of the dry season in the Masai steppes.

JBG-41-'53 3/6/53 — ON INSTALLING THE CHIEF OF THE WAARUSH
An account of a ceremony that lacks roots in Waarush culture.

BELGIAN CONGO
Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-26-'52 9/10/52 — COLONIAL AIRLINE
Sabena - an expanding operation in the Belgian Congo.

ESM-27-'52 9/30/52 — VOIE NATIONALE
Economic implications of government control of surface transport in the Belgian Congo.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-28-'52 10/20/52 — CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION
Some of the issues raised by the movement for federation.

ESM-31-'52 12/6/52 — CHARLES MZINGELI:
LEADER OF SOUTHERN RHODESIAN AFRICANS?
An example of African leadership in Southern Rhodesia.

ESM-32-'52 12/20/52 — CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY
An Afro-European equal-rights group that also favors union of Central and East Africa.

ESM-37-'53 2/6/53 — CASTING THE DIE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
The proposed federation of Central Africa, and the elections in South Africa.

ESM-38-'53 2/12/53 — THE FEDERAL SCHEME AND OPPOSITION COMMENT
The continuing debate on the proposal for a Central African federation.

ESM-43-'53 4/10/53 — RHODESIA VOTES FEDERATION
An analysis of Southern Rhodesia's vote for federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (cont.)

Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-44-'53 4/15/53 — PRIME MINISTER SIR GODFREY HUGGINS
An interview on the implications of Southern Rhodesia's vote for federation.

ESM-52-'53 5/26/53 — RHODESIAN PIONEER - TOBACCO FARM MICRO-STUDY
Study of a tobacco farm and the Rhodesian who works it.

ESM-53-'53 6/12/53 — THE MAN WITH THE "TOUGHEST JOB"
Hugh Ashton, Director of Native Administration in Bulwayo, Southern Rhodesia.

ESM-54-'53 6/14/53 — INTER-RACIAL ASSOCIATION
A group in Southern Rhodesia organizes to cope with race relations.

ESM-55-'53 6/25/53 — RHODESIAN UNIVERSITY
Problems in establishing a new university for British Central Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-39-'53 2/20/53 — GABRIEL TEIXEIRA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOZAMBIQUE
The Governor-General of Mozambique as an administrator.

ESM-40-'53 2/26/53 — TWO KINDS OF INDIANS
Mozambique social attitudes toward "Portuguese" and "British" Indians.

ESM-41-'53 3/14/53 — COMMENT BY CARICATURE
Cartoons from the African press.

MADAGASCAR

Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-35-'53 1/20/53 — AFTER THE REBELLION
Causes and effects of the 1947 uprising in Madagascar.

MAURITIUS

Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-36-'53 1/27/53 — ISLAND OF THE SWAN
Economic and social problems of Mauritius.

SOUTH AFRICA

Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-33-'52 12/24/52 — CHRISTMAS EVE IN JOHANNESBURG
Some observations on Johannesburg society.

SOUTH AFRICA (cont.)

Edwin S. Munger:

ESM-34-'52 12/25/52 — FATHER HUDDLESTON
An Anglican churchman known by the Africans as a "sympathetic European."

ESM-45-'53 4/19/53 — VOLK SE ANTWOORD (THE PEOPLE'S REPLY)
The Union of South Africa after a Nationalist Party victory.

ESM-46-'53 4/22/53 — "dis-UNITED PARTY"
The South African United Party after its defeat at the polls.

ESM-47-'53 4/30/53 — CAPE COLOURED - WHERE NOW?
New restrictions on the Cape Coloured in prospect in South Africa.

ESM-48-'53 5/6/53 — PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
An interview with Albert John Luthuli, near Durban, South Africa.

ESM-49-'53 5/8/53 — NATAL SECESSION
A former leader of the United Party proposes a loose federation for South Africa.

ESM-50-'53 5/9/53 — PASSIVE (?) DEFIANCE
South African restrictions on antigovernment activity may promote violence.

ESM-51-'53 5/18/53 — NATIONALISTS vs. UNIVERSITIES
Race relations in the universities of South Africa.

EUROPE

YUGOSLAVIA

Richard D. Robinson:

RDR-73-'52 9/1/52 — A LOOK AT YUGOSLAVIA
A review of some of the economic and political changes in Yugoslavia.

LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL

Lawrence W. Witt:

LWW-1-'52 10/12/52 — RIO - OLD AND NEW
Rio de Janeiro's cost of living reflects postwar inflation.

BRAZIL (cont.)
Lawrence W. Witt:

LWW-2-'52 10/25/52	FAZENDEIRO AND SITIANTE IN MINAS GERAIS A comparative study of three Brazilian farmers at different economic levels.
LWW-3-'52 10/29/52	LIFE IN RURAL MINAS GERAIS Social relationships and economic conditions in one of the largest states of Brazil.
LWW-4-'52 11/16/52	BRAZIL - UNDERDEVELOPED? Both urban and rural São Paulo show change and development.
LWW-5-'52 11/20/52	SEMENTES AGROCERES Organization and operation of the hybrid seed corn program.
LWW-6-'52 11/21/52	BRAZILIAN BUSINESS FAMILIES A study of the effect of a local family-ownership pattern on business.
LWW-7-'52 12/8/52	RIO GRANDE DO SUL The influence of urban growth on farming and industry in this southern state.
LWW-8-'52 12/18/52	ECONOMIC PROBLEMS Implications of Brazil's economic difficulties for American business.
LWW-9-'52 12/14/52	"BRAZILIAN POLITICS" Observations on an expanded electorate and improved election procedures.
LWW-10-'53 2/1/53	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS Some effects of public and private assistance from the U.S. on Brazil's social and economic development.

TED BATES & COMPANY INC.

Ted Bates + Co.

Advertising

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING • 630 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK • 20 • N.Y.

September 2, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Confirming my conversation with Miss Holder, we plan to include the photographs of leading CBS TV and radio personalities in a setting for a CBS-Columbia filmed TV spot. We should like very much to include your photograph in this group.

This spot shows Quentin Reynolds at a desk in a man's study. While the camera follows Mr. Reynolds from his desk to a television set, the camera quickly pans over the photographs on the wall in the background. The camera will not rest on any one photograph; in other words, it will be more of a group shot. The commercial message does not refer to the photographs. There is no endorsement involved, direct or implied.

If you have no objection to our using your photograph in this setting, would you kindly confirm your approval on one copy of this letter. 11x14 photographs will be used. If you would like a specific photo used, kindly advise us. Otherwise, the 11x14 photo will be ordered by us from the CBS Photo Department.

This spot is scheduled for the CBS O&O stations.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Ruth Erikson

Ruth Erikson

RE/b

APPROVED:

E R Murrow

Edward R. Murrow

Date September 2, 1955 - Returned original

Terry, Hugh

Aladdin Broadcasting Corporation

A SUBSIDIARY OF TIME INCORPORATED

RADIO STATION KLZ
TELEVISION STATION KLZ-TV

131 SPEER BOULEVARD • DENVER 3, COLORADO

HUGH B. TERRY
PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

November 8, 1955

Dear Ed:

It was good to see you again in Denver. I am only sorry you didn't have more time to spend with us so that we could have done something about entertaining you. Next time give us a break and we will hope to make it worth your while.

I want to thank you for your kindness in appearing on our telecast from Jefferson County and also the good words you had to say about KLZ.

Please let us know whenever we may be of any service to you.

Best regards,

Hugh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Thelen, Herbert

May 17, 1954

Dear Mr. Thelen:

Very many thanks for your nice letter and kind comments. I want you to know that I appreciate your taking the time and trouble to write me your suggestions even though it will not be possible to put them into program form as yet. Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Herbert A. Thelen
Associate Professor of Educational
Psychology
The University of Chicago
Human Dynamics Laboratory
Chicago 37, Illinois

rh

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Human Dynamics Laboratory

April 14, 1954

Mr Edward R Murrow
CBS-TV
New York, N Y

Dear Mr Murrow,

Your job in pursuit of decency is putting heart into all of us, and I am deeply grateful. Your happy combination of medium, temperament, brains and convictions is badly needed.

I should like to offer a suggestion for a further program that would nicely complement your previous ones. In the Annie Lee Moss story, you stirred up our ready emotions of fight for the underdog. In the Bishop Sheil program, the fight was moved very effectively up to the levels of significance and values. We are now ready, I think for a welcome shot of critical thinking so we can spot McCarthy's tactics and reply to them rather than merely feeling angry or disapproving of them. Hence my suggestion: Take a look at Stuart Chase's chapter on "McCarthyism"in his new book, Power of Words. (Chapter 21, "Guilt by Association", pgs 224-235) Here Chase exposes the various types of fallacy habitually used by McCarthy. So how about this--to run 15 or 20 minutes:

a. Get Chase to characterize, using blackboard, one device of faulty thinking (e.g. missing dates), and give a couple of homely examples so we see what the device is.

b. Then put on an ex~~cerpt~~ excerpt from McCarthy in which he is very clearly using this device

c. Then back to Chase with another device of faulty thinking

d. And back to McCarthy using this device.

etc.

I really think that letting McCarthy illustrate 6 different and obvious fallacies in thinking would be instructive to a lot of people. It would have strong impact (in view of your previous programs) because it would give even the most humble and cowed person grounds for resisting the senator. And it would give those who hesitate to attack McCarthy-even though they sense his unfairness-- a set of demonstrable clear-cut criteria which they can apply for themselves to form their own judgments on non-ideological and non-controversial grounds.

You could call the program a book review or a report on semantics.

Cordially, and with best wishes,

Herbert A Thelen

Herbert A Thelen
Associate Professor of Educational Psychology
Director, Human Dynamics Laboratory

P S. May I offer two specific criticisms? (still trying to be helpful)

1. Please stop trying to imply that McCarthy's doings are unimportant or"not vital". This is ineffective use of ridicule, and you don't believe it anyway. Joe versus Murrow et.al. symbolizes (as you have pointed out) extremely grave issues, and our need as a nation to clarify these issues once more seems perfectly reasonable in light of the confusions of our times. What McCarthy does may not be important per se, but how we react to what he does is crucial.

2. Through repetetion, the phrase "Junior senator from Wisconsin" has lost its original delicately derisive flavor. Can you find another?

H A T

Thomas, Lowell

February 24, 1955

Dear Tommy:

Belated thanks for the excellent job you and Fran did just before your departure. I heard nothing but praise about it, and I personally enjoyed it very much.

Gene Nicks tells me that you are off for the West soon. Maybe the fairways will be green by the time you get back.

Best of luck.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, New York

rh

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

January 21, 1955

Dear Ed,

On my round the globe jaunt I had expected to find a spare moment in which to write you about that Friday show. But between a wife, an assistant, two camera crews, seeing endless officials and others, taking part in Cinerama episodes, doing a stream of recordings, and so on, I never got around to it, and where I am right back where I started.

I congratulate you on the fabulous success you've made of that simple little three-man enterprise you have on Friday night. The following Monday in a luggage shop within five minutes a dozen people had spoken to me about it. Even in far countries, we kept constantly running into people who spoke about it. So, I can see why people are said to be standing in line to get in the act. Thanks a lot for elbowing 'em aside, just to put on one of your neighbors. Incidentally, if you'd ever like a change of pace for one night nothing would please me more than to give you your own treatment -- from Glen Arden.

I'm glad to hear you were able to spend a couple of nights in the country during the holidays. Wish you would use my place more often.

Incidentally, I wore Fran out completely on this latest junket. She decided that Honolulu was as near home as she could get at this time. I felt the same, but, Simon

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

Legree Smith insisted that I come straight through from Tokyo.

Best to all of you.

Tommy

Thomas, Naomi J.

January 18, 1955

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Please forgive the belated reply to your letter of November 22nd, but since the report on Barbados which you promised me was not enclosed, your letter sat around waiting until I could make some intelligent comment on the report.

I still have not received it but look forward to doing so if you have an extra copy to spare.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Naomi J. Thomas
Field Consultant
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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CABLE: PARENTHOOD, NEW YORK

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK
PLAZA 5-8600

November 22, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

was not enclosed

You asked me to send you my report on Barbados, a copy of which is enclosed. If you wish additional information about the island for the television program you are planning next spring, I will be happy to make available other reports and material I brought back with me.

The experience was most exciting and challenging. The Barbadians are intelligent, friendly, and hospitable and I was fortunate to have had the privilege of knowing and working with them. For me, the trip was successful as steps are being taken to initiate a family planning program. The Governor spoke of the great need for such a program in his address at the reopening of the Legislature in September, not as the sole solution to all of the problems facing Barbados but as one of the methods to be used in dealing with a difficult economic situation. It was heartening to have had such a positive response from the people themselves to the idea and need for planned parenthood.

Warm personal regards to you, Mrs. Murrow and Casey and best wishes for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Sincerely yours,

Naomi J. Thomas

Naomi J. Thomas
Field Consultant

Encl.

NJT/ur

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Thomas, Wilfred

March 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of February 21st.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own programs.

I am extremely sorry to have to disappoint you, but I feel that you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wilfred Thomas
Box 347
Albany 1, New York

fe

Box 347
Albany 1, N. Y.
Feb. 21, 1955

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Regret

My dear Mr. Murrow:-

I phoned, and your Miss Glazer and Miss McDowery were very kind.

Is there any way that, by appointment, I could have a fifteen minute interview with you?

The matter pertains to a group of Patents, turned to the "Government" in the last war, and others, in World War I. It has become evident, to the writer, that perhaps publicity, as in the case of the reinstated air force officer, which you aided and effected, may be justified for me.

Without my carrying the data to Beverly Smith, he of the "Bal. Eve Post" stated it was the "outstanding case of corporate abuse ever brought to his attention".

Sawyers and powerful people appear to wish to block this documented matter from American Public Knowledge.

You might choose to consider, and perhaps aid - I am sincere - again if you might not wish, to yourself, become involved - however is an interview possible?

Sincerely
Wilfred Thomas

Thompson, Bill

2727 Palisade Ave.
New York. 63. N.Y.
December 26, 1955.

Dear Ed:-

Again Christmas has come and gone, and again I want to thank both you and Fred for your thought and generosity. My best wishes to you for the New Year.

Sincerely,
Bill Thompson.

Thompson, Frank

FRANK THOMPSON, JR.
4TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

~~TRENTON~~ OFFICE:
~~122 WEST STATE~~ STREET

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
452 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

PAUL D. FALCEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

CHARLOTTE R. ELDREDGE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 25, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am pleased to know that you are interested in my bill to establish an Advisory Committee on Cultural Interchange within the Department of State, and I deeply appreciate your letter of the 20th.

This is not a new proposal. Dr. R. H. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, and Chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange of the State Deparment, said in a letter which he wrote to me on October 10th that such a commission was of vital concern to his commission and one upon which recommendations have been made to the Congress since 1951. It is my hope that with the new concern for cultural interchange expressed at the Geneva conferences that this legislation will finally be enacted into law.

I would be glad to see you either in Washington or New York if you wish, or in Trenton, regarding my proposal at a time that would be mutually agreeable. In the meantime, I hope that you will be able to testify on my bill when hearings are resumed.

Cordially,

Frank Thompson, Jr.

Frank Thompson, Jr., M. C.

P.S. You may be interested in the N. Y. Times account of my proposal which appeared in that newspaper on October 24th (copy enclosed).

Rep. Joe Holt and Rep. John J. Rhodes are Members of the Subcommittee with me which is considering my bill. They have just returned from Europe and have urged an expanded program of cultural interchange.

U. S. WILL STEP UP CULTURE PROGRAM

Planning Aims at Broader Exchange or a 'Soft War,' Depending on Geneva

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Legislation for cultural "competitive coexistence" is being prepared in cooperation with officials of the State and Commerce Departments and the United States Information Agency.

The legislation is designed to create an organization with resources to expand East-West cultural exchanges or to conduct what some officials call a cultural "soft war." The emphasis will depend whether the "Geneva spirit" develops or fades as a result of the new foreign ministers' conference.

These objectives would be served by expanding and making permanent the President's Emergency Fund for cultural exchange. Congress voted $5,000,000 for the fund at President Eisenhower's request in 1954 and again in 1955. It subsidizes visits to foreign countries by outstanding United States cultural representatives and finances this country's participation in international trade fairs.

Tours Made Possible

The fund has made possible such tours as those of the folk opera "Porgy and Bess" to the Mediterranean and Latin America and the Symphony of the Air to the Far East. Both were successful. Individual artists also have been assisted in appearances abroad.

But the fund's resources do not begin to equal what the Soviet Union devotes to cultural representation. They would be inadequate if exchanges with the Soviet bloc were added to the program.

Representative Frank Thompson Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, is working on the plan with the executive departments concerned. He is revising a bill he introduced last June whose main purposes are:

¶To promote international cultural exchanges by means of a permanent fund.

¶To set up an advisory commission through which private organizations would participate in planning cultural exchanges. This could become a strategy board in the cultural "soft war."

¶To establish a civilian award by which the Government could recognize and encourage outstanding cultural achievements.

Senators at Work

Senator James E. Murray, Democrat of Montana, is working on a companion measure in the Senate. Senators H. Alexander Smith, Republican of New Jersey, and Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, propose to achieve similar objectives by creating a separate service to handle exchanges in all fields. The present educational exchange service of the State Department is based on the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948.

Representative Thompson, meanwhile, has begun a study of postal regulations and practices that have led to complaints that Soviet publications often do not reach the persons to whom they are addressed.

Abe McGregor, aide to the Postmaster General recently wrote Mr. Thompson that "so far as the Post Office Department and the Customs Service are concerned, copies of Izvestia and Pravda arriving in this country are going to subscribers thereof." These are the two principal Soviet newspapers.

However, Mr. McGregor added that "magazines, booklets, etc., which are sent over soley for the purpose of influencing the recipients in favor of Soviet policies and actions and against the United States" were treated as "non-mailable" in line with a 1940 opinion by the Attorney General.

A letter written Oct. 4 by David W. Kendall, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, informed Mr. Thompson further that there had been no delays in the delivery of Soviet publications "within knowledge."

The letter explained:

"As you know, all imported goods, including publications, are subject to examination to determine their admissibility into the country. Imported publications containing political propaganda are also subject to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, as well as other statutes barring treasonable, insurrectionary, obscene and other matters."

ECONOMIC AID RISES; TREND IS REVERSED

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Economic grants to foreign countries rose sharply in the last fiscal year, reversing a five-year downward trend, the Commerce Department reported today.

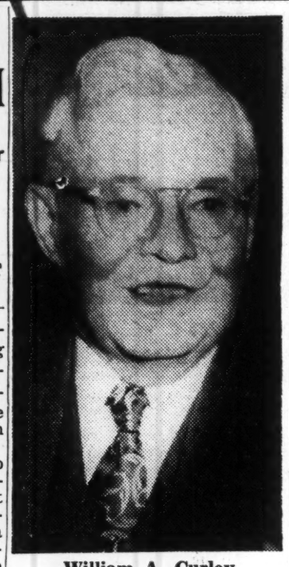
Over-all foreign aid declined by $760,000,000 because of the continued drop in military help. This form of aid, largely equipment, has fallen from $4,500,000,000 in 1953 to $2,500,000,000.

However, economic aid totaled $1,944,000,000, compared with $1,586,000,000 in the 1954 fiscal year. The big items of increase were cash grants to France, which are now ending, to pay for the Indochina war, and grants in the Asian and Pacific areas.

Indochina, which got substantial direct aid besides that coming from France, and South Korea were by far the biggest recipients in the Asian area.

The "momentum" of previous programs continued to pump substantial funds into European countries such as Britain and Italy. But this aid is rapidly tapering off. Only Turkey, Greece, Spain and Yugoslavia are expected to get new grants in the current fiscal year.

This year Congress appropriated more new funds for economic development in Asia than ever before.



William A. Curley

WILLIAM BAYNE, BROKER, 65, DIES

Partner in Moseley & Co. of Wall Street Served New Republic as Ad Manager

William Bayne of 680 Madison Avenue, since 1945 a general partner in the New York Stock Exchange concern of F. S. Moseley & Co., 14 Wall Street, died Saturday in the Harkness Pavilion of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center after an illness of two years. His age was 65.

Born in East Orange, N. J., Mr. Bayne graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in 1908, and from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1911. After three years, 1913 to 1916, in the advertising departments of Vogue and Vanity Fair in New York, he was advertising manager of The New Republic for a year.

In 1919, Mr. Bayne entered investment banking with Bonbright & Co. of this city. From 1924 to 1932, he was manager of the concern's New England office in Boston. In the latter year he became vice president and treasurer of Arthur Perry & Co., investment bankers of Boston, which was merged with Moseley in 1945.

Mr. Bayne belonged to the Union and Lunch Clubs of this city; the Piping Rock Club of Locust Valley, L. I.; the Bond Club of Boston, and Delta Phi.

He leaves his wife, who was Miss Margaret J. Macgill at their marriage in 1919; three daughters, Mrs. Nicholas P. Harvey, Mrs. William C. Spence and Mrs. Wayne W. Wall; a son, William Bayne Jr.; a brother, Carroll S. Bayne, and four grandchildren.

'CONTROLLED' BINGO FAVORED BY SILVER

District Attorney Edward S. Silver, of Kings County, went on record yesterday in favor of bingo games for the benefit of religious and charitable organizations.

Interviewed on the "Let's Find Out" radio program over WCBS, the prosecutor said he approved "controlled bingo, the playing of the game without the influence of racketeers."

"If the game is confined only to recognized established religious and charitable groups—where the money taken in goes to the support of these institutions—then I am in favor of it," he said.

The District Attorney again expressed the opinion that "professional elements" had injected themselves "in some way" into bingo game in Brooklyn. He added that he had "valuable information that we are running down."

On juvenile delinquency, Mr. Silver noted that the gang situation had "greatly improved" in the last five years and he gave much of the credit to the Youth Board, whose field workers mingle with the boys.

INQUIRY ON LOW INCOMES

Sparkman Unit to Seek Way to Aid Families in Group

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—A Congressional subcommittee announced today a series of hearings Nov. 18 to 23 on the problems of low-income families.

Senator John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, chairman of the subcommittee, released a schedule of witnesses including Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture; True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education; and Isador Lubin, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York.

Senator Sparkman said the hearings would be held in the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol. They will seek to determine ways and means by which members of the low-income group can be assisted in improving their earning power and level of living.

$100,000 For Mental Research

The Scottish Rite of Free Masons has given $100,000 to the National Association for Mental Health for research on schizophrenia. The grant, Richard P. Swigart, executive director of the association said, will be allocated to twenty projects dealing with the cause, treatment and prevention of schizophrenia. Since its inception twenty-one years ago the association's program has been aided by the Scottish Rite.

WILLIAM CURLEY, NEWSMAN, IS DEAD

Editor of Journal-American Was Top Hearst Executive—Joined Chain in 1898

William A. Curley, editor of The New York Journal-American and a top executive in the Hearst newspaper-magazine chain, died yesterday afternoon of a heart ailment in the Harkness Pavilion of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. He was 81 years old.

Through a lifetime of newspaper work, Mr. Curley followed the "alert - alive - aggressive" school of journalism. His duties took him to posts in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. Wherever he worked, he was quick to spot a story and always ready to pour his paper's full resources into the task of getting it. In the later years of his life he was rated as a top news executive.

Mr. Curley was born in New York on March 23, 1874. He began his career as an office boy for an advertising agency. As a young man he wrote bicycle news for The New York Recorder until it ceased publication.

Joined Hearst in 1898

He joined the William Randolph Hearst newspapers in 1898 as a sports writer on The New York Journal. Later he became sports editor. He then rose to Sunday editor of The New York American and news editor of that paper, published as a morning newspaper at that time.

Between 1911 and 1913, the newspaper man was managing editor of The Los Angeles Herald. In 1913-14 he held a similar post on The San Francisco Call. He became editor of The Chicago American in 1914 and remained in that post until 1927. During that period gang warfare between Chicago racketeers became commonplace.

During his tenure in Chicago Mr. Curley in 1924 was named supervising editor of The Boston American, The Milwaukee Evening News, The Atlanta Georgian, The Detroit Times, and the Hearst newspapers in Albany, Rochester and Syracuse.

Mr. CMurley summed up his newspaper philosophy in 1925 to a group of advertising men in Chicago. As editor of The Chicago American he reported a gain of 1,000,000 lines of advertising over the 1924 total.

"It is because we are alert, alive and aggressive," he said. "We cater to no creed, but publish the news as we find it."

Transferred to New York

His permanent transfer to New York came in 1927, first as managing editor and then as editor of The Journal. One week before The Journal and The American were merged into The New York Journal-American, he was named editor in chief of the evening paper. Following the merger he was named editor of the paper.

Since 1942, Mr. Curley had been assistant editor in chief of the Hearst Consolidated Publications. He lived for a number of years at the Park Lane Hotel, but more recently in the Warwick. He had a home on Smith Ridge Road in New Canaan, Conn.

On March 3, 1935, Mr. Curley's first wife, Mrs. Mary M. Curley, died in Miami Beach. Two years later he and Miss Mary Grace of Santa Monica, Calif., were married in a civil ceremony at the San Simeon, Calif., ranch of Mr. Hearst.

Surviving also are a son, Robert E. Curley, and a daughter, Mrs. Ethel Mackline, both of Chicago; another daughter, Mrs. Fred Teich of Kenilworth, Ill.; a brother, John, and two sisters, Mrs. Agnes Sullivan and Miss May Curley.

REV. HARRY MYERS JR.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 — The Rev. Harry W. Myers Jr., pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church here for fifty-seven years until his retirement last month, died yesterday at Masonic Homes Hospital, Elizabethtown. He was 84 years old.

Mr. Myers, who studied theology at the University of Pennsylvania, had served as chairman of the board of the National Board of the Congregational Churches for three years and headed the executive committee for four years.

H was a member of the Extension Board of the church group and moderator of the Philadelphia Association of Congregational Churches. For many years he was dean of the church's Young Peoples' Summer Conference at Pennsburg.

He was a Mason and a member of the Union League and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

His widow, Clara; a son, H. Curtis, and a daughter, Mrs. Elva M. Cowden.

PRESTON A. BURROUGHS

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 23—Preston A. Burroughs of 33 Hillside Avenue, Madison, senior partner of Burroughs & Kohr, funeral directors of Madison and Summit, died here today in Overlook Hospital at the age of 75. The business was established in 1820 by his grandfather, Saleb Burroughs.

Mr. Burroughs was a director of the First Bank and Trust Company, a former president of Rotary, and had been a deacon, elder and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, all in Madison.

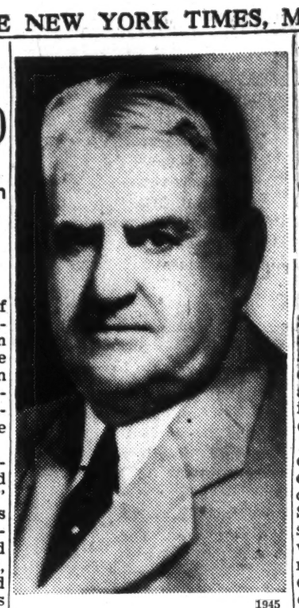
He leaves his wife, Lulu; two daughters, Mrs. Robert B. Kohr of Madison and Mrs. Donald A. Kohr Jr. of Chicago, and three grandchildren.

ANDREW ERICKSEN

Special to The New York Times.

NEW PROVIDENCE, N. J., Oct. 23—Andrew Ericksen of 410 Eldwood Avenue, a purchasing agent with the Thomas A. Edison Company of West Orange, died Friday in Overlook Hospital, Summit, after a brief illness. His age was 62.

He leaves his wife, Avis; a daughter, Mrs. Alma Cornish and a son, Andrew Ericksen Jr.



1945

Thomas N. McCarter Sr.

T. N. M'CARTER SR., FOUNDED UTILITY

Former President of Public Service in Jersey Dies—Lawyer, Ex-Legislator

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Oct. 23—Thomas N. McCarter Sr., who founded and guided the destinies of the huge Pubic Service Corporation of New Jersey for almost half a century, died here today at his estate on Ridge Road. He was 88 years old last Thursday.

Mr. McCarter, a bulky, bluff and active person, was in good health, considering his age, until his death. He remained vigorous and alert, taking an automobile ride almost daily if the weather permitted.

Surviving are his widow, Madeleine; two sons, Thomas Jr., vice president of the Public Service Corporation, and Uzal H. McCarter, manager of the Newark office of Harris-Upham & Co., New York brokerage house, and two daughters, Mrs. Nelson Doubleday of Oyster Bay, L. I., widow of the book publisher, and Mrs. Carlos D. Kelly, president of Carlos Kelly—John Moynahan, a Newark public relations firm.

Abandoned Law Career

Thomas Nesbitt McCarter Sr. abandoned a promising career in the law and politics in 1903, when he was 36 years old, to organize the Public Service Corporation. It became one of the largest utility concerns in the country and its history and his career were inseparable.

He was its president for thirty-six years, then chairman of the board. On Oct. 20, 1945, his seventy-eighth birthday, he retired as chairman.

"From the beginning," Mr. McCarter said on that occasion, "I charged myself with the responsibility of being a trustee to see that the public got fair rates; that our employes were fairly treated; and that our security holders, past and present, should receive a fair return. We have never lowered that banner."

During his presidency and as chairman of the board, Mr. McCarter was the company's spokesman and strategist on many battle fronts in the historic period that witnessed an enormous development of utilities. He was a consistent champion of private ownership of utilities, an unrelenting foe of New Deal policies and, not infrequently, a willing compromiser in bitter disputes.

'Firebrand' of Industry

At a convention of the Edison Electric Institute in 1939, when he was 71 years old and still called the "firebrand" of the public utility industry, Mr. McCarter made a speech typical of the man.

Franklin Roosevelt, he told 2,500 delegates and their guests, had promised him in 1934 that as soon as he balanced the budget he, the President, wanted Mr. McCarter "to come down to Washington" and fix up the utility situation.

"'When I get that thing (the budget) off my hands,'" Mr. McCarter said the President told him, "'Iwant you to come down here, come down here a lot, and you and I will settle this thing all right.'"

A roar of laughter rose from the gathering when Mr. McCarter declared:

"Well, I never heard anything more about it but the reason is perfectly apparent. He hasn't balanced the budget yet!"

Mr. McCarter characterized a Public Service Commission one time as a group of "political horse-thieves." In 1934 he audaciously handed to President Roosevelt a formal memorandum urging him to cooperate with the utility interests in facilitating a Supreme Court decision on the validity of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Like you, sir," he said, "I am lawyer-bred."

A few hours later, Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, replied with the caustic retort that "in all the history of the American Government no parallel for such a proposal can be found." It was thought at the time that the President himself might have inspired Mr. McNinch's reply.

But despite Mr. McCarter's vigorous opposition to New Deal legislation, he was quick to recognize the force of these laws and was not averse to invoking them in behalf of his corporation.

Mr. McCarter was born in Newark on Oct. 20, 1867. He received his early education at the Newark Academy and prepared for college at Dr. Pingry's School in Elizabeth. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of '88 and later attended the Columbia University Law School. He gave $250,000 toward the building of a theatre at Princeton, which later was named the McCarter Theatre.

RICHARD PAGET, 86, BRITISH SCIENTIST

Contributor to Growth of Hearing Devices Dies—Was Lawyer, Musician

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—Sir Richard Paget, whose research into the problems of sound emanation and reception contributed to the efficiency of anti-submarine devices and hearing aids, died today at his London home. His age was 86.

A barrister, scientist and musician, he made a life-time study of deaf and dumb languages all over the world. Two years ago Sir Richard expounded to missionaries and welfare officers who met at Oxford University a new sign language that he had developed for use in schools for deaf children.

He was endowed with an unusually acute musical ear, which assisted him in his study of sound problems. A skilled musician, he was the composer of several songs. For one, "The Toy Band," Sir Henry Newbolt wrote the words.

Served as an Arbitrator

Sir Richard was also one of the earliest arbitrators in Britain at a time when such methods of dealing with disputes were comparatively rare.

Early in this century he presided over Courts of Arbitration dealing with disputes concerning the Grimsby Fishing Rights and the Metropolitan Water Acts.

Sir Richard was the son of Sir Richard Horner Paget, the first Baronet. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1908.

Sir Richard was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1895 and became Secretary to the Patent Law Committee in 1900. Through most of World War I—from 1915 to 1918—he was assistant secretary to the Admiralty Board of Invention and Research.

In 1953 he was elected president of the Briitsh Deaf and Dumb Association, a tribute to his work for the deaf and dumb.

Sir Richard was the author of papers contributed to the proceedings of the Royal Society and the Physical Society, to the British Association and to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, on the nature and artificial production of speech and kindred subjects.

Member of Learned Societies

He was an honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, a fellow of the Institute of Physics, the Physical Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute. He belonged also to the Royal Institution and was an honrary associate member of the Institute of Town Planning.

Sir Richard married twice. His first wife, Lady Muriel Evelyn Vernon Finch-Hatton, only daughter of the twelfth Earl of Winchilsea, died in 1938.

He leaves his second wife, the former Grace Hartley, whom he married in 1939.

Other survivors are the four children of his first marriage, John Starr Paget, who succeeds to the Baronetcy; Lady Chancellor, wife of Sir Christopher Chancellor, general manager of Reuters; Pamela Lady Glenconner, and Lady Debenham.

DR. MARY M'GREGOR, A UROLOGIST HERE

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Oct. 23—Dr. Mary Elizabeth Childs MacGregor, head of the urology department of the New York Infirmary, died yesterday in her home here after a short illness.

She was born in East Orange, the daughter of Samuel S. Childs, former president of the Childs restaurant chain, and Mrs. Emma Alward Childs. She was graduated from Wellesley College and Cornell Medical College and interned at the New York Infirmary.

She formerly had been with the New York Hospital. Dr. MacGregor was president of the board of trustees of the Chatham Library.

Surviving are her husband, Lawrence J. MacGregor; a son, Samuel Childs MacGregor of Chester, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Messner Jr. of Northfield, Minn.

GEORGE CONNELL

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—George Connell, who served as acting Mayor of Philadelphia for five months in 1939, died yesterday in a convalescent home. He was 84 years old.

Mr. Connell was president of the City Council in 1939, when Mayor S. Davis Wilson became ill. On Aug. 12 of that year, Mr. Connell took over Mr. Wilson's executive responsibilities.

Mr. Wilson died eight days later, and Mr. Connell continued as acting Mayor until Robert E. Lamberton took office on Jan. 1, 1940. Mayor Lamberton then named Mr. Connell Director of Public Welfare.

Surviving are a son, George Fairman Connell; a daughter, Mrs. Ralph W. Collins, two grandchildren and a sister.

DR. HENRY POTOZKY

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 23—Dr. Henry Potozky, chief of the radiology department at the Veterans Administration Hospital here, died today of a heart attack. His age was 46.

A native of New York, Dr. Potozky was graduated from City College there and the New York University - Bellevue Medical School. In 1936, he received the Madame Curie Institute Award for a year's research in cancer in Paris. He was an Army major during World War II.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Rosa Strausberg Potozky, and three daughters, Ninette, Cheryl and Laura.

C. EDWARD KENNEDY

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—C. Edward Kennedy, Chief of Police here since 1952, died in a hospital today after a long illness. He was 51 years old.

Deaths

ARCHBELL—Mary J., on Oct. 23, 1955, at Chestertown, Md., widow of Joseph S. Archbell, formerly of New York City and an associate of R. A. Shields Company. Funeral services and interment at Chestertown, Md.

ATHERHOLT—Robert C. The Manhattan Club announces with deep regret the passing of one of its beloved members, Robert C. Atherholt, on Oct. 22, 1955.
THOMAS C. MEEKS, President.
J. EDWARD DWYER, Secretary.

BAYNE—William, beloved husband of Margaret Macgill Bayne, devoted father of Patricia Harvey, Carroll Spence, William Bayne Jr., and Margaret Wall; brother of Carroll S. Bayne. Funeral services at St. James Church, Madison Ave. and 71st St., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 10 A. M. In lieu of flowers kindly send donations to New York Heart Fund. Interment private.

BLAKE—Raymond Vincent, of 12 Berkley St., Valley Stream, on Oct. 22, 1955, beloved husband of Jean, father of Jan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Blake, brother of Alfred and Noel Blake. Reposing at the Rice Funeral Home, 515 Rockaway Ave., Valley Stream. Solemn High Requiem Mass Holy Name of Mary R. C. Church Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment St. Charles Cemetery.

BOLDES—Hermine, beloved mother of Lily Furst. Funeral private.

BRAININ—Nellie. Services 10:15 A. M. today, Garlick's, 1345 Jerome Ave., Bronx.

BROPHY—Samuel, suddenly, on Oct. 22, 1955, beloved husband of Edna. Service and interment private.

BROWN—Sarah L. (nee Brophy), on Oct. 23, 1955, beloved mother of Frances P., Harry A. and Edward J. Brown. Reposing at John J Fox & Sons, 203 East 201st St. at Grand Concourse), until Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem Mass St. Philip Neri Church 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

BURKE—Catherine H., on Oct. 23, wife of the late John and beloved mother of Thomas, Grace, Walter, Raymond, Mrs. Rose Chapman and Florence Whitt. Also survived by nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Funeral from Walter Cody Funeral Home, 1093 St. Nicholas Ave. (165th St.), Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem Mass St. Catherine's Church (West 153d St.) 10 A. M.

BURROUGHS — Preston A., of Madison, N. J., on Oct. 23, 1955, husband of Lulu Armstrong Burroughs and father of Mrs. Robert B. Kohr of Madison, N. J., and Mrs. Donald A. Kohr Jr. of Chicago, Ill. The service will be held at the Burroughs & Kohr Funeral Home 106 Main St., Madison, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock.

CABARET—Edna Rowland, beloved wife of the late Edmond J. Cabaret, devoted mother of June C. Bartnett and Jeanne C. Masini and loving sister of John C. Rowland, suddenly, on Oct. 22, 1955, at New Rochelle, N. Y. Reposing at Geo. T. Davis Memorial, 14 LeCount Place New Rochelle. Requiem Mass at Blessed Sacrament Church, New Rochelle, 10 A. M. Wednesday.

CALLAHAN—Denis, on Oct. 22, 1955, native of Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, devoted husband of Harriet (nee Donovan), beloved father of John J. and Helene Rice. Reposing at John J. Barrett & Son Funeral Home, 424 West 51st St. Solemn Requiem Mass 10 A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 26, Sacred Heart Church, West 51st St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CARR—Margaret Boylan, Delray Beach, Fla., passed away Oct. 22, survived by husband, Claiborn M. Carr, three sons, Claiborn M. Carr Jr., Mr. Boylan Carr, Rufus Carr; one sister, Mrs. E. H. Fellowes. Services will be at 4 P. M., Monday, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.

CARTY—Edmund S., of 122-11 193d St., St. Albans, L. I., Oct. 22, 1955, beloved husband of Enez (nee Johnson), father of Edmund, Jr., brother of Frank and John Carty. Reposing at the Funeral Home of Lawrence D. Rouse, Inc., 191-02 Linden Boulevard, St. Albans, L. I. Solemn Requiem Mass Wednesday, 10 A. M., St. Mary Magdalene R. C. Church, Springfield Gardens, L. I. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

CAVANAGH—James F., on Oct. 22, 1955, beloved husband of the late Gertrude, devoted brother of Rose M. Cavanagh, Isabel Hinchliffe and Thomas H. Cavanagh. Reposing at Frank E. Campbell, Madison Ave. at 81st St., Wednesday, Oct. 26 at 10 A. M.

DELAYNEE—David, beloved husband of Helen, devoted father of Samuel and Ethel, devoted grandfather of Carole, Wendy, Karen and Patti. Services Monday, Oct. 24, 10 A. M., at Brettschneider's Funeral Home, 2d Ave. and 7th St., New York City.

DI IORIO—Michelina (nee Rossi), of 200 Waverly Place, beloved wife of Carlo and dear sister of Pasquale and Nicholas A. Rossi. Funeral from Plaza Funeral Home, 40 West 58th St., Tuesday, 9:15 A. M. Solemn Mass St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Ave., 10 A. M.

DONOVAN—Edward J., Right Rev. Msgr., on Oct. 21, 1955, dear brother of John and uncle of Right Rev. John D. McGowen of the Church of the Resurrection, Rye, N. Y., and Rev. John D. Donovan, Maryknoll Fathers, Divine Office at St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, Great Neck, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 10 A. M. Solemn Requiem Mass at 10:30 A. M.

EDELSTEIN—Matilda, devoted mother of Loretta Singer and Rhoda Jarmark. Services at "Schwartz Brothers," 60 East Tremont Ave., Bronx New York (near Concourse), Tuesday at 10 A. M.

EISLER—Sidney, beloved brother of Renee Fodor, Ethel Piperberg, Rose Goldfinger, Esther Karasik and Dr. Jacob Issler. Service Monday, Oct 24, 2 P. M. "The Riverside," 76th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

EMERSON—George H., on Oct. 23, 1955, age 89, at 325 East 72d St. Services Wednesday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M., at Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Church," 81st St. and Madison Ave. Interment private at New Hope, Pa.

EMMERSON—Alfred, on Oct. 22, 1955, beloved husband of Catherine and devoted father of Irene Overbeck, Muriel Strand, Marion Voorhees and the late Dorothy Glueck. Reposing at North Presbyterian Church, 525 West St. Masonic Service on Monday, Oct. 24, at 8 P. M. Religious service on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 8 P. M. Members of Charity Lodge, Cambridge, Mass., Metropolitan Chapter No. 140, R. A. M., Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T., Kismet Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. invited to attend.

FERNS—William M., of 10 Neptune Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Oct. 22, 1955, beloved husband of Marion Berry, father of Mrs. Edward J. Mills Jr. and Mrs. George P. Watkins and brother of Mrs. Edward Sageman, Mrs. William Spellman and Mrs. Fred Walker. Reposing at The Geo. T. Davis Memorial 14 LeCount Place, New Rochelle. Services at Trinity Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, 2 P. M. Tuesday.

GARABED—James, Farragut Lodge, No. 976, F. and A. M., sorrowfully announces the passing of its beloved Brother James Gabaer. Masonic Services will be held Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 10 A. M., at the I. J. Morris Funeral Chapel, 970 Church Ave., Brooklyn (corner Rockaway Parkway). Brethern are requested to attend.
ISRAEL JANOWITZ, Master.
GEORGE ARANOW, Secretary.

GARCHERY—Eugenie Marie Louise (Yvonne), Residing at the Hotel Salisbury, 123 West 57th St. Died yesterday at the New York Hospital after a long illness. Reposing at Frank E. Campbell, Madison Ave. at 81st St. Requiem Mass at Our Lady's Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Ave. at 50th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Cancer Fund.

GARDINER—Nora Loftus, widow of Robert Alexander Gardiner, beloved mother of Robert D. L. Gardiner and Alexandra Gardiner Creel, aged 84, died peacefully Oct. 23, at 990 Fifth Ave. Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Ave., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 11 A. M. Burial service at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, L. I., at 3 P. M. London, England, papers please copy.

GODKNECHT—Helen V. (nee Lovett), at her residence, 8801 Shore Road, Brooklyn, beloved wife of Paul, dear mother of Paul E., sister of Mrs. Mary Kavanaugh, Mrs. Anna Haughey and Raymond Lovett. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., from O'Neil Funeral Home, 7106 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn. Solemn Requiem Mass St. Patrick's R. C. Church, 4th Ave. and 92d St., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Mass cards preferred.

GOURAUD—Irma Schlesinger, on Oct. 21, 1955, loving daughter of the late Tillie and Sol, widow of Powers, devoted mother to Jackson and Sheila and doting grandmother to Meg. Services Monday, noon, at "The Universal Chapel," Lexington Ave. at 52d St. Interment private.

GREENBERG—Benjamin, beloved husband of Annie, devoted father of William, Toby, Henrietta and Marvin; adored and loving grandfather. Services today, 11:30 A. M., Riverside Chapel, 1 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

GRESSER—Lawrence T., Sr., Oct. 21, 1955. Reposing at Frank J. Hans & Sons, Inc., Funeral Home 192-07 Jamaica Ave., Hollis. Solemn Requiem Mass Tuesday, 10 A. M., at Passionist Monastery, 178th St. and Wexford Terrace. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

Deaths

Archbell, Mary J.
Atherhold, Robert C.
Bayne, William
Blake, Raymond V.
Boldes, Hermine
Brainin, Nellie
Brophy, Samuel
Brown, Sarah L
Burke, Catherine H.
Burroughs, Preston A.
Cabaret, Edna R.
Callahan, Denis
Carty, Edmund S.
Cavanagh, James F.
Cohen, Goldie
Cohen, Samuel
Cohen, Sophia
Cohn, Lillian Waas
Cooperman, Florence
Cox, Mary E
Crawford, Harold A.
Cromie, Mabel
Delatiner, David
Di Iorio, Michelina
Donovan, Edward J.
Edelstein, Matilda
Eisler, Sidney
Emerson, George H.
Emmerson, Alfred
Ferns, William M.
Gabaer, James
Garchery, E. M. L.
Gardiner, Nora L.
Godknecht, Helen V.
Gouraud, Irma S.
Greenberg, Benjamin
Gresser, Lawrence T.
Henshaw, Grace G.
Hirsch, Louis
Hogan, Katherine E.
Jesse, Florence Boyd
Kaiser, Oscar L.
Kapulkin, Abraham
Kingsland, Daniel H.
Kolb, Henry V.
Kobak, Felbus
Leone, Raymond
Lepastat, Henry
Loeser, H. Bertha
MacDonald, Jean R.
MacGregor, Mary E.
MacLehose, Maitland
McCarter, Thomas N.
McGetrick, Edward T.
McKenna, Michael
March, Eleanor
Markus, Fally
Merrigan, John J.
Miller, Jacob
Mitchell, Jean D.
Paramythiotis, S.
Paust, Letty
Potozky, Henry
Porter, Mabel C.
Powers, Ida V.
Regan, Minnie G.
Rosenthal, Sydney
Scheen, Samuel
Schildkraut, Pauline
Schoenfeld, Regina
Shapiro, George
Sheres, George
Simm, Mortimer
Simpson, Gussie G.
Somerville, Erma
Strykoff, Max
Taliaferro, Felix T.
Thorne, Joel W.
Thornton, Aubrey C.
Timoney, John L.
Tweddell, Emma C.
Urdang, Fay
von Ardyn, Barbara M
Weltzner, Morris
Wormser, I. Maurice
Zellner, Kathryn F.

HENSHAW—Grace Gould, on Oct. 23, 1955, sister of Marian Gould Whitney, aunt of Theodore J. Gould and King Whitney. Service Wednesday, 12 noon, at Frank E. Campbell, "The Funeral Church," Madison Ave., at 81st St.

HIRSCH—Louis. The Board of Directors wish to express its deepest sympathy to Sol Hirsch, our devoted director, and his beloved family on the demise of his beloved father.
Hebrew Home and Hospital for Chronic Sick.
MORRIS E. SPECTOR, Chairman.

HOGAN—Katherine E., Oct. 21, 1955, loving sister of Margaret, Stella and Daniel. Funeral from her home, 144-31 41st Ave., Flushing, on Tuesday, 8:30 A. M. Solemn Mass St. Michael's Church, 9 A. M. Interment Mount St. Mary's Cemetery.

JESSE—Florence Boyd, on Oct. 23, 1955, beloved wife of Harold J. Jesse. Services at Stephen Merritt Memorial Chapel, 8th Ave. corner 22d St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

KAISER—Oscar L., suddenly, on Oct. 23, 1955, husband of the late Dorothy Hearle, father of Mrs. Frank Hutchins and Robert L. Kaiser, brother of Mrs. Archibald McGlashan, Clara Anne and Dr. Albert D. Kaiser. Service at Frank E. Campbell, "The Funeral Church," Madison Ave. at 81st St., Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 12 noon. Interment private.

KAPULKIN—Abraham, devoted father of Fannie and Esther Austin, darling grandfather of Samuel G. Austin. Services Monday, 2:30 P. M., "The Riverside," 76th St. and Amsterdam Ave. Interment Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

KINGSLAND—Daniel H., of 3 Wykagyl Terrace, New Rochelle, N. Y. on Oct. 23, 1955, beloved father of Miss Jean Kingsland and Daniel H. Kingsland Jr., brother of Edward P. Kingsland. Reposing at The Geo. T. Davis Memorial, 14 LeCount Place, New Rochelle. Notice of funeral later.

KOBAK—Felbus, beloved husband of Minie, devoted father of Robert, Vivian Birchall and Louise Spicehandler, loving grandfather, and dear brother of Rebecca Weitz, Jennie and Jack. Services Monday, Oct. 24, 3 P. M., "The Riverside," 76th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

KOBAK—Felbus. The Board of Directors and New York City Committee records with profound sorrow the passing of Felbus Kobak, loyal friend, devoted member and investor. His good counsel and generous efforts on behalf of Israel and the Jewish people will be sorely missed by all. Services Monday, Oct. 24, 2:30 P. M., at Riverside Memorial Chapel, 76th St. and Amsterdam Ave. Our heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family.
Ampal-American Israel Corp.
ABRAHAM DICKENSTEIN, President
MOE MARGOLIS, AARON SHIRRO, Co-Chairman, New York City Committee.

KOBAK—Felbus. The Hebrew School of Williamsburg, 310 South 1st St., Brooklyn, mourns the loss of its Secretary and Director. Funeral services today, 2:30 sharp, at "The Riverside," 76th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Dr. J. FRIEDMAN, President.
CHARLES GOODY, Chairman.

KOLB—Henry V., Oct. 23, 1955, suddenly, beloved husband of the late Frances, devoted father of Josephine Kelley and seven grandchildren; loving brother of Carolyn Kolb. Funeral from Walter B. Cooke Funeral Home, 165 East Tremont Ave., Bronx, Wednesday 9:30 A. M. Solemn Requiem Mass St. Angela Merci Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

LEONE—Raymond, suddenly on Oct. 21, 1955, of 8906 19th Ave., Brooklyn, beloved husband of Melba, devoted father of Melba Joyce and Raymond; also survived by parents, Mr. and Mrs. Attilio Leone, two brothers, Richard and Albert, and a sister, Mrs. George Tomasso. Reposing at the Andrew Torregrossa Funeral Home, 345 Avenue U, Brooklyn, until Tuesday, 9 A. M. Solemn Requiem Mass at St. Finbar's Church, 10:10 A. M. Interment St. Charles Cemetery.

LEPASTAT—Henry, beloved husband of the late Yetta, dearest father of Viola and Irving. Services Tuesday, Oct. 25, 2:30 P. M., at the Gramercy Chapel, 152 2d Ave. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery.

LOESER—H. Bertha, beloved aunt of Emilie Ross, great-aunt of Lawrence Ross. Services Tuesday, Oct. 25, 10:15 A. M., "The Riverside," 76th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

MacDONALD—Jean R., age 75, died at her home, 115 Hollenbeck Ave., Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 23, 1955, wife of the late Charles E. MacDonald, daughter of the late Robert C. and Jennie Ives, retired schoolteacher of Brooklyn, N. Y. She is survived by one sister, Dr. Grace D. Ives; one foster son, Roland Tetreau, both of Great Barrington. Funeral services 2

October 20, 1955

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1955
FROM THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,(D. N. J.)
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

On Wednesday I received notice that the Corps of Army Engineers will hold public hearings on November 18th on the subject of the recent hurricanes and floods. The hearings will seek to secure data relative to hurricanes, their frequency and means of forecasting them. Also on the agenda will be proposed flood control measures. I am scheduled to testify, along with many other Members of Congress, public officials and civilians. The hearing will be held in Camden at the Court House.

The disaster to the northeastern states, and the near disaster here last week were more dramatic evidence of the need for immediate flood control measures for the Delaware Valley — if indeed more evidence was necessary. I intend to make the strongest possible plea for suitable flood control measures for the entire Delaware Valley.

A debate of last March 16th in Congress in which I was one of 16 freshmen to take part, has become the main theme of a newly published book entitled "Turning Point Toward Peace". I am most flattered that my remarks on the subject of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) are mentioned prominently by the author, James P. Warburg. The book will be published on November 22nd. I commend it to those of you who believe in constant assessment of this nation's foreign policy.

The subject of the United Nations brings to mind the recent action of the American Legion at its Miami Convention. By a voice vote, without prolonged discussion or consideration of it's former National Commander's Committee Report, the Legion condemned UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The former National Commander's report to which I refer was made public recently after a long and comprehensive study by a committee of Legionnaires, the chairman of which was Ray Murphy. The Murphy committee praised UNESCO and recommended that the United States stay in it. UNESCO has long been under fire from many quarters and has always survived with a clean record, but its condemnation by such a great national organization as the American Legion is an alarming thing.

This week Ray Murphy, the National Commander of the Legion some years ago, said that a group of extremists was responsible for the UNESCO action by the Legion and that not 2 percent of the Legion's 3,000,000 members "even claimed to know substantially anything about UNESCO". Murphy, now an attorney in New York, declared that the anti-UNESCO sentiment sprang from a number of "hotbed areas". He listed them as Los Angeles, Houston, Dallas and Gainesville, Florida.

Last Saturday I had office hours at the City Hall in Burlington. It rained so hard that only three excellent swimmers stopped in. I shall be back at the same place on Saturday, October 29th. On the 26th I'll be at Moorestown, at Bordenton on the 27th, at Riverside on the 28th, at Mount Holly on November 5th, and at Marlton on November 12th. Please look for the time in your local newspapers. If the response to my somewhat mobile office hours indicates that the people approve of the action, I shall announce a further schedule at a later date. My feeling is that your representatives should be conveniently available to you.

Young men who desire to compete for appointments to the Naval Academy or West Point should contact either my Trenton or Washington office as soon as possible. On November 14th the Federal Civil Service Commission will conduct a designation examination at my request. Boys interested only in admission to the Air Force Academy need not apply since Air Force nominations at this time amount only to the right to compete in a later examination. Army and Navy nominees will be selected from those who take the Civil Service test.

Thompson, Frank

October 20, 1955

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter of October 3 and the material you enclosed.

I have read your bill with considerable interest but regret to say that my present crowded schedule does not permit sufficient time at this point for me to make the extensive comment you invite.

However, I shall hope that it will be possible for me to come and see you when next I am in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Frank Thompson, Jr.
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

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FRANK THOMPSON, JR.
4TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

~~TRENTON OFFICE:~~
~~122 WEST STATE STREET~~

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
452 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

PAUL D. FALCEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

CHARLOTTE R. ELDREDGE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 3, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In cooperation with the appropriate officials of the United States Information Agency and the Department of State I have been engaged for some weeks in revising my bill, H. R. 6874, on which hearings were held by the Education and Labor Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on July 5 and 6, 1955. Among those who testified on my bill last July were: Nelson Rockefeller, who is in charge of psychological warfare; Samuel Brownell, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Roswell Perkins, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and Russell Riley, Director of the International Educational Exchange Service, Department of State.

Hearings are scheduled to be reopened on my measure early in 1956. Title I of my bill is designed to make the President's Emergency Fund for Participation in International Affairs a permanent part of our country's armament in this Cold War period. Titles III and IV are the present Administration's plans for a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts and for Distinguished Civilian Awards which the President recommended to the Congress in his January 6, 1955, Message on the State of the Union. It is my sincere belief that my plan will, if adopted, make a major contribution to the increased interchange of peoples and ideas -- a subject that will be on the Agenda of the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers late this month.

In commenting on my bill Theodore S. Repplier, President of the Advertising Council, wrote me recently that "the things you recommend have now been so well tested and have proved so helpful to the American cause that I don't see how any informed person can quarrel with them. I wish you all success with this bill."

I would deeply appreciate having your comments on my measure and any suggestions for improving it which you would care to send me.

Cordially,

Frank Thompson, Jr.

Frank Thompson, Jr., M. C.

tirement system improvements; plugging loopholes in 1954 tax law; increase in minimum wage from 75 cents to $1 per hour; increased penalties for violations of antimonopoly laws; continued renegotiation of Government contracts to eliminate excess profits; bill to provide United States currency with inscription "In God We Trust"; continued accumulation of GI school benefits by servicemen; incentive pay increases and allowances for the Armed Forces; extension of VA direct-loan program; greater control over commodity speculation and manipulation; assistance to States for Salk polio-vaccine program; increased authority for FHA home mortgages; surplus Government material for schools and civil defense; increased penalties for narcotic violations; prohibition on use of mails to transport obscene literature; aid to States for airport construction; and life of Small Business Administration extension.

Voted against exemption of natural gas producers from regulations and the Chicago "water steal" from Lake Michigan.

Unfinished business: The Senate has still to pass legislation, which I voted for in the House, to broaden social security and to provide income tax reductions for low- and middle-income families. The urgently needed highway bill, for which I voted, needs action at the next session. So does other legislation which I favor, but which never reached the floor, such as a liberalized immigration law, aid for school construction, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, home rule for the District of Columbia, and a new veterans' hospital at Wood.

It Would Be Tragic if the Geneva Conference Caused Us To Slacken Our Information and Cultural Offensive—A Federal Advisory Committee on Cultural Interchange Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the president of the Advertising Council, a nonprofit organization representing all phases of advertising and dedicated to the uses of advertising in the public service, recently returned to this country after a 6-month study of United States information and propaganda methods in the Orient, the Near East, and Europe under the auspices of the Eisenhower exchange fellowships. The head of this great organization, Mr. Theodore S. Repplier, is the first nongovernment American to study our information activities abroad.

Mr. Repplier has written me in part as follows:

I can testify from firsthand experience that sending samples of American culture abroad, from art shows to symphony orchestras to trade fairs, is a tested way to explode the damaging myth that Americans are cultureless dollar chasers. Often one American exhibit or performance can create a favorable impression that has lasting weight.

I heartily concur also with your view that an advisory committee could be helpful in counseling on this cultural offensive, although I am sure there are people better qualified to serve than I.

It seems to me important that there be wider recognition of the all-important fact that the more the danger of atomic warfare recedes, the more certainty there is that the ultimate outcome of the struggle between the Communist and free worlds will be decided by ideas and ideas alone.

It seems to me that victory is increasingly likely to go to the side which most successfully projects its ideas and ideals to the rest of the world. It would be tragic if the Geneva Conference caused us to slacken our information and cultural offensive just when it is beginning to hit its stride.

Thank you so very much for your attention to my earlier remarks. And congratulations on your grasp of a subject the importance of which is so often underrated.

In a brilliant speech at the Hotel Pierre, New York City, on June 30, 1955, at a meeting of the Advertising Council's board of directors and guests, Mr. Repplier reported on his study of our information methods abroad. He said our propaganda offensive needs to sharpen its ideas. Also, we need to draw into our propaganda program more of the skills and talents of America. Mr. Repplier is convinced that no group of professional propagandists, however able, can project a true image of the country, at an art exhibit, a trade fair, or anywhere else. "In America we have private organizations—from the Philadelphia Symphony to the Advertising Council—whose weight must be added to the idea war," he declared.

We can win the cold war but we cannot win it in a walk. It is time we started running. Mr. Repplier pointed out in his speech that—

The idea war needs more firepower. We are terribly outgunned. We now spend less than two-tenths of 1 percent of our military budget on propaganda. How can we possibly expect that truth can triumph over falsehood with that sort of niggardliness? The propaganda appropriation should be greatly increased.

Mr. Repplier is not alone in making these recommendations. A firm and open decision "to win the cold war," as the "surest way to prevent a hot war," was urged upon our Government by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, in a memorandum presented to the White House on April 5, 1955. Pointing out that the Kremlin's fixed goal is world dominion by means short of an all-out war, General Sarnoff declared:

Logically we have no alternative but to acknowledge the reality of the cold war and proceed to turn Moscow's favorite weapons against world communism. Our political counterstrategy has to be as massive, as intensive, as flexible as the enemy's.

The question, in truth, is no longer whether we should engage in the cold war. The Soviet drive is forcing us to take countermeasures in any case. The question, rather, is whether we should undertake it with a clear-headed determination to use all means deemed essential, by governments and by private groups, to win the contest.

General Sarnoff's memorandum entitled "Program for a Political Offensive Against World Communism," grew out of his discussion of the subject with President Eisenhower in Washington on the morning of March 15, and announced at the time by James Hagerty, White House press secretary.

The same afternoon, at the President's request, General Sarnoff conferred with Nelson Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President on psychological warfare, and officials from the United States Information Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency. At the end of the meeting he undertook to submit his views on the subject and a suggested program of action.

The result was his memorandum, in which he emphasized that—

We must go from defense to attack in meeting the political, ideological, subversive challenge. The problem—

He said—

is one of attaining the requisite magnitude, financing, coordination, and continuity of action. The expanded offensive with nonmilitary means must be imbued with a new awareness of the great goal and a robust will to reach it.

General Sarnoff urged the establishment of a Strategy Board for Political Defense, the cold war equivalent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the military side. As to financing such a strategy board, the general recalled that appropriations over the past 4 years for our military defense averaged approximately $45 billion annually. In contrast, he noted, it is significant to note that for the fiscal year 1955 the total appropriation for the United States Information Agency was $79 million, of which $17 million is available for the worldwide activities of the Voice of America.

As a working hypothesis General Sarnoff suggested that a specific and more realistic ration between military and nonmilitary appropriations be worked out: say an amount equivalent to 5 or 7½ percent of military-defense appropriations to be granted to the Strategy Board for Political Defense—this, of course, without reducing the military budget and not counting foreign military aid and point 4 types of expenditure. General Sarnoff made this further point:

I am convinced that if the American people and their Congress are made fully aware of the menace we face, of the urgent need for meeting it, and the possibility of doing so by means short of war, they will respond willingly as they have always done in times of national crisis. They will realize that no investment to win the cold war is exorbitant when measured against the costs of the bombing war we seek to head off.

In a historic speech at the National Press Club here in Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1955, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers, said that our reliance upon armed strength is permitting communism to take long strides forward in those fields which we have largely neglected. He pointed out that in Russia and the satellite countries "sports, ballet, the theater, literature—all are shaped toward aiding communism's long-range scheme of world domination. Top artists know they are not only expected

to perform, but to give their services at clinics where the plastic minds of youthful visitors can be influenced."

Like General Sarnoff and Theodore S. Repplier, Mr. Hearst advocated the establishment of a permanent planning board commissioned to formulate a strategy on all fronts for meeting the challenge of competitive coexistence. This board should be, he said, scrupulously nonpartisan. It should be culled from the finest minds and talents available, both in public and private life. He said on this that—

It should survey the whole global scene and develop plans for getting the peoples of the world on our side. Sports, the theater, educational exchanges—no field should be neglected in this competition of the two conflicting systems.

Who can doubt that America would emerge on top in any such competition?

My suggestion is not blueprinted. It may even be a little vague. But formulating and implementing it would be the job of the planning group of men and women, each devoting time and energy to developing an overall American strategy in those nonmilitary fields for 1955—and for the next generation.

We have a National Security Council. I would like to see a national competitive coexistence council to combat communism.

One side or the other is going to win the battle of competitive coexistence.

It had better be our side.

Everyone and everything we love and cherish is at stake.

There is, of course, deep and profound concern in the Congress with cold war strategy. Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON of Texas has called for the "greatest political offensive in history to win the cold war" and Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, speaking at the Wayne University student forum, has called for all-out support of the proposals before the 84th Congress for the establishment of a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism. Hearings have been held on H. R. 6874 and a number of related bills which would make such a program a permanent part of the armament of our country in this cold war period and action is expected on them early in the second session of this Congress.

The Congress recently appropriated $5 million to continue the President's emergency fund for participation in international affairs. With funds supplied by this fund the United States is fighting the cold war on two new fronts. Both are important and on both the Communists have a head start on us. Under the program the United States has participated in 15 trade fairs during the current year, and more than 23 cultural projects have been undertaken. Among the most successful of the cultural programs sent abroad under the fund are Porgy and Bess, which toured Europe, and the symphony of the air which was a smash hit in Asia. In the sports field, the program includes tours by star athletes who have been sent abroad by the State Department in cooperation with the Amateur Athletic Union. Trade fairs and cultural activities are areas of the cold war which the United States cannot neglect any longer.

Communist goods exhibited at trade fairs have often been of inferior quality—but how are other peoples to know that if there are no United States exhibits to make the contrast clear? In the absence of first-rate American participation, the Communists have been winning by default.

In the cultural field it is, again, only a question of giving other peoples an opportunity to see, listen, and judge. Here, again, we have the goods. The best rebuttal of Communist charges that Americans are uncultured, crass, material-minded barbarians, a favorite Communist propaganda line, is to present our country's cultural programs abroad. For years the Communists have tried to present themselves as devoted to the arts, to the better things of life. For years troupes of artists from the U. S. S. R., and more recently from Communist China, have been sent abroad by their governments to make friends and influence people for communism. That the Russian ballet, admittedly among the best in the world, has its roots in Czarist Russia is ignored. The ballet is Communist, they say. It is a potent argument for the Marxian line. Music, art, sports—all are grist for the Communist mills. They exploit their artists and sportsmen as they exploit everything else, and they have been doing it effectively, make no mistake about that.

In his testimony before the Subcommittee on State, Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives Frank Coniff of the Hearst newspapers had this to say in support of the activities being carried on under the President's emergency fund for participation in international affairs:

Mr. ROONEY. Now, Mr. Coniff, we shall be very glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF FRANK CONIFF

Mr. CONIFF. Thank you, Congressman ROONEY, for the opportunity to be here. I am sorry Mr. Hearst himself is not here. I talked to him yesterday. He is on a business trip through Europe, and he said he would certainly be here if his schedule had permitted.

I have here a report on Russia which I would like to have inserted in the RECORD. These are a series of articles which appeared in our newspapers several months ago.

Mr. ROONEY. If you have sufficient copies and will leave them here, we shall see that each member of the committee gets one. It costs a lot of money to print these, but each member will have an opportunity to read it.

Mr. CONIFF. This booklet is interesting in view of the fact it was written mostly in the week of February 13, which was 5 days after the Malenkov upheaval in Russia, and I think it accurately forecasts the shift in Russian tactics we have encountered in recent months. We were there at the time the new shift was heralded, when Malenkov stepped down, and Mr. Khrushchev became the chief power in Russia.

While we were there we gained the impression that our policy of building armed strength had proven a detriment to Russia in any thoughts Russia might have of precipitating a third world war as a means of gaining its end. Anything I say is predicated on the belief we should continue to build our strength and continue to build our technical proficiency to the extent they will exceed anything Russia can bring against us.

However, as Mr. Hearst says in this booklet—and again I say this was written at a time when alarmist reports filled most of the air and the press in the wake of the disturbance in Russia so that even at the time we were writing this we wondered if we were right, and we are gratified we did not give anyone a wrong steer—Mr. Hearst says on page 46:

"The Soviet Union can't stand a war with the West within the foreseeable future, and therefore won't start one. I have further predicted that Russia's realistic rulers will exert a cooling influence to keep the Chinese teapot from boiling over."

This was at the time of the Tachen evacuation, when it looked like war would break out at any moment. [Continuing reading:]

" 'We're glad the fire in Korea was put out,' Khrushchev told us. 'We don't want to see another one start up.' "

Mr. Hearst writes:

"The democracies won't start a war with the Soviet Union because it is against the very nature of democracy to launch an aggressive war.

"The only spark that might touch off an atomic showdown, as I have repeatedly stated, would be the failure of the West to keep up its guard and encourage the Kremlin to think we were weak and defenseless."

Then Mr. Hearst writes—and I think it gets to the core of what you gentlemen are considering here:

"If I am right in thinking that war is no solution to the current struggle, and that Russia will not pull the trigger for varying reasons, then we pass into the much more difficult battleground of peace.

"The West is well equipped in any trial at arms. But are we prepared practically and philosophically to surpass communism in the thornier problems of peace?"

It was a strange impression to gather in Russia that these leaders who were talking so belligerently on the floor of the Supreme Soviet were so anxious to convey the impression back here that they were not going to start a war, but we did gain the impression that they had the idea that in the coming years they could so manipulate events that they would gain an edge on us in this cold war, which I think is now more a soft war. A cold war is a form of a hot war, and this soft war will be another form of a hard war, a hard war by another means, so to speak.

In accordance to their own theory, the Russians seem to feel that every form of endeavor is subject to the ideological struggle, and a thing like sports and the theater and an avenue like literature are weapons to the Russians in this struggle with us.

If there was any one frightening thing to us in talking to these Russian leaders, it was their belief that in coming years communism would gain the upper hand. Khrushchev said to us in so many words that communism would gain the upper hand in the long run. That is quite jarring to Americans and leads to the conclusion that it is up to us to devise a strategy to help in preparing America for this conflict that the Russians do not think we have a chance of winning. They think we are going to ignore most of these fields and leave them open to the Russians and to Communist infiltration and Communist propaganda, and that in our concentration on material things we will ignore these things of the spirit.

They have taken such a subject as sports and they are taking dead aim on the Olympics next year as a source of great prestige for the Communist idea. We have enjoyed the fact that America has dominated the Olympic games for some time. They hope to appeal to the youth of the world with their athletes who, in 1956, and certainly in 1960, will pose a serious threat to our superiority.

In the other fields, in the theater and in literature, they are also using their own artists and their own performers as agents of Communist imperialism. They do it very subtly. The artists know they are subject to the State and must carry out their dictates.

It is the impression of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Kingsbury Smith and myself that our American artists can help also in winning opinion among our allies, among the uncommitted nations, and even back of the Iron Curtain we can do a lot to dispel the thought that America is concerned only with material things. Some headway has already been made in that.

It is our belief, after seeing and talking to the Russians and seeing what they have, in the limited scope of our trip, that America has so much to offer, so many fine things to be seen, and so many more decent and good things to show, that we must bring them to bear in whatever way we can in this struggle, which, of course, we think will continue within our time and certainly within the foreseeable future.

I hesitate to inflict an opinion on the committee because the operations of Congress are not exactly my purview, but I do think that some start has to be made, and in saying this I echo the opinion of Mr. Hearst. Some start has to be made first in comprehending the phase of communism we are now entering, and secondly, in fashioning the weapons that will aid us in winning this struggle.

Mr. Hearst said at the National Press Club, and has repeated in numerous statements, the belief that one side or the other one will prevail. We are in agreement with Mr. Khrushchev on that, that the second half of this century will determine which way of life will gain the upperhand, and our observations—Mr. Hearst's, Mr. Smith's, and my own—have seen our country emerge into world leadership whether it asked for it or not, and we have seen it acquit itself of this responsibility in a way which I believe no previous recorded history presents any example quite as fine or as magnificent.

If I may use Mr. Hearst's words in approaching this subject, he said we of this generation can see very clearly that perhaps we are not in immediate danger, for strategic reasons we feel our generation will survive any attempt to overthrow it, but he says we have to think of the future years, of our children and the kind of world they will live in, and therefore it becomes necessary to organize the planning and the thinking that will enable us to emerge victorious in this struggle.

It is fundamental with Mr. Hearst and with our appreciation of what is going on in the world that the struggle with communism will last a long time, that these complacent interludes are more difficult to understand and to win than the sheer showdown of a shooting war or of a tense period in international relations. He wrote in February that the cold war—and we were using the term at the time—that the cold war is going to be much more subtle than it was under Stalin. Of course at that time we had no means of knowing that the moves of the Russians were then in progress, the Austrian settlement and the overtures to West Germany and things like that. So it will be more subtle and more difficult to understand, and in passing I might say that the Communists by their own theory will make any move and condone any move if it helps them in their struggle. For instance, Khrushchev and Bulganin went to Belgrade recently in a mood that might be interpreted as an apology, with hat in hand, but it was not an apology and Tito understood it was a shift and a tactical move.

We say in here—again pointing out it was written in February when much alarmist talk filled the air—we say Russia wants peace because it needs peace. It is not equipped for a showdown with us at this time on a shooting basis so they are bargaining for time. If there is a part of this booklet we are proud of it is chapter 3, dealing with Russia's weaknesses. Communism in Russia, as we saw it, is under great stresses. They have many conflicts that might well be insoluble. They have problems which, even without a cold war, would still remain, and they are having terrible trouble in solving them.

I do not want to take too much of your time, but this is all a prelude to our thinking that a good deal of planning for the coming phase of what we call competitive coexistence is needed. If there is some money available that will aid us in this year of 1955 to accurately anticipate Russian moves, that will bring us into contact with them in ways that will not provoke a war but will still enable us to make ground in this struggle, we are confident the net result will be a gain to the United States.

I must apologize for not having our idea of a competitive coexistent council in more concrete terms, but, as we say in this book, that would be the task of a planning board, to understand the struggle and to perhaps plan the ways of bringing it to a successful conclusion.

I understand before this committee is a specific recommendation for certain moneys to be allotted for cultural endeavors. We believe that any of our artists that go abroad should recognize that in a sense they are American citizens who are doing a duty to their country and that their appearance and their performance and their conduct will have a direct bearing on the results of our trouble with the Communists. We think that they should attempt to get close to the people in the countries where they perform, they should be available at clinics where the young people who might be interested in the theater or in sports could get to them, and it should not be regarded as a triumphant parade or excursion, but as a definite contribution to good competitive coexistence.

I was reading that Oklahoma will be shown in Europe, and I think that is fine, and I understand some dignitary is giving the cast a garden party and that it will be the social event of the season. A little social life does not hurt anybody, but my opinion is that it will not particularly contribute to our success in the ideological struggle; but if it could be arranged, by planning and by knowledge of what is going on, for them to see the young people and talk to them and answer their questions, I am sure it would be a step forward.

We just came back from Russia so full of the belief that the American way of life has so much more to offer than the Russian way of life that if we can let the people of the world see it, believe me, any comparison is bound to tip the balance in our favor.

I think I am rambling a little bit here and perhaps getting away from the core of what you gentlemen are interested in, but that is our only message, the message of Mr. Hearst, that some comparison of what is going on must be grasped by our policymakers now, and some means of combating this cold war must be devised.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you for your very interesting statement. You must realize that the committee has the advantage of advice from the State Department from the top level and has access to intelligence, and so forth, in regard to the situation between the Soviet Union and the United States today.

The conclusion reached by Mr. Hearst, General Sarnoff, and Theodore Repplier was that our propaganda offensive needs to sharpen its ideas and needs to be increased many times in size. Also, that we need to draw into our propaganda program more of the skills and talents of America. As Mr. Repplier says, "In America, we have private organizations—from the Philadelphia Symphony to the advertising council—whose weight must be added to the idea war."

One place to begin adding the weight of private organizations to our idea war would be to bring them in, in an advisory capacity, and thus make them part of, any program for the expansion of cultural, scientific, and social contacts which the Federal Government undertakes. Authority for this very step is contained in Public Law 402, 80th Congress, particularly in title VIII, section 801 (6). In carrying out the purposes of this act the Secretary of State is authorized "to create, with the approval of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Educational Exchange, such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this act." It is my understanding that the powers and authorities granted under this act of the Congress for the appointment of such an advisory committee on the arts and cultural exchange have never been exercised. In any event, now would seem to be a particularly appropriate time to create such an advisory committee.

This advisory committee, if it is appointed, will obviously be of great importance in our relations with other nations and it should, therefore, be composed of men of the highest caliber and leadership ability. If I may take the liberty of making a few suggestions I would think the following admirably exemplify the qualities needed: Theodore S. Repplier; Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff; Senators Alexander Wiley, H. Alexander Smith, Karl S. Mundt, Theodore Francis Green; William Randolph Hearst, Jr.; Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer, of the Washington Post and Times Herald; James C. Petrillo, George Meany; Walter Reuther; Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president, National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council; Alan T. Waterman, National Science Foundation; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Sammy Lee, outstanding American athlete who recently made a special tour to 12 countries in the Far East to tell about the American way of life in behalf of the Department of State; Clarence E. Pickett, American Friends Service Committee; and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Also, from the world of business and philanthropy: Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Ford II, and Harvey Firestone. From the theater and movies: Robert W. Dowling, president of the congressionally chartered American National Theater and Academy; Dr. Gilbert V. Hartke, president of the American Educational Theater Association; Ralph Becker, of the National Association of Legitimate Theaters; and Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.,; and Lee Norvelle, president of the National Theater Conference.

From the art world, David E. Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art; Lloyd Goodrich, chairman of the Committee on Government and Art; Henry

R. Hope, editor of the College Art Journal.

As architects: Wallace K. Harrison, Pietro Belluschi, Eero Saarinen, and Otto Eggers.

From music: Dr. Howard Hanson, president of the 800,000-member National Music Council; Bruno Walter, conductor; Rudolf Bing, of the Metropolitan Opera Co.; Patrick Hayes, chairman of the Cultural Development Committee of the Washington Board of Trade; Dr. Frederick Fall, conductor of the United States Department of Agriculture Symphony Orchestra and former conductor-in-chief of the Vienna Volksoper; and Dr. Warner Lawson, head of the department of music at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Also, Milo Christiansen, past president, American Recreation Society.

For composers and authors: Richard Rogers; Oscar Hammerstein II; Ira Gershwin; Norman Dello Joio; Gian-Carlo Menotti; William Faulkner and Ernest Hemingway, Nobel Prize winners; Harold Spivacke, of the Library of Congress; and Howard Mitchell, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C.

Not Exactly in High

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, many of us have been troubled by the delays and confusion that have been notorious in the administration of the Refugee Relief Act.

The following editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch suggests the experience of one single community with the law and the almost barren results that have followed as a result of what we in Congress hoped would be a useful piece of legislation:

NOT EXACTLY IN HIGH

The arrival of 34 refugees from Europe this week was a heart-warming experience for St. Louis as well as for the newcomers. They lived originally in Eastern Europe. Driven from there by war, they had spent years in oppression, wandering and confusion. Finally they reached the Statue of Liberty, where they read that great welcome to "the huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

These 34 refugees were rescued from the huddle of postwar Europe under terms of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. So this is a good time to ask, once more, how the work of that legislation is progressing.

Readers will remember the congressional uproar last spring over the firing of Edward J. Corsi as deputee refugee administrator. It was disclosed then that while the law called for admission of 214,000 refugees by the end of 1956, only 3,000 bona fide refugees had been admitted. Criticism centered equally on the law itself and on its administrator, Scott McLeod, State Department security officer.

In the 5 months since then Mr. McLeod and the State Department have offered several hopeful statements about putting the program into "high gear." And the Department now says that "about 30,000" persons have been admitted to our shores, not specifying how many actually were refugees.

In short, half the time allotted for the refugee program has expired, and one-seventh of the number of refugees supposed to be admitted has been admitted.

Myths About Aging

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this Congress are aware of my long-term interest in the special problems which face the older members of the American community in our time. I have always insisted that we must obtain more information as to the nature and complexity of these problems so that we may act intelligently and humanely to relieve them. We know that one result of the fact that our life expectancy has been increased by about 20 years since 1900 has given more people a chance to live longer. We know that census estimates indicate that, by 1975 there will be 20 million people aged 65 and over in this country—or nearly twice the number we have today.

Last year, in introducing my bill (H. R. 3313) to establish a commission to study old-age and retirement benefits, I said:

Some people talk as if the facts of our time—this miracle of a longer life—is in the nature of a national calamity. I do not agree with that kind of thinking for 1 minute. We have never, in this country, been afraid of problems growing out of progress. And one of the healthiest indications of the dynamics of democracy is the evidence that American communities, churches, labor unions, and public officials are starting to study these problems with the confidence that intelligence, sympathy, and imagination will produce good answers.

Mr. Speaker, the results of one such study have just appeared in the form of a 172-page report, The States and Their Older Citizens, conducted for the Council of State Governments. Summarizing the contents of this report, the Christian Science Monitor made the following comments:

The Council of State Governments has produced an excellent study of the needs of older people in the United States in response to a request from the Governors' Conference of 1954. Entitled "The States and Their Older Citizens," it draws together the findings of many studies made in various States and localities in the last few years.

The outstanding feature of this report is its indication that people of retirement age or near are more concerned now about retaining the opportunity to work than they are about increased pensions or other retirement income. This does not mean that company pensions, old-age insurance, and old-age assistance are unimportant, but that, with these foundations laid, the average oldster does not wish to incur idleness as the price of security.

The bill of objectives for older people formulated in the study lists, first, equal opportunity to work. In a program for action, the report urges governments, employers, and unions to abolish compulsory automatic retirement at a fixed age and to substitute flexible, selective retirement policies. It urges State governments to lead in abandoning the age critierion in hiring or laying off employees.

Other recommendations include: Assurance of adequate minimum income, including more liberal old-age assistance where needed; encouragement of older people to live in their own homes so far as feasible; provision to homelike institutional care for those who require it; rehabilitation work, including vocational retraining; and opportunity for older citizens to participate in recreational and other community activities.

Not all of the matter of employment opportunities is to be reached by legislation or even working contracts. "A prime requisite," says the study, "is an extensive program of public education—one that will dispel popular myths about aging. * * * Once the myths about aging and its inevitable helplessness are dispelled, the major roadblocks to constructive action for older citizens will have been removed."

I am convinced that a thorough study of this report would be of inestimable value to all of us. For it contains the statistical story of what is happening to our senior citizens in terms of the inadequacy of their income, of the problem of living arrangements and family relations, and the problem of employment. Moreover, it goes beyond this necessary background data to show how hundreds of communities throughout the country are beginning to seek the kind of good answers I predicted we would find.

We must, of course, know the facts—many more facts than we have available at the present. For in its own important way the factual story dispels some of the myths which have grown up in our time. One of these myths is that our older citizens retire from their jobs as soon as possible to live the rest of their years in the sun.

But, as this report shows, the facts are quite the opposite. Most older persons want to work and continue working as long as they are physically fit and can find employment. Less than 1 out of 25 workers retire to enjoy leisure, the remainder are compelled to retire either for reasons of health or because they have lost their jobs and cannot find new employment. Also cited in the report are the preliminary findings of a study of 3,515 employees aged 63 and 64, working in 265 businesses, industrial, governmental, and private organizations in 23 industries, which showed that older workers are opposed to compulsory retirement at a fixed age. According to these findings, 77 percent of the workers interviewed said that, if it were up to them alone, they would continue working for the same employer. Similarly, results of the 20th century fund retirement survey, also cited, show that 57 percent of pensioners are retired by the company because of age, that another 25 percent are retired because of poor health or accident, and that only 9 percent retired voluntarily to have some time to themselves. In my own State of New Jersey, for example, 42.4 percent of persons aged 65 and over are still working, another 16.5 percent are receiving old-age social-security benefits, and just 4.6 percent are receiving old-age assistance.

Journal American
NEW YORK
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

We Cannot Lose

OFTEN an idea has to take seed and lie dormant quite a while before it begins to thrust above ground into acceptance and action. Such has been the case with the proposal to establish a national planning board to work with or within the State Department as a kind of intelligence unit in the Battle of Competitive Coexistence with communism.

Acceptance and action now seem to be on the way. The State Department has informed Rep. Frank Thompson, New Jersey Democrat who has been vigorously pushing the plan, that it is considering an advisory committee to help direct a cultural and sports offensive. The matter is scheduled to come up next Monday before the Department's Commission on Educational Exchange.

The idea of a planning board first was put forward by William Randolph Hearst Jr. in a speech Jan. 28 before the National Press Club in Washington on his return from leading a Hearst journalistic task force to Moscow, with the world-beat interviews with top Soviet brass. He gave the projected board the name Competitive Coexistence Council.

Next, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, proposed creation of a Government strategy board to coordinate efforts to win the cold war. The Hearst and Sarnoff plans differed in details but were identical in purpose. At that time we suggested that brilliant and energetic General Sarnoff would make a very good chairman of such a body. We repeat the suggestion.

Red Visit Proved It

In the time that followed, the idea evidently was taking seed in the State Department and no doubt it was nourished considerably by the exchange visits of American and Russian farm groups. The impact of free enterprise and other aspects of American freedom on the visiting Russians was tremendous. Back of Mr. Hearst's plan, and unquestionably of General Sarnoff's too, was the conviction that in any such exchange this nation could not lose. The visit of the Russian farm group did much to prove it.

Now we read with satisfaction that the wonderful American folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," that has helped win friends for this country all over Europe and Latin America, is going to Moscow. The formal invitation has been made and accepted, and we predict the show will be a Moscow smash.

Clearly, a planning board (we haven't heard of a better title than Competitive Coexistence Council) must comprise, to be of value, good and vigorous representatives of American culture and sports. It should not be so big that it is clumsy, nor so small that it is narrow in its interests. And clearly, also, in its program it should choose only the very best America has to offer. The second rate will not be good enough.

With such a board and such a program this country cannot lose.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1955

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

By PAUL HENRY LANG

A 'Don't Buy American' Art

Our touring orchestras are about to return from their exhibition games abroad, but the triumphal notices of their successes preceded them and were duly displayed by our proud press; "tremendous virtuosity," "shattering climaxes," "unmatched precision," are some of the epithets used. They are undoubtedly deserved, but by no means tell the whole story.

Admittedly, these organizations, sponsored and partly financed by the State Department, go abroad with the express purpose of showing that we have not only cowpunchers, gangsters, comics, bathing beauties, and athletes, but art and artists. But what do the European audiences usually see and hear when these superb orchestras appear? Conductors who first came to fame in their native Europe, and music that is part of everyday European life.

I want to make it clear that I am not making the stars twinkle and the stripes glow; a critic should judge art solely for what it is, but these trips have been organized for a very specific purpose, and I do not see how the venture can be justified in the face of the original directives and the results obtained.

European View

Europe has an entirely false and simplified picture of our orchestral music. According to widespread belief, we buy up the best orchestral players available in Europe, engage their best conductors, and pronto, we've got everything without putting into the enterprise anything but money, of which there is an oversupply in these States. This may have been true many years ago, but certainly does not obtain these days. Our music schools have filled the ranks of our orchestras with excellently trained American musicians, most of whom are superior to their counterparts in Europe. This is one of the points that should be gotten across.

The case of the conductors is much more complicated. Again, we do have very able American conductors, but since they have little opportunity to operate with big league orchestras they have neither the reputation nor, in some instances, the experience, of the elderly maestros we import. This is a domestic problem that will be solved in due course, and in the meantime we are fortunate to have such great artists at the head of our premier orchestras.

Now, if they refuse to learn new scores and ride the war horses while at home, that's one thing, our public is the loser; but when they are sent abroad on a mission it is the height of folly to permit them to indulge in the old *laissez-faire* game. Mr. Ormandy at least made a fair stab at the problem, but the New York Philharmonic disregarded the purpose of their European appearances, and in some instances actually contributed, even though unwittingly, to the canards concerning our music.

American Music?

It is downright silly to be compelled to plead for the inclusion of American works in these programs. What is this, a protectionist policy in reverse? Strategic materials kept from the enemy? No tariff act has ever been more ruthlessly enforced, no export policy more efficiently controlled, than this embargo on American music to Europe. We have a whole bevy of distinguished composers who can hold their own in any competition. And aside from the fact that it is the least one can ask from the conductor of an American orchestra sent abroad to demonstrate American music, the foreign audiences naturally expect the visitors to show home made wares. I have been asked time and again when in Europe this past summer, "Why don't they play American music?"

The irony of the whole business is that aside from the usual "classics" the only major works played were by Prokofiev and Shostakovitch which the New Yorkers topped off with an encore—Kabalevsky. Even the bonus offering was by a Russian. It is almost as if to say, in Berlin or Vienna, which are among those "sensitive areas" the State Department likes to placate: "We will show you how great the music of the Russians really is; we ourselves have nothing of this sort."

A Suggestion

It is with reluctance that all this is written, for I have a good deal of admiration for the orchestras and conductors involved, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that an artistic mission that does have important political overtones which, given the world we live in, cannot be dismissed in the name of "pure" art, has been muffed. A very simple outline should be followed by American orchestras sent abroad. They should play a work by a living composer of the country visited and a work by a representative American composer, the rest of the program may be the rest of the program may be given over to the standard repertory.

The Marshall Plan stuff sent abroad bore conspicuous markings demonstrating the American origin of the offerings. Congress insisted on that. Under the circumstances I don't see why the principle does not apply to music.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1955

International Exchange

Information Action Urged

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Success of the exchange visits of Soviet and American farm experts has convinced Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., (D) of New Jersey that the time is ripe for a major step-up in this kind of two-way traffic.

For months he has been urging, in petitions to Congress and the administration, that the United States send teams of artists, athletes, scholars, and businessmen into foreign countries to set straight the Communist-twisted story of this country and its people.

The inching up of the Iron Curtain and the relaxation of world tensions, to some extent, since the Big Four meeting at Geneva confirms Mr. Thompson's feeling that the time has come for the United States to put its best propaganda foot forward abroad.

That is not all. He has a specific suggestion. He has put it before the President. He has put it up to the Secretary of State. He has put it before Congress.

What he proposes is the formation of an advisory committee on cultural interchange. Authority for such a committee is already contained, he points out, under the Smith-Mundt Act of the 80th Congress, and the time for its formation is ripe.

He urges not just another "governmental committee," but one made up of representatives of the arts, business, sports, labor unons, Congress, and so on,, drawn from all sections and segments of the nation.

While billions of dollars are being spent on national defense, only a minute fraction of that amount is going for the introduction of American arts, culture, and people abroad, where viewpoints have been often badly distorted by Communist propaganda.

The tremendous success of "Porgy and Bess" in its tour of the European countries, and the possibility that it may even run up the curtain in Moscow itself, has proven, in Mr. Thompson's estimation, the tremendous good-will value of traveling groups of this kind.

"Cinerama," the very moving film presentation of the United States and its people, has made a tremendous impact on European audiences. The National Broadcasting Symphony of the Air, in its tour of the Far East, drew accolades of praise.

Representative Thompson's plea for increased participation by the United States in international trade fairs is already being carried out in a joint program of the Departments of Commerce, State, and United States Information Agency.

Propaganda Picture

While the United States has lagged behind in its presentation of the American story, well-financed Communist propaganda has pictured Americans as crass, dollar-grabbing barbarians, without culture and grace.

Mr. Thompson, in his plea for more emphasis and more money for a well-planned propaganda offensive from this side, suggests that any advisory committee on cultural interchange include some of the following persons:

Theodore S. Repplier, president of the Advertising Council, who recently made an independent study of United States propaganda methods abroad; Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff of the Radio Corporation of America; publisher Eugene Meyer and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer of the Washington Post and Times Herald; representatives of the nation's leading labor unions; Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences; Republican Senators Alexander Wiley, H. Alexander Smith, Karl E. Mundt; Democratic Senator Theodore F. Green; William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Dr. Leonard Carmichael of the Smithsonian Institution and others.

Art in Washington

Legislation Favoring the Arts

A Mexican couple viewing the USIA exhibition, "American Prints," now touring Latin America.

By Leslie Judd Portner

WHEN A STATESMAN who is also an amateur painter moved into the White House, hopes soared high in the art world that at last there might be some legislation which would serve the cause of art at home and abroad. Many lawmakers had long been convinced that art could be a most effective international ambassador, but it remained for this Congress to enact some oft-proposed, long-range programs which never before had had effective backing from the White House.

Mrs. Portner

The record of this past Congress in support of art has been admirable. Four accomplishments stand out:

1. Passage of a bill, introduced by Frank Thompson (D-N. J.), which more than tripled the appropriation for the Commission of Fine Arts here, raising the amount allocated to this advisory body from $10,000 to $35,000. The Commission advises the President on all artistic matters relating to the District of Columbia, and may be called upon by Federal agencies for help in cultural matters.

2. Passage of a bill authorizing the formation of a 21-man commission to submit plans by February, 1956, for a civic and cultural center in Washington. The building is to include an Inaugural Hall of the Presidents, and a music, fine arts and mass communications center.

3. Extension of the President's Emergency Fund for a second year, with an appropriation of $5 million for international cultural exchange and for trade fairs. Half of this amount was allocated to the Commerce Department for the trade fairs; the other half went to the State Department for the International Educational Exchange Service.

4. Holding of hearings on some 15 bills to make the President's Emergency Fund a permanent program of the State Department, and to establish a permanent Federal Advisory Commission on Art in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as proposed by President Eisenhower. These hearings are to be resumed during the next session of Congress.

JUST WHAT is the President's Emergency Fund, and what has it to do with art?

On July 27, 1954, President Eisenhower addressed a letter to the President of the Senate requesting the sum of $5 million to be expended at his discretion "to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government." The letter specifically stressed the need to participate in international trade fairs, where the Russians had made tremendous gains in advertising their way of life through their products. The President added: "In the cultural and artistic fields as well we need greater resources to assist and encourage private musical, dramatic and other cultural groups to go forth and demonstrate that America too can lay claim to high cultural and artistic accomplishments."

The funds were immediately allocated, and the International Educational Exchange Service in the State Department took charge of the cultural programs. A contract was signed with ANTA (American National Theatre and Academy) under Director Robert W. Dowling to send theatrical and musical groups and solo artists all over the world on extended tours of goodwill.

IEES helped underwrite the "Salute to France" program which has had such remarkable success this past year; it sent the "Porgy and Bess" company first to special showings in Yugoslavia and the Mediterranean countries, and then to South America; the Philadelphia Orchestra was sent to Spain and Portugal after its ANTA-sponsored performances in Paris; the NBC Orchestra is just back from a triumphant tour of the Far East; the New York Philharmonic is on its way to the Edinburgh and Berlin Festivals; New York's Ballet Theatre is now touring South America; Martha Graham leaves in the fall for a dance tour of Southeast Asia, and so on. An arrangement was made with the Amateur Athletic Union to send athletes to compete in international games and to give demonstrations of skill. IEES also continues to administer the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt programs for the international exchange of students and professors in many fields.

MEANWHILE the United States Information Agency has continued its programs in the visual arts, sending outstanding exhibitions of painting, sculpture and handicrafts all over the world. Some of its new projects include a year's tour in Europe of the Pennsylvania Academy's 150th Anniversary Exhibition, and the international circulation of such exhibits as "American Cartoons," Bridges Are Beautiful," "American Watercolors," "American Primitive Painting," "Highlights of American Painting," "The Family of Man," "Contemporary American Glass," "Ceramics from the Cannes Festival" and "American Prints."

USIA works closely with the State Department in all its programming, and uses its overseas services to arrange advance publicity for the theatrical and musical projects that the State Department underwrites. Both agencies work closely with a presidential committee which meets monthly to discuss all aspects of the combined programs.

With enlightened Congressmen and Senators working in cooperation with a President personally concerned in their success, these measures should go far to enhance the prestige of our country abroad, not only on a material but on a cultural level as well.

Statement of Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D. N.J.)
Before the Subcommittee on State, Justice,
Judiciary, and related agencies of the House
Committee on Appropriations in support of the
President's Emergency Fund, ~~Monday, June 13,~~ 1955

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee; JUN 14 1955

With funds supplied by the President's Emergency Fund, the United States is fighting the cold war on two new fronts. Both are important. And on both the Communists have a head start on us.

The head start, however, need not discourage us. These are both fields in which the United States has no need to worry if we exert ourselves. The only danger is that we may let victory go to the Communists by default.

Let us take a look at the facts. In the five years prior to 1955, the Soviet Bloc exhibited at 122 Trade Fairs at which the United States was not represented. Their first shock was at Damascus, last year, where they had a $500,000 exhibition. Awakening in time to what was happening, the United States was a last minute entry, presenting as one of its official exhibits the film CINERAMA. The picture was the hit of the fair. It stole the entire show. The Communists protested violently, and when they heard the United States was planning a repeat performance at Bangkok, they withdrew entirely. They couldn't take the competition.

Since that date, the USSR has withdrawn from at least five other fairs in which it was announced that the United States would exhibit, the Lyons International Fair and the Milan Sample Fair in April of this year, the Paris International Fair and the Tokyo International Fair in May, and the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto this month.

Under the program made possible during the current year by the President's $5 million Emergency Fund, the United States will have been represented at 15 fairs by July 1, 1955.

These fairs have given us opportunity to refute Communist sneers at the "myth" of the American way of life. The Frankfurt Fair, March 6-10, is a good example. Commenting, a Frankfurt English-language newspaper said.... "the exhibition marked the first time that Uncle Sam has actually raised his window shades in Europe in an attempt to dispel myths and give substantial facts about how Americans live."

At Frankfurt, United States producers displayed over 300 products commonly used in the average American home. The exhibit, entitled "America at Home", featured a completely furnished full-scale five room modern American home with actors impersonating an American family. Brand names that are household words in the United States were displayed. . . Dupont, General Electric, Singer Sewing Machine, Congoleum-Nairn, Revere Ware and a host of others. Over 65 firms exhibited. The products told a significant story of a nation's economy dedicated to production for peace and abundance. Over 70,000 visitors saw that exhibit.

The Trade Information Center, manned by United States industry specialists and Department of Commerce representatives, gave over 275 personal interviews and answered inquiries by the thousands. Inquiries came in so fast that three receptionists were unable to take care of them.

The major responsibility for the exhibits in these fairs rests, of course, upon the exhibitors. The United States Government contribution is only "seed" money. But without that encouragement the participation of American business would be uncertain. And, in this cold war, we cannot afford uncertainties.

No less significant have been the results achieved under the cultural presentation program and for this, too, the President's Emergency Fund provides the "seed" money. It does not pay all expenses, but it assures American artists going overseas against too heavy losses.

That Americans are uncultured, crass, material-minded barbarians is a favorite Communist propaganda line. On the other hand, they try to present themselves as devoted to the arts, to the better things of life. For years troupes of artists from the USSR, and more recently from Communist China, have been sent abroad by their Governments to make friends and influence people for Communism. That the Russian ballet, admittedly among the best

in the world, has its roots in Czarist Russia is ignored. The ballet is Communist, they say. It is a potent argument for the Marxian line. Music, art, sports-- all are grist for the Communist mills. They exploit their artists and sportsmen as they exploit everything else, and they have been doing it effectively, make no mistake about that.

These statements are borne out by no less a personality than William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers. During his recent visit to Soviet Russia Mr. Hearst had ample opportunity to observe the steps being taken by the Communists to gain support for their ideology in fields other than the military. As a result, he came back to the United States determined that the United States should not be caught off base in this particular phase of the struggle. In a speech before the National Press Club he pointed out that "the western program for building armed strength should be widened into a more flexible and imaginative strategy for competitive coexistence with Communism in every field and on every front". He went on to draw on some of his own observations saying, "While I was in Moscow I gained the impression that communism was moving ahead in many fields which the present western strategy overlooks..... By inviting to Moscow picked delegations from the satellite countries and wavering neutrals like India they strive to convey the impression that Soviet customs are superior to those of the West.... (Therefore) we should seek to convey to the world-to our allies, to the uncommitted countries especially, and to the Russians if possible - the idea that America is not only proud of its motor cars, its bathtubs, and other material benefits, but also of its cultural achievements". The legislation under consideration here today would do much in the future to convince other peoples of our interest in cultural affairs as it has done in the past.

Under the President's program, policies and procedures for the United States cultural offensive are now fully established and in active operation. As of May 19, I am informed, 23 projects are underway. I do not propose to discuss each of these projects in detail, but will touch upon several by way of illustration.

Those of you who have listened to the NBC Symphony of the Air will not be surprized at the success of its present tour of the Far East. At its stop in Manila, the Filipino newspaper, Sunday Chronicle, made mention of the Communist charge that the tour was a propaganda move. Said the writer ... "if this is so, then we can afford to have more of it...this is propaganda we would go out of our way to welcome...it is propaganda that will really sell the United States anywhere, be it Europe or Asia."

The Orchestra's 21-day stop in Japan was a smash hit. The New York Times quotes a review in the English language edition of Osaka Mainichi: "As the symphony was brought to the grande finale, the crowd who sat in an ecstasy of tonal splendor, knew no end of jolly."

A "Salute" to France is one of the big projects under way this year under this program. The chief financial burden has been assumed by private sponsors but the "seed" money from the Fund is extending its scope throughout Europe and the Near East. The "Salute" now under way includes both music and the drama as well as paintings.

The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, opened the festival on May 19th. Reviews in the French press used such expressions as "great music making", "exquisite", "iridescent", "ravishing".

Last week, the New York City Ballet followed upon the orchestra's heels. Still to come on the "Salute" schedule is "Oklahoma", and later, in conjunction with a Dramatic Arts Festival, performances of "Medea" and "The Skin of Our Teeth".

The nine weeks tour of the Balkans and Mediterranean area of "Porgy and Bess" has been another cultural triumph for the United States. On the opening night in Zagreb, the company received 14 curtain calls, and on closing night there was a half-hour ovation.

Not only in Yugoslavia, but elsewhere, this was, for many people, the first time they had seen negroes. Having heard so much Communist propaganda, they were astounded to learn that most of the cast are college graduates. These are not the negroes of Communist propaganda. Each individual member of the cast has been an Ambassador for this country. Plied everywhere with questions, they are handling the situation with a dignity and intelligence of which every American can be proud.

In the sports field, the program includes tours by stars in the Pan American games. Three such teams have already gone out. Their success has been on the level of those I have just listed.

All of the projects undertaken in this program have been planned with the specific interests in mind of the areas to which the traveling artists and athletes are sent. The projects, handled in this country by the State Department, are publicized overseas by the U. S. Information Agency. In all cases, the events are being used by all Agency posts in the various countries as the nucleus of a public information campaign to create recognition and appreciation of the cultural achievements of the United States.

In my own opinion, trade fairs and cultural activities are areas of the cold war which the United States cannot neglect. And, as I have said, both are fields in which we can have full confidence of success. It is only a question of taking advantage of the opportunities afforded us.

Communist goods exhibited at trade fairs have often been of inferior quality - but how are other peoples to know that if there are no United States exhibits to make the contrast clear? In the absence of first-rate Western participation, the Communists have been winning by default.

In the cultural field it is, again, only a question of giving these other peoples an opportunity to see, listen, and judge. Here, again, we HAVE the goods. The best rebuttal of Communist charges is to produce them. In closing may I refer once more to Mr. Hearst. In the speech from which I quoted earlier he spoke words of great import to all of us here today: "One side or the other is going to win the battle of coexistence. - It had better be our side. - Everyone and everything we love and cherish is at stake."

I urge the Committee to support these tremendously important activities and to grant the funds necessary to carry on and expand them during the coming fiscal year.

I would appreciate it very much, Mr. Chairman, if you would include in the hearing record at the conclusion of my statement some material which shows the tremendous response which these programs have received abroad.

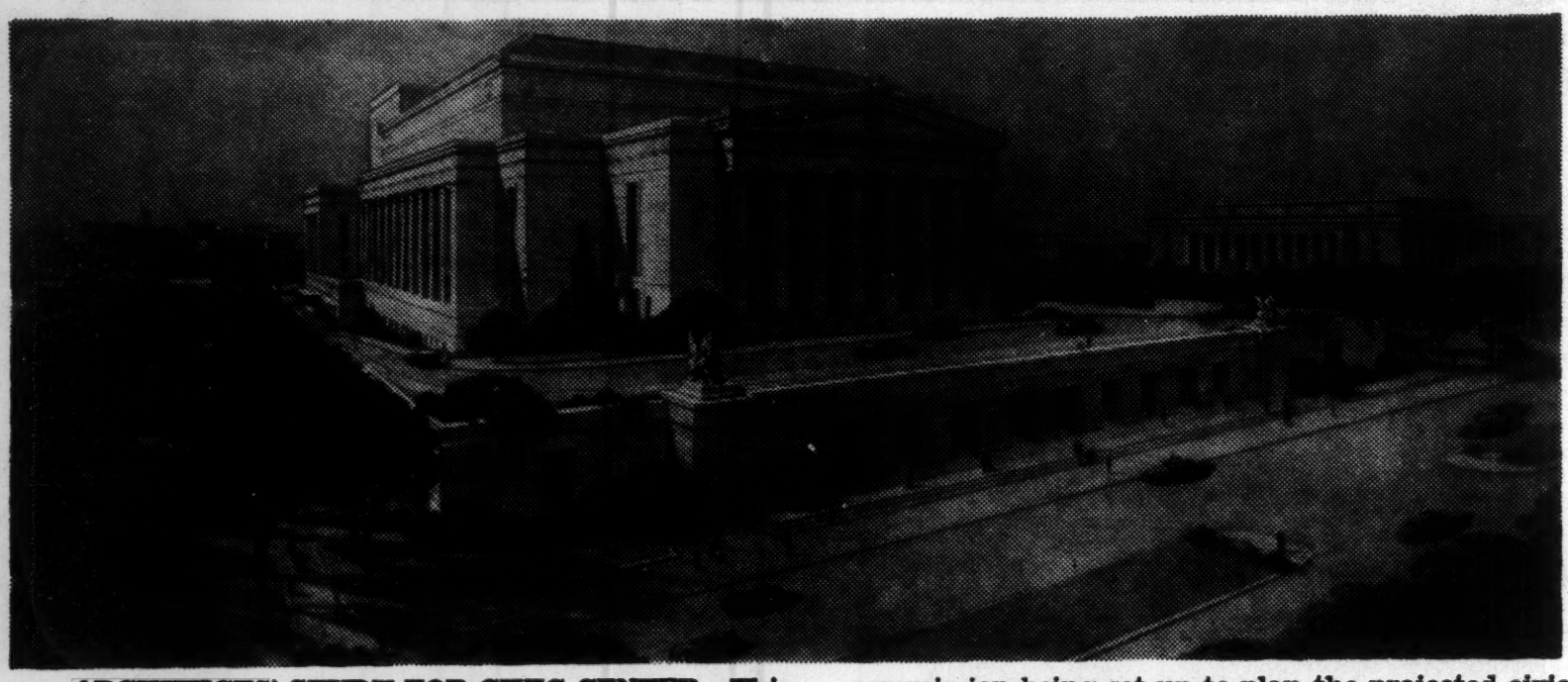
Thank you very much.

END

FROM:

The Sunday Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1955



ARCHITECTS' STUDY FOR CIVIC CENTER—This study for a design for a civic center in the Capital was made by the architectural firm of Eggers & Higgins, which designed the National Gallery of Art. Robert W. Dowling of New York, member of the commission being set up to plan the projected civic center for Washington, said this study was made several years ago when a similar project was under discussion. He stressed that it has no official standing in the present plans.

Funds for Auditorium Available, Official Says

By FRANCIS P. DOUGLAS
Star Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Robert W. Dowling, member of the commission being formed to plan a civic auditorium for the Capital, is confident $15 million can be raised for the project.

This money would be in outright donations. It would make unnecessary planning the financing of the structure on a self-liquidating basis, as directed by Congress.

"If the Federal Government donates the land," he said "it should do it contingent on the money being raised and it should set a time limit," Mr. Dowling said. "I think there ought to be a two-year restriction."

He said the money can be raised on a Nation-wide basis from individuals, the foundations, the theater—"it could raise a great sum through benefit performances"—the moving picture industry and other groups.

Experienced Fund Raiser

Mr. Dowling takes time from business—big business—for an enthusiasm for the theater. And he knows about raising money. He is engaged in the real estate and building business in New York. He is president and director of the City Investing Co., and a director of Starrett Brothers & Eken, the largest in their fields. He is director of almost a dozen other companies. His interests control the National Theater, the Playhouse and the Dupont Theater in Washington.

He is chairman of the American National Theater & Academy (ANTA). This is a nonprofit foundation chartered by Congress in 1935 to promote the American theater. It is in charge of this country's international exchange program which sends American plays like "Porgy and Bess" overseas.

When the French government suggested last summer that the United States stage an American Festival of Arts in Paris, the State Department accepted. But there was no money for the project. Mr. Dowling raised the necessary $400,000 through private subscriptions. The American program in Paris included the presentation of Thornton Wilder's "Skin of Our Teeth," with a top-notch cast.

Interest Longstanding

Mr. Dowling's interest in an auditorium for the Capital is of a number of years standing. He testified in favor of the bill setting up the commission to plan a civic auditorium, to include an inaugral hall of the Presidents and a music, fine arts and mass communications center.

It was natural that the seven members named to the commission by Speaker Rayburn should include Mr. Dowling. Vice President Nixon named seven members Friday and announcement of President Eisenhower's seven appointees is expected shortly.

The law specifies that the commission shall report by next February 1. Mr. Dowling believes that allows plenty of time.

"There is no mystery involved," he said. "It is not like splitting the atom or launching a satellite. An auditorium can be established using the arts and skills already developed."

He suggested that the auditorium should seat 4,000, but said that is something for the commission to work out. He mentioned it as a "fair guess," just as he had mentioned $15 million as "not an exact sum, but a good start."

Accordion Plan Favored

Of the auditorium he said:

"I should like to see it built on what I would call the accordion plan—an auditorium seating 4,000 one night and contracting to seat 1,000 the next night, with no vacant seats. It is of enormous importance always to have the room full.

"This accordion plan is entirely practical. It can be accomplished in either of two ways. One is by movable walls. The second is by movable drapes suspended from ceiling tracks.

"In the case of the walls, they could either be raised from the floor or, again, suspended from ceiling tracks.

"The hall should be fitted to the performance. You could have a magnificent chamber music concert but in a big hall the three or more players would be like flies on the distant stage. For a full-scale opera or ballet you would want the entire hall."

Not Just Theater

He dismissed the idea that the auditorium should be for the theater alone. He said it could be used for important meetings of state, for international meetings, and to provide a chamber for the inauguration of Presidents, as the law contemplates.

The building, he said, should also provide facilities for schools of music, the drama and painting and it could become a great center in those fields. This would help in raising money, he pointed out, because some give more quickly to education than to other purposes.

In the auditorium he would like to see 50 boxes, probably more. He explained there should be a presidential box and suggested a box named for each State in which the Governor of the State or the State's representatives would be welcome.

Discussing the need for the building he said many factors are obvious but some are not so obvious.

"When we send abroad an exchange program, exchange is a misnomer if we can't receive something here in return. These have been making friends for our country. But then artists, producers, musicians ask when they can come here.

No Theater Available

"There is no commercial theater you can book them into in midseason. Every New York theater manager hopes to book his house for a whole season. With the exception of the National in Washington, where you might find a couple of weeks in the winter, there is no other place to play. New York is practically closed.

"You just have to have an adequate house, not only for the theater, but for ballet, opera, concerts—all the performing arts need it.

As fars Mr. Dowding is concerned the site is an open question. Asked about a site on the L'Efant Plaza in the projected Zeckendorf development of Southwest Washington, Mr. Dowling said a consideration would be what other buildings—"assets of national importance"—would form the surroundings.

Parking, he said, should be an important consideration in the site selection. "We want this to be a theater of the people," he said, stressing that parking facilities must be available.

Suggestions were made initially that the building should include a big convention hall. Mr. Dowling thought this would be a mistake. It would put Washington in competition with other cities which seek big conventions. He would rather, he explained, keep the building to the "field of culture and artistic achievement."

He saw no hurdle in the way of working out an acceptable manner of control. The building might be under the National Park Service, he suggested. Or it might be administered by a board of trustees similar to the board which administers the National Gallery of Art. Some day, he speculated, there might be an American counterpart to the ministers of culture of other countries and the center would be in his department.

Illustrating Mr. Dowling's long-time interest in such a project here is an incident which occurred more than five years ago. He and Belvins Davis, producer of "Porgy and Bess," came to Washington and proposed a civic auditorium to President Truman.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1955 September 16, 1955
FROM THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN FRANK THOMPSON, Jr. (D.N.J.)
TRENTON, N.J.

The aftermath of the recent flood continues to be of great concern to all of us charged with handling relief measures. The decision to replace the washed-out Yardley bridge with a one-way span was one to which I immediately expressed strong opposition. It was clear to me that unless a two-way span was erected, the fears regarding traffic congestion expressed by users of the bridge, as well as merchants and other businessmen, would materialize.

The traffic congestion would obviously be a tremendous headache to thousands of people. The Army Engineers' desire to save money by installation of the one-way span seemed based on a very narrow concept. The overall economic loss to business and working people, over a long period of time, would be almost immeasurable.

With this fact in mind, a conference between the Army Engineers and other interested officials was called to attempt to affect a change in plans. I know I am not alone in experiencing a great feeling of relief over the ultimate decision to erect the two-way span.

The Government Operations Committee will hold hearings at Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania next week and I am planning to make a strong statement on flood control. If the Lehigh Valley project, which has been authorized, had been completed, the crest of the flood would have been three feet lower in Trenton.

I feel that the Flood Insurance proposition which Sen. Lehman and I will introduce when Congress reconvenes is a fine idea, but after all, no insurance would be necessary if the Delaware was controlled as it should be. Our people would rather never see the water in their homes again, even if they could survey the mess and say, "It's horrible, but at least we're insured." I'm for flood control as I am for a deeper Delaware.

ORCHESTRA LEADER KEARNS

N.B.

Drew Pearson's column reported on September 12th that Rep. Carroll D. Kearns of Pennsylvania, a leader in the fight for public school construction in the Congress, has three opponents in the GOP Primary whose chief campaign issue seems to be that Kearns spends too much time on music and trying to establish a cultural center in the Nation's Capital.

Well, Rep. Kearns is a member of the Congressional Committee that favorably reported my bill to establish a civic and cultural center in Washington which 15 Members of the House and Senate joined me in introducing. The President, who prides himself on being an amateur painter like Winston Churchill, signed the bill into law on July 1st. Together with the Vice-President, he will, in the immediate future, name 14 members to the Commission which the law established.

The Russians for years have been spending huge sums on cultural propaganda to prove we are a nation of materialistic barbarians, and Kearns' primary opponents seem intent on proving the Russians are right.

At the request of Secretary Dulles, Kearns conducted the Air Force Band and Orchestra on a tour of Iceland, Denmark, Norway and Germany, and gave the communists in those countries a taste of some real pychological warfare. They are still trying to square Kearns' appearance with the official line that we are cultureless money-chasers.

Pennsylvania's Republicans are expected to view with disfavor the strictly phony claims of the GOP Primary aspirants and live up to that State's great traditions developed by the Bethlehem Choir, the University of Pennsylvania School of Music, the Curtis Institute, the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, the famous Erie Little Theater in Kearns' 24th District, the 150-years-old Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the drama departments of Pennsylvania State College, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the University of Pittsburgh, and other distinguished cultural groups too numerous to mention which are among Pennsylvania's chief adornments. Another Pennsylvanian, Andrew Mellon, founded the National Gallery of Art in Washington, one of the greatest cultural monuments in the Western world.

agreements the Reds had ever entered into. Hungary, true to her word, declared war on Germany on January 20, 1945. But the Reds forgot about their promises to arm the Hungarians so they could defend themselves. Instead, they turned to subverting the government to their own purposes.

Of the 16 independent nations now under Red rule, only 2 of them ever had any effective native Communist Party. Eleven of the governments were deposed by force, and 4 were ousted by ultimatum.

These examples of bad faith which occurred before World War II have been completed overshadowed by the treaties and agreements broken by the Soviet Union since the war. For most of these agreements were made with the United States.

Specifically, they include the Yalta agreement, the Potsdam agreement, the agreement on the Allied Control Commission which was set up to operate in Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania; peace treaties with these three nations; the Cairo Declaration, which was also reaffirmed at the Potsdam Conference; the Declaration of Teheran, the China-Soviet Union Treaty of 1945, and even the Soviet-Iranian friendship agreement of 1921.

Iran was forced to go to the United Nations Security Council to protest against the Soviet Union's violation of her territorial integrity. This basically was a violation of the United Nations Charter itself.

It should be obvious today, on the basis of their record that any proposal made by the Soviets at Geneva will be broken when the Kremlin feels it expedient to do so.

During the 1930's, when Hitler was gathering strength, the Kremlin encircled Germany with a pattern of nonaggression and mutual security pacts. Every one of them were broken, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are now behind the Iron Curtain. As a matter of fact, so is Korea above the 38th parallel.

Since the end of the war, the Soviet Union has violated treaties, obligations and agreements 14 times in Germany, 12 times in Hungary, 10 times in Rumania, 7 times in Austria, 6 times in Iran, 5 times in Korea, 3 times in Manchuria, once in Japan, and another time in Poland.

Every one of these violations affected the lives, well-being, and freedom of millions of people. It is a cruel and heartless record. It is a record which we should not only study carefully but well remember.

Bananas on Pikes Peak or Good Land in Michigan?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 1955

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture reports there are more than 20 million acres of undeveloped fertile land in the humid areas of the United States which can be developed by low-cost drainage.

Of this total, Michigan has more than 690,000 acres waiting to be brought into agricultural production, when and if needed.

The cost would be from $60 to $100 an acre.

But it would cost the taxpayers of the Nation at least 50 times as much for each acre developed in the proposed multibillion-dollar upper Colorado River project.

The Congress might as well appropriate money to grow bananas on Pikes Peak as to approve the upper Colorado River project.

New Link, Los Angeles to Europe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD L. JACKSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1955

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, the city of Los Angeles was delighted last year when Scandinavian Airlines System began flying from Los Angeles to Europe over the Polar Route. As you know, flying time between the West Coast of the United States and Europe is substantially reduced by operating over this route rather than transcontinently with a change of planes in New York.

I am delighted to learn that Pan American World Airways has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board to duplicate the Scandinavian Airlines System service and fly from Los Angeles to Europe "over the pole." It is imperative that United States airlines flying in the international field keep pace with their foreign competition. Unlike their foreign competitors, American lines are privately owned. Their competitors from abroad are invariably owned by their governments which feel that national prestige dictates that they have a strong civil air transport system.

Prompt approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board of Pan American's application to fly this new and revolutionary route to Europe is desired by the city of Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker the Los Angeles Examiner of June 7 carries an editorial which clearly points out the benefits which will accrue to Los Angeles and Southern California by prompt certification of Pan American on this route. Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I include this editorial in the RECORD:

NEW LINK, LOS ANGELES TO EUROPE

American-flag carriers hope soon to compete directly with foreign airlines now using, or about to use, the "over the pole" great circle route between western America and the Old World.

Application to this effect by Pan-American World Airways is now before the Civil Aeronautics Board.

At present, Scandinavian Airlines System exclusively operates this route.

Pan-American's application includes Los Angeles as terminal for its projected transpolar run.

At the same time, Canadian airlines expect to start operations on the some route within a few weeks from Vancouver, B. C.

British Overseas Airways is preparing to follow suit.

There is no reason whatever why this increasingly important air lane between western America and Europe should remain even temporarily a foreign monopoly. International comptition is not only healthy, but necessary in developing and exploiting new airways.

And it is unthinkable that in this process, American airlines should not immediately become participants and leaders.

Pan-American, with new equipment soon to be delivered, promises to outspeed foreign rivals. Present plans call for 18-hour flights to London from Los Angeles.

The value of this new service to southern California is obvious. But not more so than its value to American aviation.

The President Declares That Freedom of the Arts Is a Basic Freedom, One of the Pillars of Liberty in Our Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, recently there appeared in most of the New York newspapers an editorial signed by Huntington Hartford, heir to the A. & P. fortune under the title "The Public Be Damned?"

The advertisement attacked American art criticism, abstract art, the contemporary theater, art dealers and museum officials, and the public. Mr. Hartford's editorial reached millions of readers and cost some $25,000. In an interview with Paul Mocsanyi, art critic for the United Press, Mr. Hartford said:

I'll deduct the money from my income tax.

He also told Mocsanyi regarding the advertisements that—

They won't cost me anything, of course.

In an editorial in the Arts Digest for July 1955 the editor and publisher, Jonathan Marshall, atempts to answer Mr. Hartford's attack. Among other things, he says—

Although we doubt whether the author wants to be a dictator or censor of art, he is calling for such a dictatorship. Perhaps we would be more accurate if we said that the demand appears to be for a vigilante group. This group might police studios, galleries, and museums—and, of course, the art schools—and would protect us from that which is obscure and from our own imaginations.

There is no need to define art here or to take a stand behind any type of art. We believe that every artist has a right to create as he desires, for the market can be his judge and the public has a free choice. Mr. Hartford can look at whatever paintings he chooses, as can the clerk in an A & P store; as can you. But this does not give any of us the right to say artists must paint in this way or that, as if there were only one right way of doing it. "It must be understandable and beautiful to me to be good," is what Hartford erroneously implies.

In his message congratulating the Museum of Modern Art on its 25th anniversay, President Eisenhower declared that—

There is an important principle which we should ever keep in mind—the principle that freedom of the arts is a basic freedom, one of the pillars of liberty in our land.

The position taken by the President is, indeed, basic to our freedoms. New ideas and experimentation are essential to art and to democracy. We must guard our freedoms jealously, for it is these very freedoms that differentiate our form of government from communism, naziism, and fascism. It can be doubted that Mr. Hartford has thought through to the inevitable conclusion the course which he is recommending.

The editor of the Arts Digest concludes his statement by asking the following question which also seems to me to go to the heart of the problem: "Can funds used for these purposes be truly called educational and remain tax exempt? We hope that the Bureau of Internal Revenue will look into the matter."

The editorial from the Arts Digest follows:

"THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED?"—NO

(By Jonathan Marshall)

While we were at press for the June issue a full-page advertisement, titled "The Public Be Damned?" appeared in most daily New York newspapers. Signed by Huntington Hartford, heir to the A. & P. fortune, the ad has created a great deal of misgiving and anxiety in art circles. We feel that Hartford's blast was an ill-disguised attack on artistic freedom and set a dangerous precedent.

In brief, the advertisement attacked American art criticism, abstract art, the contemporary theater, art dealers, and museum officials, and the public. Hartford said, "It is * * * unfortunate that the art-loving public is not required to pay * * * to spend an evening looking at paintings * * * their reaction might be fully as vociferous as that of theatergoers, and the art critics might wake up to the true value of their wares." In case the self-styled art critic does not know, we are delighted to inform him that one of his prime targets, the Museum of Modern Art, charges admission and its attendance has been steadily rising. Most museums have paying members, and memberships continue to grow. We might also point out that paintings sell for far more than the price of a theater admission.

Mr. Hartford carefully selected his out-of-context quotations, and his article, for that is what it was, reached millions of readers. It costs some $25,000 to reach the public which, in reality, he damns, but the A. & P. heir apparently is not worried. In an interview with Paul Mocsanyi, art critic for the United Press, he said, "I'll deduct the money from my income tax." Prior to that he had said to Mocsanyi, "They won't cost me anything, of course."

We feel that it is a dangerous precedent for wealthy individuals to attempt to buy public opinion. It is especially dangerous when they invade a field in which their experience is limited. This is not to say that either artists or critics are above criticism, for they usually welcome it. But when one man spends thousands of dollars to proclaim that "The purpose of great art * * * is a moral one" and tells us that unless a painting has easily recognizable beauty it is not art, we must question his motives.

We doubt whether Mr. Hartford was frightened by an abstract painting as a child. Instead we wonder whether he is merely afraid of that which he does not understand. This fear often underlies the attacks on creative freedom which have taken place since the days of primitive man. Unfortunately it is easier to ridicule through laughter, or attack with platitudes, than it is to study and be openminded.

Huntington Hartford reveals himself in several places in his article. First he says, "I am frankly bitter against those who encourage obscurity in painting." This is amplified by the statement that "recognizable subject matter is indispensable to painting." And finally he says, "I believe the diseases which infect the world of painting today—of obscurity, confusion, immorality, violence—are not confined either to this single art or even to the arts in general. These are the diseases which, if the disaster of dictatorship ever overtakes our fair country, will be a major cause of it, and since the germs exist in such a pure, unadulterated form in the real of painting * * * I suggest that it is time we * * * do something about it." The latter statement is nothing less than a call for the censorship of art.

Although we doubt whether the author wants to be a dictator or censor of art, he is calling for such a dictatorship. Perhaps we would be more accurate if we said that the demand appears to be for a vigilante group. This group might police studios, galleries, and museums—and, of course, the art schools—and would protect us from that which is obscure and from our own imaginations.

There is no need to define art here or to take a stand behind any type of art. We believe that every artist has a right to create as he desires, for the market can be his judge and the public has a free choice. Mr. Hartford can look at whatever paintings he chooses, as can the clerk in an A. & P. store; as can you. But this does not give any of us the right to say artists must paint in this way or that, as if there were only one right way of doing it. "It must be understandable and beautiful to me to be good," is what Hartford erroneously implies.

New ideas and experimentation are essentials to both art and democracy. We wonder how Mr. Hartford can reconcile his professed love of democracy with his call for standardization of art and elimination of imagination. Those who desire to interpret from an artist's so-called obscure painting are entitled to do so, and we think that the real art enthusiast will continue to choose without Mr. Huntington Hartford.

Two questions remain that we cannot answer here. Why did the great New York newspapers accept this advertisement by an untrained critic attacking the integrity and competence of trained leaders in a professional field? And can funds used for these purposes be truly called educational and remain tax exempt? We hope that the Bureau of Internal Revenue will look into the matter and that the newspapers in question will have the courage to decline advertisements in future when they are in reality attacks on artistic freedom.

Another Reason for Not Building the Upper Colorado River Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CECIL R. KING

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1955

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, The dams are needed only to subsidize the irrigation projects. The sole purpose for including the giant power dams in the bill is to provide power revenues to subsidize 88 percent of the cost of the participating irrigation projects. The dams are first and foremost big "cash registers" for the landowners to be served by the irrigation projects. Their revenues would not benefit the whole Nation, but only these favored few residents of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Glen Canyon Dam, by far the largest in the chain of four, is located so far downstream that none of the water to be stored in it will be used to irrigate the participating projects.

The Interior Department admits that for at least 25 years the dams will not be needed for river regulation. The facts show that upper basin development will not require these storage units for river regulation for up to 50 years and probably longer.

The dams cannot be justified because of a need for power in the upper Colorado region. Steam power could be produced more cheaply by using the region's vast coal reserves.

The sole function of the dams for at least 50 years will be to provide revenues from the sale of power to pay for the participating projects, if, in fact, the power can be sold at the contemplated 6-mill rate, which is doubtful.

Who Doctored the Record?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1955

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of July 11, 1955:

WHO DOCTORED THE RECORD?

Whatever may have been the propriety of Adolphe H. Wenzell's serving on both sides of the table in the Dixon-Yates deal, his testimony before the KEFAUVER subcommittee makes two things very clear indeed.

First, it is clear that somebody in the Budget Bureau and in the Atomic Energy Commission undertook to conceal Mr. Wenzell's role in the Dixon-Yates negotiations.

Last August, in order to answer criticism of the contract and to fulfill President Eisenhower's directive that all facts pertaining to it be made public, these two agencies released to the press elaborate chronologies which purported to show the record of every conference and every document dealing with the subject.

Nowhere in these documents was Mr. Wenzell ever mentioned. Nowhere was it revealed that he served as vice president of the investment firm which arranged financing for the Dixon-Yates deal, and also served as a Budget Bureau consultant who sat in on the formulation of Government policies which made the deal possible.

How did it happen that the chronologies mentioned a major conference on January 20, 1954, at which Mr. Dixon with the backing of J. Wesley McAfee of St. Louis proposed to build a powerplant at West Memphis—but did not mention that Mr. Wenzell and another First Boston executive were present? How did it happen that one important conference which Mr. Wenzell attended with

AID FOR FDA

Until the Federal Food and Drug Administration stepped on the scene, Americans had none to blow the whistle on unscrupulous food and drug makers who turned out products unsafe for public consumption. Since then, however, the FDA agents have done a first-rate job of policing the food and drug industries—within the limits of their ability.

Last month, however, a 14-man citizens' survey group announced that the FDA is woefully understaffed to do the big job cut out for it. The committee, whose chairman was G. Cullen Thomas, vice president of General Mills, knew the field in which FDA works and the problems with which it must cope.

Its members urged that FDA's modest budget be stepped up threefold to fourfold in the next 5 to 10 years. Last year, Congress gave it $5,100,000. The commission urged that this sum be increased 10 to 20 percent in the new fiscal year.

Representative LEONOR SULLIVAN, St. Louis Democrat, has introduced a bill that would carry out this recommendation. In the past, Congress hasn't leaned over backward to give the FDA the money it needs to carry out its job of protecting the public. The House should give the Sullivan bill the green light it merits.

Russia Spends $2 Billion on Exporting Culture, an Amount 700 Times Greater Than the Amount Spent by the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Russian Government has spent $2 billion on international theater exchange since the end of World War II, while the United States has spent less than $3 million.

The Senate this week appropriated the full budget estimate of $6 million for the President's emergency fund for international affairs, a step recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate committee, whose chairman is the great CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona in its report to the Senate urged that hereafter this item be presented in the regular budget estimate.

I join with Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, in hoping that the Senate-House conference committee will abide by the Senate's decision and provide the full budget request for the export of American culture.

I include a number of relevant articles on the success of our cultural export program to date:

[From the Saturday Review of July 30, 1955]

AMERICAN CULTURE FOR EXPORT

The conception held abroad in almost every country that the United States is undoubtedly a fabulously wealthy nation but that it lacks any of the cultural aspects of life is rapidly disappearing. That it has lasted so long has been our own fault, for until this year we have done little or nothing to put an end to it. Even a nation so enlightened as France has judged us by the motion pictures we have sent abroad, by translations of our novels, and by the more lurid aspects of American life revealed in our newspapers. Frenchmen may have admired Hollywood's lavish technique, but films have given the impression that our people live in gaudy mansions, behave like gangsters, drive around the country in enormous automobiles. Europeans may have recognized that our foremost writers deserved the acclaim they have received, but they knew the South only through William Faulkner's novels, the Middle West as it was interpreted by Sinclair Lewis and later neonaturalists, and the Far West through John Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath.

Our first attempt to present a different aspect of American culture was launched in January by ANTA, the American National Theatre Academy, sponsored by our State Department, and hailed by President Eisenhower, who predicted that it would be of vast significance to the cause of friendship and understanding between the people of America and Western Europe. Most of the funds necessary for the project were raised from private sources. Known as Salute to France, ANTA offered a 2-month program—the theater, the ballet, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and an exhibition of 50 years of American art which drew an average daily attendance of 2,500 people.

"Salute to France" closed on July 7 after 2 successful months, headlined by Judith Anderson in her favorite role in Medea, the Rogers and Hammerstein musical, "Oklahoma, Thornton Wilder's The Skin of Our Teeth, the New York City Ballet directed by George Balanchine, and three concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy. This large and expensive enterprise has indeed exceeded the hopes of its founders. It was a magnificent answer to anti-Americanism, which as Robert Sherwood said "has drenched the people of Europe with propaganda, first by the Nazis and then by the Communists, an answer which says in effect, 'the Americans have money, they have power, but they are uncultured barbarians'."

"Salute to France" was conceived in June of last year. A letter had come to the attention of ANTA through diplomatic channels stating that the Minister of Fine Arts of France had suggested to Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon that in the spring of 1955 America might stage a great festival of the arts in Paris. ANTA was at the same time informed that our Government had no funds available for so expensive a project, but was asked politely if it would assume the responsibility of raising the necessary funds and directing the entire festival. The French Government offered to provide the necessary theatres, fully staffed, and without charge.

To the average American it might appear that since the United States Government has spent billions of dollars to revive the economy of many foreign nations, it might be induced to hallmark a few hundreds of thousands of dollars to continue a venture which has proved its value. Indeed, President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message to Congress last year proposed the establishment of a Federal Arts Commission to encourage artistic endeavors. "In the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish," he said, "the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities."

It would seem to be reasonable that, if his idea is accepted by the Government, part of the necessary funds should be used to send examples of American art and culture to every country where it would be acceptable. But whether or not his suggestion is accepted, ANTA's foreign venture in Paris and elsewhere has led to worldwide cultural efforts. The Gershwin-Du Bose Heyward operetta, after a tour in Yugoslavia, Greece, and the Near East, opened in the Municipal Theatre in Rio De Janeiro on July 9, where it was received, according to The New York Times, with "thunderous applause." It was also the greatest social event of the season. Last May the Symphony of the Air ended a triumphant tour of the major cities of Japan. According to a press report a Japanese critic wrote that he did not believe there have been any musicians from abroad "who have so successfully grasped the heart-strings of the Japanese people." Thousands of people lined up at box-offices a day in advance, sleeping on the ground wrapped in quilts. The musicians were flown to Okinawa and Korea. This was only the beginning of the Symphony's Far Eastern tour, which was extended two weeks to play in Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Kaula Lampur, Manila, and Hong Kong. The tour was sponsored by ANTA's Exchange Program.

A conception which has in so short a time proved that other nations, aside from Russia, are eager to know more of American culture, that they will welcome our actors, dancers, and musicians, will applaud them if they deserve it and treat them handsomely in the press, should be given every opportunity to expand and to prove once and for all time that we do not deserve the reputation of being a country without culture of any significance. The day may come when Russia and the United States will exchange their art, their drama, music, and ballet. The revelation of their different cultures may prove to be a better key to co-existence than armies and atomic weapons.

[From Department of State Bulletin No. 6, July 20]

SAO PAULO, *July 20, 1955.*

To: Secretary of State.

From: McArdle.

Re Department's Circular 13, July 7.

Porgy and Bess opened Sao Paulo, July 16, overwhelming success.

Quotations critics:

O Estado de Sao Paulo: "Opening of Porgy and Bess undoubtedly marked high point of the artistic season—Porgy and Bess is the true tradition of opera, born within the theater—a miracle that would not be possible without the truly exceptional technical progress of the North American theater—if some day opera should have a rebirth, critics are beginning to realize that it will be in the United States—not only an extraordinary and unforgettable spectacle but equally a work of art—everyone has something to admire and to learn in Porgy and Bess: The musician, the scenarist, the actor, the choreographer, the poet, the technician—it is for the people; it is the richest and most imaginative entertainment one could desire."

Correio Paulistano: "A marvelous spectacle."

Folha da Manha: "The (theater) Santana is living sweet moments with the Gershwin opera."

Ultima Hora: "As we expected Porgy and Bess impressed us greatly—a spectacle not to be missed."

Noticias de Hoje (columnist): "A finished production of high-technical standard, presenting good voices and interpretations, dances, and direction worthy of unrestricted applause. What is to be lamented is the fact that Gershwin did not live long enough to ripen his art and prove the feasibility of a national opera, based on the different aspects of the life of the North American people. The deep divergence and irremediable antagonism existent between these very people, anxious for emancipation, economically and politically, and the Government of the United States, openly and rigidly subordinated to the interests of imperialist capital, does not prevent our accepting in friendly fashion, an

opera that, in spite of innumerable limitations, is undoubtedly an authentic work."

[From Department of State Bulletin No. 6, July 13]

KUALA LUMPUR, *July 13, 1955.*

To: Secretary of State.

Re Symphony of Air appearances Malaya:

Press and public loud in praise of performances and Government support cultural attractions. Letter to editor Straits Times, June 23 "will the United States give us more? I wish to thank the State Department of the United States for making possible the concerts by the Symphony of the Air for the public of Singapore. It is a pity that the American flag was not displayed behing the orchestra to remind the listeners that we were all enjoying the beautiful music through the courtesy of the United States Government. If the policy of the United States is to encourage a better understanding and good will in Asia, this was one of the important steps toward the goal. We hope that this will be only the beginning of the display of American cultural progress."

Headline Singapore Standard, June 21, "School Children Listen Spellbound to Hendl's Symphony of the Air." Malaya Mail editorial June 22, "A Welcome Visit. The visit of the American symphony orchestra to Kuala Lumpur was more than being an outstanding event in the cultural life of the town and immediate area. To begin with it was a first-hand demonstration of good international relations and was evidence, if evidence is needed that in cultural as in many other directions there is more that unites us than divides us. The orchestra itself while comprising American citizens drew on a dozen or more countries of origin evidence again that those who take a fatalistic attitude toward racial problems (which can arise as easily in the West as in the East) can prove wrong. Good as it is for growing Kuala Lumpur—growing in maturity as well as size—to have a visit of the size and importance of the Symphony of the Air yet it has to be remembered that the financial implications are by no means simple. Despite the by no means trifling charges of admission to the Chinwoo on Monday night the takings will fall very short of the expenses involved and Kuala Lumpur folk who had a good evening's entertainment must not forge the substantial subsidy which came from friendly but foreign taxpayers."

Singapore Standard, June 23. Editorial "Musical History: Musical history was made in Malaya with the performances in Singapore and the Federation by the New York Symphony of the Air orchestra during their all too brief tour of this country. The ovation which this company of 92 musicians received at every concert is a tribute to their contribution to the world of music. Music lovers, and even those to whom 'high brow' music is not so palatable, came away from the concerts wishing that they could have sat and listened on and on for many more hours." Straits Times, June 22: "Chenwu Hall rocked by lusty applause * * * Tired Hendl gives an encore." Malaya Mail, June 21: "Eastern audiences inspire musicians." Full reports and press clippings already dispatched.

[From the Dallas Times Herald of July 4, 1955]

BEWILDERED BY FAR EAST TOUR, HENDL SEES A RETURN POSSIBLE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Dallas Symphony Conductor Walter Hendl returned to America Sunday, weary from the pace of a 9-week Far East tour that took him some 40,000 miles with the famed Symphony of the Air, but jubilant over the reception given the orchestra throughout the Orient.

He described the enthusiasm of the symphony's Asian audiences as "almost unbelievable," adding:

"Music is a food for Asians—something they cannot seem to get enough of. In Japan, for instance, we could have played to full houses every night for a year's time. It was the same wherever we went."

NINE COUNTRIES

Hendl said that the symphony drew audiences numbering from 4,000 to 20,000 in 9 Asian countries—Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaya, and Ceylon.

"Five thousand children came to hear us in Colombo, Ceylon," he said, "and some of them had come as far as 250 miles by bus.

"In Seoul, Korea, 14,000 Koreans came to hear us. Another 3,000 crashed police lines and nearly turned over my car, trying to get autographs. I had to change clothes and sneak out in disguise later. And this had to do with music, not just me. The fourth clarinet player got the same treatment."

WEST MEETS EAST

Hendl said the symphony played standard Western symphonic music throughout the Far East tour bringing it to Asian audiences for the first time in a majority of cases.

He said that in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, for instance, a city he described as a "fabulous place—a city in the middle of a jungle"—the symphony played Beethoven, Brahms, and Tchaikovsky, "and the audience went wild."

Hendl said he was just beginning to put the Far East tour—his second in 2 years—into perspective.

POWERFUL VOICE

"But here is something I have got out of it," he said. "In the East—the Orient—the making of music is just beginning. I believe that in the 20th century the arts will establish themselves as a powerful voice in the understanding of peoples.

"In the making of music, we were friends. There was a closeness there that I believe has not been established over the diplomatic tables."

Hendl said that a return visit to Asia was very possible late in the summer, before he opens his seventh season with the Dallas Symphony, the second week in November, but the idea has not yet thoroughly jelled. He would travel alone in that event and conduct Asian symphonies.

CHAUTAUQUA NEXT

First, however, he is booked for 24 summer concerts at Chautauqua, N. Y., July 16 through August 26.

Hendl arrived at Travis Airbase, north of San Francisco, from Japan early Sunday and then motored to San Francisco where he planned to spend "at least a couple" of days. He said he had not yet made specific arrangements but would probably head eastward to Dallas later in the week.

"First," he said, "I have to get some sleep."

[From Time magazine of July 18, 1955]

SYMPHONY IN THE AIR

Back in the United States last week was a 92-man team of ambassadors to the Far East. Behind the Symphony of the Air lay a 42-concert tour of Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya and Ceylon that endowed the United States with musical glory and cultural good will, and provided the indefatigable 92 with 8 weeks of experiences that will give them anecdotes for years.

They flew the 30,000 miles mostly aboard Military Air Transport Service and Air Force planes. Unpressurized cabins brought ear trouble. There was a running gag of one violinist asking his neighbor, "How did I play tonight? I couldn't hear myself." One flight, between Tokyo and Seoul, ran into a storm so Wagnerian that everyone but Director Don Gillis became violently ill. Gillis, with an oxygen tank but no mask, dashed up and down the plane spraying groaning musicians in the face with oxygen. "It may or may not have helped," he says.

UNSTUCK

Far Eastern atmospherics were punishing to Western instruments—and instrumentalists. The glued parts of viols and woodwinds regularly came unstuck; humidity snapped the strings of three violas during Beethoven's Eroica in Ceylon. The heat could untune a piano half a tone in 2 hours and rot a dress suit in a matter of days. In Bangkok, with a temperature of 105° onstage and no fans, United States Ambassador John Peurifoy came backstage to insist that the men take off their white jackets. After that they often played in shirtsleeves, delicately abandoning suspenders in favor of belts. In Manila an enthusiast presented them with sport shirts decorated with pictures of Maestro Arturo Toscanini, who trained the orchestra (as the NBC Symphony), and left in the spring of 1954.

As the tour progressed, the musicians, in Panama hats, sport shirts, and shorts, began to look less and less like a symphony orchestra. Most of them bought cameras and camera equipment in the PX's; some went about festooned with 3 cameras. So avid was the search for souvenirs that the airplane pilots would kid them: "Just tell us the next time you guys are going to buy another 2,000 pounds of stuff so we can get lighter by feathering the props."

CONVERTED

Everywhere the reception was enthusiastic—even from people who had never heard live Western music, e. g., the Okinawans, who kept moving their heads to see where each new sound was coming from. In one community, between Kobe and Osaka, Conductor Walter Hendl, 38, stepping outside between numbers for a breath of air, discovered hundreds of Japanese who had been unable to get in standing with their ears pressed to the wall.

"I'm going back," said Pianist Hendl last week. "Probably before the end of this year I'm going back by myself. Whatever I am capable of contributing to Eastern culture in the way of Western music, I want to contribute. The tour we just concluded clearly affirms something I've always believed: that the greatest of music, which transmits the greatest of human messages, is understood everywhere."

Wheat or Controlled Acreage for Feed and Seed Purposes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT D. HARRISON

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 1955

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include letters of Secretary Ezra Taft Benson and Mr. Peterson relative to growing wheat on controlled acres for the purpose of feed and seed without being subject to the penalty provisions of the present agriculture act:

SECRETARY BENSON ISSUES STATEMENT ON WHEAT QUOTA VOTE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, June 26, 1955.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson today issued the following statement concerning the action of wheat growers in approving marketing quotas on 1956 production in the national referendum of June 25:

emerging as a symbol of the resurgence of Coney Island. Ground was broken October 24, 1954, for the first portion of the structure—a $1,500,000 segment of the $10,000,000 ultimate building.

The aquarium—replacing the old one at the Battery which was closed October 1, 1941, to make way for the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel—is a joint undertaking of the New York Zoological Society and the Parks Department. The section now being built is slated for completion in the early summer of 1956.

Also being built is a pedestrian ramp that Coney visitors may use to walk from the reconstructed West Eighth Street station of the B. M. T. Subway to the aquarium.

Zoning, drafted by the city planning commission under the leadership of Chairman John J. Bennett, is the key to many of the changes taking place at Coney Island. Through a new zoning pattern, new housing there is being encouraged. Honky-tonks are being confined to the traditional amusement area.

New housing is taking advantage of the welcome mat. A 634-apartment Gravesend Houses—a public-housing project—is already in operation for low-income tenants.

The City Housing Authority is building a 534-unit Coney Island Houses for middle-income families. One more public-housing project is in sight—the 1,200-apartment Luna Park Houses is slated to rise on the site of the burned-out amusement center, Luna Park, near West Eighth Street.

POPULATION IS GROWING

The population of the Flatbush-to-Coney Island region grew from 604,203 persons in 1930 to 796,300 persons at the end of 1954. Included in these figures was a white population that went up from 600,798 in 1930 to 787,300 in 1954, and a nonwhite population that grew from 3,405 in 1930 to 5,800 last year.

In the 25-year period Puerto Ricans moved into part of the area, with 3,200 living there at the end of 1954.

City statisticians estimate that 10 percent of the families in the area are in the upper-income bracket—$5,000 a year and better. Some 38,000 families reported incomes of more than $10,000. Eighty-three percent of the families are in the middle-income level, $3,000 to $5,000 a year, while 7 percent are low-income living on less than $3,000 a year.

In the last few years substantial apartment houses have sprung up in once remote territory made accessible largely by the Belt Parkway.

A majority of these have been single-building apartment houses accommodating about 100 families each. But some larger developments have sprung up. In the Marine Park area, at Gerritsen Avenue, Avenue U and Avenue W, there is Brigham Park, an 18-building cooperative housing 1,080 families.

Fred C. Trump, Brooklyn realty man, has erected Beach Haven, a 31-building private development north of the Belt Parkway and west of Ocean Parkway.

Nowhere has the spurt in housing been more dramatic than in the Sheepshead Bay territory bounded roughly by Bedford Avenue, Shellbank Creek, Avenue U and the bay itself. In 1930 this tract was largely farmland. It is now bristling with 1- and 2-family houses.

Along Ocean Avenue and in the Midwood and Flatbush areas there is a substantial amount of top middle-income housing with rentals near $50 a room a month. Flatbush now, as 25 years ago, represents good, solid almost suburban living, with many large, prosperous one-family homes still in evidence.

More and more, however, apartment buildings have invaded Flatbush. Many garden apartments have appeared not only here, but also in Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, and Coney Island.

In addition to the new developments at Coney Island, public housing already has been provided for 3,392 middle-income families in the Flatbush-to-Coney Island region. Also, 1,610 units are under construction in the area for middle-income families and 1,765 apartments for low-income families.

There are those who say that residential Flatbush has changed little over the years. In fact, Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore recently wrote:

"From its beginning as a small hamlet more than 300 years ago, Flatbush has never failed to give expression to the spirit of good neighborliness and the Golden Rule."

Throughout the area progress has been marked in many fields. For 25 years the 1,792-acre Marine Park has been slowly emerging from a desolate tract to a filled-in play area complete with golf course, baseball diamonds, picnic groves, sitting spaces, and a boat basin. Much work remains to be done, but the long-awaited improvement is on its way.

The 394-acre Floyd Bennett Field (Municipal Airport No. 1) has been operated since May 26, 1941, by the United States Navy and other military units as a major service airfield. From 1931, when it was opened, to 1941 it was owned and operated by New York City, with sightseeing plane jaunts a specialty.

Many years ago Flatbush, the cradle of the $1 billion motion-picture industry, lost out to Hollywood.

STUDIO IS BEING REVIVED

But now the old Flatbush Vitagraph Studio at Elm Avenue and East 15th Street will relive its old glory. The National Broadcasting Co. has spent $3,500,000 to convert the sprawling structure, which in the early nineteen hundreds sheltered the beginning of big-scale movie production, into the largest in the network's nationwide chain of television studios. The studio will be used largely for color telecasting.

Two events recently occurred in this Brooklyn region, which perhaps prove that the old and wornout must go, but that the popular will endure:

1. The old Brighton Theater at Ocean Parkway and Brighton Beach Avenue, once a gay amusement spot for a now vanished race of prosperous all-summer Brooklyn beach vacationists, was demolished 4 months ago to make way for a new apartment house.

2. Nathan's Famous, Inc., on Surf Avenue near Stillwell Avenue, has been dispensing hotdogs and other resort delicacies since 1916. Last July 6 the place commemorated a milestone in its business career—it sold its 100-millionth frankfurter.

Iowa Farmers, Religious Groups, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra Aid the President in Lifting the Iron Curtain—I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in the New York Times of Saturday, July 23, 1955, Anthony Leviero gives President Eisenhower's proposal to lift the Iron Curtain a better chance of success in Washington than his plan for a mutual inspection of defenses. Both countries will have to tear down many barriers, real and psychological, before ideas, people, and trade can flow freely between them, according to Mr. Leviero who goes on to say, quite accurately, I believe, that the chances for freer trade with the Soviet bloc are poorer than those for an exchange of peoples and ideas, "at least until the Soviet Union gives some convincing evidence of seriousness in the search for peace."

Beginning with the historic speech which William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers, delivered at the National Press Club in Washington last February, there has been an increasing amount of interest among broad masses of our people in cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism. This movement culminated in the President's proposals at Geneva for lifting the Iron Curtain.

I include articles from the New York Times and the Washington Star newspapers which document the interest of the American people in the success of the President's plans:

[From the New York Times of July 23, 1955]

CAPITAL ASSESSES IRON CURTAIN BID—GIVES PRESIDENT'S CULTURAL PLEA TO REDS BETTER CHANCE THAN ARMS SCRUTINY PLAN

(By Anthony Leviero)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Eisenhower's proposal to lift the Iron Curtain was given a better chance of success in Washington than his plan for a mutual inspection of defenses.

Nevertheless, both countries would have to tear down many barriers, real and psychological, before ideas, people and trade could flow freely between them. Observers believed that the chances for freer trade with the Soviet bloc were poorer than those for an exchange of peoples and ideas, at least until the Soviet Union gives some convincing evidence of seriousness in the search for peace.

The United States is expected, however, to accept a Soviet proposal for a world economic conference, if it is made at Geneva. In the recent 10th anniversary celebration of the United Nations in San Francisco Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov said the time had come for such a conference "to facilitate the development of world trade."

By the executive order of the President, strict controls are maintained to prevent the sale of hundreds of items of strategic goods to the Soviet Union or its satellites and Communist China. A general revision of these controls, as officials see it, would occur only if there were a drastic improvement in East-West political relations.

However, the President and his advisers went to Geneva with comprehensive statistics on East-West trade and the possibility of increasing commerce in peaceful goods.

In anticipation of the conference, Joseph M. Dodge, special adviser to the President on foreign trade policy, called on all the agencies concerned to supply the needed data.

INQUIRIES BY INDUSTRY

Interest in more trade with the Communist countries has also been indicated by industry in its inquiries to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department. Exporters of automobiles, producers of light machine tools and parts, manufacturers of processed food and producers of tractors and other farm machinery have been seeking the trade information.

In his 1954 report to Congress on export controls, Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, said that in the last quarter of 1954 export licenses with a value of $10,355,000 were approved for shipments to the Soviet Union and its European satellites. This was $1,340,000 more than in the previous quarter,

and $2,043,000 more than the last quarter of 1953.

In the realm of ideas and people some of the barriers are just as concrete as the embargo on strategic goods. The Soviet Union has been turning a smile to the West since Nikita S. Khrushchev became dominant in the Kremlin. Westerners, by comparison with the Stalin era, are now swarming over the Soviet Union under a liberalized visa policy.

Russians are free to come here, too, but they must submit to fingerprinting. This requirement kept a group of Soviet school editors from coming here. It is true, American officials were somewhat suspicious about some of the editors when they learned that some were in the 40-year-old bracket. Student editors in this country range in the twenties.

The fingerprinting requirement was dropped to admit the Russian farmers who are having a bourgeois good time in Iowa. That was done by the Government's winking at the law and admitting them as officials who along with diplomats and United Nations representatives are exempt from the fingerprinting requirement.

Only Congress can do way with this requirement, and it is unlikely to do so in its present mood, because it is a provision of the Immigration and Naturalization (McCarran-Walter Act.

The exchange of people, if present mutual visiting means anything is expected by officials to go a long way toward mutual understanding and easing of tensions, Russian farmers gulping ice cream sodas and being feted by chambers of commerce in the Middle West, stronghold of American conservatism, are being accepted as people rather than as Russians.

And similarly well-dressed American farmers, asked in disbelief to show their callouses to Ukranians to prove they live by the soil, are giving Russians a more wholesome understanding of Americans.

The big hit made by the American chess team in Moscow is also viewed as a measure of how easy understanding may be achieved.

JAMMING VOICE OF AMERICA

But the Kremlin still keeps an electronic curtain around the Soviet Union in an effort to keep the message of the Voice of America from getting through. It is reported here that an estimated 1,000 jamming units are operated in the vicinity of Moscow in the costly effort to swamp the Voice.

The Soviet Union still severely restricts the admission of United States books and periodicals while the Post Office Department here has been intercepting and withholding printed materials from the Soviet bloc that it deems to be propaganda.

Both countries still strictly limit the movements of the other's diplomats. In reprisal for long-existing Soviet restrictions, the United States earlier this year listed large areas of the United States that were proscribed, as far as Soviet representatives were concerned. The State Department informed Moscow we were ready to relax the restrictions any time the Russians did the same.

[From the New York Times Magazine of July 24, 1955]

RUSSIANS IN IOWA

(By Harrison E. Salisbury)

DES MOINES.—A fabulous combination—corn and hogs—has given Iowa the most successful farm economy in the world. Twelve Russians, with smiles on their faces and many questions on their lips, are trying to find the secret of how this combination works. It is the first time any of them—all important in the Soviet agricultural hierarchy—has seen the tall-corn State. And the first time most of Iowa has ever seen any Soviet Russian.

The meeting of Russians and Iowans has been somewhat more successful than in all probability either side thought it would be. Most of the Soviet delegates, including their chief, Acting Agricultural Minister Vladimir V. Matskevich, hail from the Ukraine, which is Russia's closest approximation of Iowa. Ukrainians are traditionally warm and outgoing, and the Soviet delegation is in that tradition. The result has been a spontaneous demonstration of Russian-American good feeling such as has not been seen since Churchill made the "cold war" official with his speech at Fulton, in neighboring Missouri.

The moment they hit Des Moines the Russians took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and, with many a wisecrack, went about seeking answers. Before they arrived a good many Iowans wondered whether they were genuinely interested in farming. After watching them clamber over farm machinery, duck under barbed-wire fences, give the hogs a familiar slap on the flanks, and sift the corn-producing soil with their fingers—as shown in these pictures—Iowans have rapidly lost their skepticism. There is no doubt: the Russian delegation is seriously interested in the business of turning corn into hogs, and particularly in why Iowans can do it so well. And Matskevich says freely he and his colleagues are intrigued by the income side of farming as well as the technology.

[From the New York Times of July 24, 1955]

SYMPHONY OFFERS TO PLAY IN SOVIET—BOSTON ORCHESTRA IS EAGER TO AID IN EISENHOWER PLEA TO LIFT IRON CURTAIN

(By Howard Taubman)

LENOX, MASS., July 23.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra offered today to tour in the Soviet Union as a step toward implementing President Eisenhower's request in Geneva yesterday for lifting of the Iron Curtain.

The orchestra is planning a European trip in September 1956. It also would be willing to play in the satellite countries.

After consulting with other officials of the Boston Symphony who are here at Tanglewood, Henry B. Cabot, president of the orchestra's trustees, issued this statement:

"We welcome the President's suggestions to help remove the Iron Curtain by a cultural and intellectual exchange with the Soviet Union. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is ready and eager, if the President wishes, to be the first American orchestra to play in Moscow."

As far as the records show, no American orchestra has ever visited Russia, either in Czarist days or since the Communists took over power. A few individual American musicians have appeared there, but virtually none since the cold war started.

Mr. Cabot disclosed that in the early years of World War II, when Serge Koussevitzky, Russian-born conductor, was head of the Boston Symphony, an invitation was sent to Moscow through the State Department to Eugen Mravinsky, Leningrad conductor, to be a guest leader in Boston.

Though Mr. Mravinsky cabled that he would be delighted to come, neither the Boston Symphony nor the United States received an official reply, and he did not come.

Charles Munch, conductor of the Boston Symphony since the late Mr. Koussevitzky's retirement in 1949, expressed enthusiasm about the plan to take the Boston Symphony to the Soviet Union.

Since foreign tours by modern symphony orchestras comprising more than a hundred men take a lot of arranging, the Boston officials feel that it would not be a moment too soon to start negotiations.

The New York Philharmonic Symphony will be touring in Europe this September. But it has a full schedule and could not be rerouted to Soviet cities without canceling engagements in other European capitals.

By coincidence, an official of the International Exchange Program, which has been arranging the sending of American cultural units to foreign lands, arrived at Tanglewood today. Robert C. Schnitzer, executive secretary of the program sponsored by the American National Theatre and Academy, was here to confer with Thomas D. Perry, Jr., the Boston Orchestra's manager, about the next year's European trip.

Mr. Cabot said that should the Boston Symphony make the Soviet trip and should the Russians respond by sending an orchestra or ballet to the United States, the Boston Symphony would be glad to sponsor the performances in Boston.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Sunday Star of July 24, 1955]

COEXISTENCE PROGRAM PLANNED FOR CHURCHES

A coexistence program between Soviet and Western religious groups is underway. Some Western church leaders are hopeful the development will go beyond mere coexistence and lead to real fellowship.

Whether this hope is justified only the future can tell. Since religious leaders in the Soviet orbit are subject to the political policy of the Communists the outcome of the current trend will likely depend upon the genuineness of Russian pretensions of goodwill toward the West.

For the moment, Western Protestant and Anglican leaders are taking advantage of the new policy to promote contacts with churchmen in Iron Curtain countries, a goal which they have sought for some time. Eastern Orthodox leaders seem to be somewhat more cautious.

The outstanding development has been the 2-week visit of an 8-man delegation of Soviet church leaders of Great Britain which ended this week. Four members of the party were Russian Orthodox theologians, 2 were Lutheran bishops, and 2 Baptist leaders.

The most striking result of their visit was a tentative decision by the Orthodox theologians and representatives of the Church of England to hold a joint conference in Moscow next year. Purpose of this conference will be to discuss intercommunion between the two churches.

The decision to hold the Moscow meeting emerged from preliminary talks on intercommunion held at Lambeth Palace in London between Anglican officials and the four Russion Orthodox theologians. At this meeting an agenda for the Moscow conference was drawn up.

During their visit to England the Soviet delegation stayed at Lambeth Palace, headquarters of Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Earlier, Metropolitan Pitirim of Minsk and Byelorussia, leader of the Orthodox members of the delegation, told newsmen he had been authorized to invite group of British church leaders to visit the Soviet Union.

Presumably, such a delegation would be selected by the British Council of Churches under whose auspices the Soviet church party visited Britain.

It was believed in London that should such a visit to Russia materialize it will coincide with the Russian Orthodox-Anglican talks in Moscow. The occasion also is expected to be utilized by other Christian groups in the Soviet Union—such as the Baptists—to discuss matters of common interest with their coreligionists in the British delegation.

Meanwhile, several delegations of Western churchmen who visited Russia reported on the state of the church there, as they saw it.

A four-man group of Dutch protestant theologians said Russian Orthodox leaders are eager to establish contacts with religious

bodies outside the Iron Curtain. They reported that religion is deeply rooted in the life of the Russian people.

Seven Church of England parish priests said relations between officials of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet Government can be described as "peaceful coexistence." The group reported they saw packed congregations in churches.

But a Norwegian theologian who visited Moscow and Leningrad said the great danger facing the church in the Soviet Union is that of a "museum death."

Prof. Nils Alstrup Dahl, dean of the University of Oslo, theological faculty, said there is no persecution and, within its limited sphere, the church has freedom.

"But the state has succeeded to a considerable extent in keeping the church 'on a reservation' similar to the way Indians were treated in the United States," he said. "The reservations are under the state's protection and visitors may go to them to see how well 'this special type of human being' is cared for."

Other visits by Western church delegations to Russia are in the offing. Four prominent Baptist clergymen, including three Americans, are scheduled to arrive in Moscow early in August.

Iowa Farmers, Religious Groups, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra Aid the President in Lifting the Iron Curtain—II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, hearings are being held by the House Education and Labor Committee on a number of bills which would establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism. Primarily, these bills would make the activities being carried on under the President's Emergency Fund a permanent part of the armament of the United States during this cold-war period.

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY, of Montana, has just introduced in the Senate a bill, S. 2613, which is a companion measure to the bills being considered by the Subcommittee on Distinguished Civilian Awards and Cultural Interchange and Development of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House. The program which these bills would authorize was given great impetus by William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers, in a highly important speech which he delivered at the National Press Club in February of this year.

I include here a letter which I have received from Theodore C. Streibert, Director of the United States Information Agency, as well as a statement by Abbott Washburn, Deputy Director of that Agency, in support of the bills which Senator MURRAY and I have sponsored.

The letter and statement follow:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY,
Washington, July 21, 1955.

The Honorable FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: Please accept my sincere thanks in behalf of the Agency for your fine work in support of the President's Emergency Fund. I am sure your interest and help were factors which led the committee to refrain from further cutting the President's request.

We hopefully anticipate restoration of the fund in the Senate Appropriations Committee and will look forward to your continuing interest when the bill returns to the floor of the House.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE C. STREIBERT,
Director.

STATEMENT BY ABBOTT WASHBURN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY, PRESENTED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN AWARDS AND CULTURAL INTERCHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON H. R. 6874

It might be helpful if I prefaced my comments with a brief remark or two about the United States Information Agency. This will show the nature of our interest in the subject matter of the bill before your committee (H. R. 6874).

As you perhaps know, the United States Information Agency is an independent Agency established by the President in August 1953, to carry on the overseas information program of the Government. Formerly this function was carried on by the State Department, but the President and Mr. Dulles felt it should be handled as an independent operation. Shortly after the Agency was established, the President issued a formal directive defining the task of the new Agency. It is a short directive and reads as follows:

"In carrying out its responsibilities in accordance with pertinent statutes and Presidential directives, the United States Information Agency shall be guided by the following:

"The purpose of the United States Information Agency shall be to submit evidence to peoples of other nations by means of communication techniques that the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress, and peace.

"The purpose in the paragraph above is to be carried out primarily:

"1. By explaining and interpreting to foreign peoples the objectives and policies of the United States Government.

"2. By depicting imaginatively the correlation between United States policies and the legitimate aspirations of other peoples of the world.

"3. By unmasking and countering hostile attempts to distort or to frustrate the objectives and polices of the United States.

"4. By delineating those important aspects of the life and culture of the people of the United States which facilitate understanding of the policies and objectives of the Government of the United States."

The Agency carries out this mission through a variety of means. We have some 209 information posts in 78 countries abroad, operating as an integral part of the United States diplomatic missions. Through our Voice of America facilities we broadcast all over the world. We also have an extensive library system, a press division, and a motion-picture production and distribution program.

The essence of our task is to encourage favorable attitudes toward the United States and toward our policies and objectives. One of the biggest obstacles we face in this effort is an opinion prevalent in many parts of the world that the United States is a materialistic, artistically illiterate society—that we are "cultural adolescents." Therefore, anything that is done to show people abroad that this is ont true will not only make the Information Agency's job easier but will immeasurably help the effectiveness of our country's foreign policy. Obviously the United States cannot maintain its position or fulfill its function as one of the leading nations in the world if we cannot command the respect of the nations with which we deal.

Actually, the high level of artistic, literary, and other cultural achievement in the United States is something we can all be proud of. Anything that will further raise the level of such cultural activities is all to the good. For this reason the information agency is in sympathy with the general objectives of this bill.

Whether the particular methods recommended in the part of the bill having to do with cultural development here in the United States are sound is, however, a matter on which I do not feel qualified to comment. Our job is strictly an overseas one: we do not have the competence to comment on domestic policies nor do we feel it appropriate for us to do so.

I would like, however, to comment on title I of the bill, which concerns overseas activities.

This title would authorize a continuing program for sending artists, athletes, dramatic and ballet companies, symphony orchestras, and other talented groups abroad to demonstrate our country's true cultural achievements. We in the information agency (and Mr. Nelson Rockefeller's group in the White House) believe strongly in this type of program. As you know, this has been done extensively during the past year under a special $5 million Presidential emergency appropriation. (Two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this fund has been, or is being, used for cultural presentations; $2½ million for trade fairs; and the remaining $250,000 for promotion and exploitation of these events.) The administration is now seeking $6 million from the Congress for the same purposes during fiscal 1956.

The importance of a cultural program of this kind cannot be exaggerated. In recent years the Soviet Union has been putting a great deal of effort into such activities. The number of delegations into and out of the U. S. S. R. in 1954 was over 1,000—double the number in 1953. Their musicians, ballet companies, soccer teams, and other performers are journeying to all parts of the world. The Chinese Communists are also heavily engaged in this cultural offensive. The Peking Opera just a couple of weeks ago, scored a tremendous success in Paris. The number of trade fairs the Communists plan to participate in during 1955 is somewhere in the neighborhood of 65. This compares with 45 in 1954. There's no question about it. The Communists got the jump on us in this field, but under the President's emergency program we have done a great deal ourselves during the past year, and the reaction has been overwhelmingly favorable.

In the case of major projects such as the "Porgy and Bess" tour and the NBC "Symphony of the Air" concerts, the enthusiastic press reaction abroad has been unprecedented.

The impact 100 men equipped with musical instruments can have upon a whole nation's attitudes toward the United States is demonstrated by the remark of a Japanese cabinet minister on the subject of the "Symphony of the Air" as reported by an American

journalist: "If America were to withdraw all their security forces from Japan, I am sure that we would defend your orchestra to the last man." On this same subject, Bob Considine recently reported in his column:

"Japan has never before been visited by a Western symphony orchestra. Every seat was sold within 2 hours of the announcement of the playing dates. For student concerts kids stood in line for as long as 30 hours.

"The men of the orchestra have created such a flood of good will and understanding of what America stands for that we have emerged in a wholly new light to tens of thousands of Japanese who considered our culture questionable.

"Mind you, this is not a propaganda deal as such. The orchestra doesn't know from propaganda, caps or lowercase. The men regard themselves merely as American musicians, playing good music as well as they can. If they have overwhelmed Japan, they are just as overwhelmed themselves. * * *

"The cost to our Government of this tour is a tiny fraction of what it pays for a single fighting plane. We buy the plane in the hope that we'll never have to use it in anger. How about buying a little more of the first, and using it more and more all over the world?"

How can we make more of these presentations possible? Unfortunately, private commercial presentations in many of those areas of the world where they are needed most are just not feasible. The box office returns and other receipts are inadequate to support the venture. In the past a few projects have been supported by the Department of State, USIA, or by private philanthropic groups. The task now is far beyond those resources, and a program of the kind contemplated by the bill before you—together with adequate appropriations—is imperative if we are to meet the challenge of the Communist cultural offensive.

While the Information Agency is strongly in favor of a continuing program of the kind authorized by the bill, the executive branch has not reached a decision as to what kind of permanent legislation is desirable. I cannot, therefore, speak for the executive branch. However, the following is our thinking on the bill:

First of all, it seems to me there ought to be something on participation in trade fairs in the same legislation. The President's emergency program embraces trade fairs as well as cultural activities. And we have scored outstanding successes at some of these fairs. Cinerama was a smash hit at Damascus. Later, at Bangkok, the Reds were scared out completely by Cinerama. The United States exhibit at Paris was outstanding, too. Such fairs give us an opportunity to show that our free system is the most productive in the world, and that we are producing primarily for peace, not war, contrary to the constant charges of Communist propaganda. The Communists, as I mentioned, have also been stepping up their activities at international fairs, trying to show that their system is more productive than the free ecenomies of the West. Incidentally, the productivity of the Soviet economy—and for that matter even the Red Chinese—while it appears second-class to us, looks wonderful to the people of underdeveloped areas. In my opinion, then, a trade-fair program ought to go arm-in-arm with any cultural program abroad. (Sports participation, by the way, is included in the cultural program.)

Secondly, any legislation ought to provide for full promotion and publicity of these activities. This is a big part of the job the Information Agency does for the President's program. We see to it that any coming visit by a United States artist or performing group, or United States representatives to a trade fair, is made known in advance to the local people. We also see to it that the performance gets full publicity over the radio, in newspapers, and magazines, etc. In this way the effect of what the United States does is multiplied many times. For every person who actually sees what the United States has brought to his country, hundreds hear about it, and hear what local critics or commentators have to say about it. This is a most important part of the program. It maximizes the results to the taxpayer of the dollars put into the President's program.

Finally, I think any legislation in this field ought to vest authority and appropriations in the President and give him broad discretion as to the precise administrative means to carry out the program. Vesting authority and appropriations in the President will make sure that the left hand always knows what the right hand is doing, that the several parts of the program work together and complement each other, and do not gradually drift apart. It will also give the program the stature that it needs and the necessary flexibility. The experience gained in the past year in operating within the framework of the President's emergency fund should be taken into consideration in setting up the legislative means to implement this important program in the future.

H. R. 7474, Utility Reimbursement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRADY GENTRY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1955

Mr. GENTRY. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7474 contains a provision that 50 percent of the cost of relocating utility facilities necessitated by the construction of projects on the interstate, Federal primary, secondary and urban highway system may be paid from Federal funds whenever, under the laws of the States where the project is being constructed, the entire relocation cost is to be borne by the utilities.

Stated rather baldly, this means that even though a utility has made a solemn, written, legal contract with a State that it will relocate its facilities in consideration of being given the use of highway rights-of-way, or even though it has requested and accepted a franchise to enter upon highway rights-of-way as a result of a statute enacted by a State legislature by which it specifically obligated itself to relocate its facilities to permit highway improvement—this reimbursement provision nevertheless would induce a vitiation of the legal contract, a violation of the valid State law and shatter every principle of State sovereignty.

This provision in the bill might have been stated another way in complete truthfulness and frankness. It might have said that if a State has passed a law which is sound in morals and in equity; a law that is solely and completely within the police power of the States, and completely without the powers and jurisdiction of the Government; and if, under such law, solemn, written contracts have been made between the utilities and the States at the specific request of the utilities by which the utilities gained valuable rights that saved them great expense—all in consideration of their one contractual promise to relocate their facilities when necessary to permit highway improvement—then, in that event, will not you, Mr. Sovereign State, vitiate your solemn contracts, violate your valid State laws, and destroy your sovereign rights by giving the poor utilities—such as the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Western Union, and the great electric-power companies—50 percent of their relocation costs out of this money that we have collected from your citizens, presumably to build highways, but which we now send back to you only in part.

Before considering other aspects of a provision which can result in $970 million of these road funds being given to the utilities, let us treat for a moment some of its legal aspects.

State legislatures have sovereign control over highways—a control that is ordinarily delegated to its State highway department and lesser agencies of State government. The primary use of highways is for the traveling public, but other uses that serve the public interest are generally allowed. Thus, it is generally accepted that utilities may be permitted to place their facilities on highway rights-of-way under certain considerations and restrictions—always provided, of course, that their use does not inconvenience the traveling public in its primary use. Even though a utility is allowed to do this, its rights are secondary and subordinate to the interest of the traveling public, and always remain so.

No utility ever acquires a vested right to remain in any specific location on the highway. That is true because neither the State nor its delegated agency can make any contract which impairs its police power. It is universally held that highways is a proper subject for the exercise of police power.

Every decision in courts of last resort, without exception, has held that the State, acting through its legislature, its highway department, or its local governmental units has every legal right and reason to require a utility, at its own expense, to relocate any facilities on the public rights-of-way in order to permit highway improvement. Nothing in the nature of a Federal program of highway aid alters the fact that the State, in the exercise of its police power, has every right to request the readjustment of utility facilities in order to properly serve the highway user. Federal aid to highways consists merely in the appropriation of money derived in taxes on citizens of the States, to be matched in some amount by the States, and spent on a designated system of highways, provided certain standards are met. The Federal Government does not initiate these highway projects. The States have the sole discretion of determining whether highway projects are undertaken, the nature of the project, and whether it will be financed from State funds or from both Federal and State funds.

Thus Federal participation does not prevent the State from exercising its solemn police power in connection with

all its personnel, I urge swift clarification and passage of adequate measures designed to provide Reserve manpower.

ALBERT H. STACKPOLE,
Major General, USAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *June 11, 1955.*

Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,
Chairman of Subcommittee,
House of Representatives:

Whereas the 307th Military Government Group Chapter of Reserve Officers Association in St. Louis, Mo., at its meeting June 9, 1955, unanimously adopted a motion that its legislative committee be empowered to draft a resolution urging action on the military reserve bill to get the said bill on the floor: It is

Resolved, That it is to the best interest of the national defense that the 307th Military Government Group Chapter, Reserve Officers Association, in St. Louis, Mo., endorse the support of and urge action upon the military reserve bill to effect its early adoption, setting aside amendments to said bill, with the view that there are no prejudices in the Reserve unit of which members of the association are concurrently unit members, and that no color line is drawn in the Reserve unit wherefore action upon and passage of the said bill is of primary concern.

JOSEPH J. FEUCHTER,
Lieutenant Colonel, MPC, USAR,
President.

EUGENE V. KRELL,
Captain, MPC, USAR, Chairman,
Legislative Committee.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *June 13, 1955.*

Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Whereas the 307th Chapter of the Military Government Association is an organization of Army Reservists assigned to the 307th Military Group in St. Louis for early ready training and duty in the armed services; and

Whereas this group is composed of American citizens of various races and creeds who, as civilians, because of the professional knowledge and skills required in military government, actively participate in an unusually diversified field of civilian pursuits, and

Whereas the military and civilian leadership and accomplishments of the individuals composing this association bespeaks their studious and sincere dedication to all phases of national defense, be it therefore

Resolved, That the 307th Chapter of the Military Government Association urges the immediate passage of national security training bill, H. R. 5297.

WILLIAM L. WEISS,
Lieutenant Colonel, USAR, President.

Knowland Backs President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PATRICK J. HILLINGS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 20, 1955

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to place in the RECORD an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor of Monday, June 20, 1955, which points up an excellent example of Senator KNOWLAND's support of the President's foreign policy.

The editorial follows:

KNOWLAND BACKS PRESIDENT

Folk who think they know where Senator KNOWLAND stands are always in danger of being surprised. Senator MCCARTHY is the latest to discover this. And he was not alone in his surprise when the Californian instantly seized an opportunity to dissociate himself from the Wisconsin Senator's attack on the Big Four Conference. For Mr. KNOWLAND has himself been active in emphasizing the dangers in negotiating with Communists.

The importance of this incident lies less in the KNOWLAND break with Mr. MCCARTHY than in the evidence that President Eisenhower will speak at Geneva with the support of congressional leaders. To state his support was doubtless the chief purpose of the Republican Senate leader. His statement did not withdraw his fears of negotiation, but rather affirmed his confidence in the President as a negotiator.

This newspaper is doubly gratified by the KNOWLAND course. Months ago it urged that he should not assume coexistence would inevitably result in successful Communist nibbling. His rebuke to Senator MCCARTHY for assuming that the summit meeting spells impending diplomatic disaster indicates he is now willing to let the coexistence policy prove itself, at least so far as it applies to Moscow. But most of all we are grateful that Mr. Eisenhower can go to Geneva knowing that he has behind him not only the Democratic but the Republican leadership in Congress.

Washington observers, always thinking in terms of politics, are suggesting that Mr. KNOWLAND has shifted his position with an eye to 1956. It is argued that he had to come to a parting of the ways with the extreme right wingers. His vote against the MCCARTHY censure and his vigorous differences with the administration over China had alined him with fading causes and separated him from many Republicans whose support he would need if he sought the presidential nomination next year.

In fairness to Mr. KNOWLAND it should be pointed out that he is a man of deep convictions, not the type of politician ruled by ambitious expediency. Many of those surprised by what they consider reversals of his position have not fully understood his thinking. Some apparent contradictions can be better understood if we note his preoccupation with the Far East. When he speaks of Communists he is thinking mainly of Chinese Communists. When he expresses fears of negotiation it is negotiation with Peking that primarily colors his thought.

The Californian warmly supported the Marshall plan, NATO and other American policies in Europe. He is not anti-British except in the Far East. So long as Formosa and the offshore islands can be kept on the back of the stove, so long as Peking does not become visibly aggressive, Mr. KNOWLAND might go a long way with Eisenhower foreign policy. If, however, talks with the Soviet are followed—as they might logically be followed—by moves for talks with China, he would almost certainly balk. But there, too, as on the MCCARTHY issue, he may find himself in danger of being isolated by the changing tide of opinion.

United States Trade Exhibits' Value Told

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I include here an article from the Los Angeles Examiner of June 15, 1955, together with an article by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Washington Daily News. These important statements on the cultural exchange programs now going forward are included for the information of my colleagues who in committee and on the floor are considering ways to counter the Russian propaganda offensives in this cold war period.

Part of my statement in support of the President's Emergency Fund before the House Appropriations Subcommittee headed by my distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is included also.

Legislation is now before the Congress to make these programs a permanent part of the armament of the United States in this cold war period. Sponsors of this legislation, on which hearings will be held July 5, 6, 7, and 8 by the House Education and Labor Subcommittee, include the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MACDONALD], the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS], the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RHODES], the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], and myself.

The matters follow:

[From the Los Angeles Examiner of June 15, 1955]

UNITED STATES TRADE EXHIBITS' VALUE TOLD—COLD WAR'S NEW PHASE TOLD HOUSE BY CONNIFF—HEARST AIDE WARNS OF PERILS IN COMMUNIST SHIFT

(By David Sentner)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Frank Conniff, editorial assistant to William Randolph Hearst, Jr., today told a House Appropriations Subcommittee that the world conflict with communism had entered a new phase which might be described as the "soft war."

Conniff, representing Hearst, editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers, who is in Europe, warned that the impending competitive coexistence struggle with Red Russia might be more difficult to win than a shooting war.

"Soft words instead of threats are the new Communist weapons," he said, "and we must be prepared to counter these different tactics. Even the terminology of recent years has been outmoded.

CAN BE HARD

"But just as the cold war was a continuation of the hot war by other means, the soft war will be a form of a hard war by means other than actual combat.

"The shooting has stopped for a while but the Communists will intensify their drive for world dominance in every field and on every front."

The subcommittee, headed by Representative JOHN J. ROONEY, Democrat, of New York, was told by the witness that Hearst, after his visit to Moscow where he interviewed the four new top Kremlin leaders, had concluded there should be a more dynamic presentation of the American way of life to the world.

Conniff, who accompanied the publisher to Russia, listed the following Hearst suggestions:

Creation of a competitive coexistence council to plan strategy and tactics in the forthcoming struggle against world communism which might last into the next generation.

Carrying to the youth of the world the story of democracy and dispelling the picture of America as a sheer materialistic power.

Having our athletes and artists abroad act as goodwill ambassadors with more direct availability to students and youth groups, thereby countering the blatant propaganda activities of touring Soviet athletes and artists.

Realization that the current Russian coexistence approach was influenced by domestic difficulties faced in the Soviet Union, including desperate problems of agriculture and transportation.

URGES FUND

Representative FRANK THOMPSON, JR., Democrat, of New Jersey, another witness, urged the subcommittee to approve the requested $5 million appropriation for the Presidential emergency fund being used to support cultural missions and psychological cold warfare.

He pointed out that in the past 5 years, the Soviet bloc exhibited at 122 trade fairs at which the United States was not represented.

However THOMPSON continued, the United States awakened in time to what was happening and last year put in a last-minute entry at Damascus with an official exhibit of the film Cinerama.

HOME EXHIBIT

The picture stole the entire show despite a $500,000 Red Russian exhibition, he said. And when the Communists heard this country was planning a repeat performance at Bangkok, they withdrew entirely.

At the recent Frankfurt fair, THOMPSON testified, American producers displayed over 300 products commonly used in the average American home.

He said:

"The exhibit, entitled 'America at Home,' featured a completely furnished full-scale five-room modern American home with actors impersonating an American family. Brand names that are household words in the United States were displayed.

"These fairs have given us an opportunity to refute Communist sneers at the myth of the American way of life. Communist goods exhibited at the trade fairs have often been of inferior quality but how are other peoples to know that if there are no United States exhibits to make the contrast clear?"

[From the Washington Daily News of June 17, 1955]

WE SHOULD BE FRANK ON EXCHANGE PROGRAM

(By Eleanor Roosevelt)

NEW YORK.—Last week I received a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD along with a statement by Representative FRANK THOMPSON, Jr., Democrat, of New Jersey, on the appropriation for the division of the exchange of persons in the Department of State.

The House had made a cut of $10 million in the budget request but the Senate restored the full amount of $22 million when it voted on the bill last week. Now it will have to come up again in the House and I think the people should tell their Congressmen how they feel on this subject. They should be frank to say whether they are anxious to see this program carried through in its full amount of $22 million or even increased if possible.

CANCELLATION

Everyone will acknowledge that the way to better understanding is by meeting people from other countries, so it is well to consider what would happen to this program for the exchange of people if $10 million of the estimated appropriations fund were lopped off.

First of all, this change would entirely cancel the proposed expansion of the program in the Middle East, the Far East, southeast Asia, and Africa. New programs planned for Formosa and Korea also would be wiped out. These areas of the world—where we need to understand conditions and people far better than we do and where they need to understand us—would have no exchange at all except perhaps in Egypt, where we might have a small program left.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress for $40 billion for our own and foreign military defense in 1956. If we refuse to put any emphasis on our cultural exchange between people, how can we answer the charge that the Soviets make against us when they say that we rely for too much on military power for defending freedom and for increasing understanding in the world?

HEARST SPEECH

Young William Randolph Hearst, in a speech before the Press Club in February in Washington after his return from Russia, stated that in Russia and the satellite countries sports, ballet, and the theater and literature are all shaped toward aiding communism's long-range scheme of world domination. And he added:

"Preparedness alone will not win for us the battle of coexistence. The Western program of building armed strength should be widened into a more flexible and imaginative strategy for competitive coexistence with the Communists in every field and on every front."

This is a challenge which I think should make our people suggest to their Representatives in the House that an acceptance of the $22 million appropriation voted by the Senate on May 31 would be in the best interest of our country. It would be in the interest of peace and that is the aim of all the exchange of persons and our main objective at the present time.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE FRANK THOMPSON, JR., (DEMOCRAT, NEW JERSEY), BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY FUND, JUNE 14, 1955

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, with funds supplied by the President's emergency fund, the United States is fighting the cold war on two new fronts. Both are important. And on both the Communists have a head start on us.

The head start, however, need not discourage us. These are both fields in which the United States has no need to worry if we exert ourselves. The only danger is that we may let victory go to the Communists by default.

Let us take a look at the facts. In the 5 years prior to 1955, the Soviet bloc exhibited at 122 trade fairs at which the United States was not represented. Their first shock was at Damascus, last year, where they had a $500,000 exhibition. Awakening in time to what was happening, the United States was a last minute entry, presenting as one of its official exhibits the film Cinerama. The picture was the hit of the fair. It stole the entire show. The Communists protested violently, and when they heard the United States was planning a repeat performance at Bangkok, they withdrew entirely. They couldn't take the competition.

Since that date, the U. S. S. R. has withdrawn from at least five other fairs in which it was announced that the United States would exhibit, the Lyons International Fair and the Milan Sample Fair in April of this year, the Paris International Fair and the Tokyo International Fair in May, and the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto this month.

Under the program made possible during the current year by the President's $5 million emergency fund, the United States will have been represented at 15 fairs by July 1, 1955.

These fairs have given us opportunity to refute Communist sneers at the "myth" of the American way of life. The Frankfurt Fair, March 6–10, is a good example. Commenting, a Frankfurt English-language newspaper said: "the exhibition marked the first time that Uncle Sam has actually raised his window shades in Europe in an attempt to dispel myths and give substantial facts about how Americans live."

At Frankfurt, United States producers displayed over 300 products commonly used in the average American home. The exhibit, entitled "America at Home," featured a completely furnished full-scale 5-room modern American home with actors impersonating an American family. Brand names that are household words in the United States were displayed—Dupont, General Electric, Singer Sewing Machine, Congoleum-Nairn, Revere Ware, and a host of others. Over 65 firms exhibited. The products told a significant story of a nation's economy dedicated to production for peace and abundance. Over 70,000 visitors saw that exhibit.

The trade information center, manned by United States industry specialists and Department of Commerce representatives, gave over 275 personal interviews and answered inquiries by the thousands. Inquiries came in so fast that three receptionists were unable to take care of them.

The major responsibility for the exhibits in these fairs rests, of course, upon the exhibitors. The United States Government contribution is only "seed" money. But without that encouragement the participation of American business would be uncertain. And, in this cold war, we cannot afford uncertainties.

No less significant have been the results achieved under the cultural presentation program and for this, too, the President's emergency fund provides the "seed" money. It does not pay all expenses, but it assures American artists going overseas against too heavy losses.

That Americans are uncultured, crass, material-minded barbarians is a favorite Communist propaganda line. On the other hand, they try to present themselves as devoted to the arts, to the better things of life. For years troupes of artists from the U. S. S. R., and more recently from Communist China, have been sent abroad by their Governments to make friends and influence people for communism. That the Russian ballet, admittedly among the best in the world, has its roots in czarist Russia is ignored. The ballet is Communist, they say. It is a potent argument for the Marxian line. Music, art, sports—all are grist for the Communist mills. They exploit their artists and sportsmen as they exploit everything else, and they have been doing it effectively, make no mistake about that.

All of the projects undertaken in this program have been planned with the specific interests in mind of the areas to which the traveling artists and athletes are sent. The projects, handled in this country by the State Department, are publicized overseas by the United States Information Agency. In all cases the events are being used by all Agency posts in the various countries as the nucleus of a public information campaign to create recognition and appreciation of the cultural achievements of the United States.

In my own opinion, trade fairs and cultural activities are areas of the cold war which the United States cannot neglect. And, as I have said, both are fields in which we can have full confidence of success. It is only a question of taking advantage of the opportunities afforded us.

Communist goods exhibited at trade fairs have often been of inferior quality—but how

are other peoples to know that if there are no United States exhibits to make the contrast clear? In the absence of first-rate Western participation, the Communists have been winning by default.

In the cultural field it is, again, only a question of giving these other peoples an opportunity to see, listen, and judge. Here, again, we have the goods. The best rebuttal of Communist charges is to produce them. In closing, may I refer once more to Mr. Hearst. In the speech from which I quoted earlier, he spoke words of great import to all of us here today: "One side or the other is going to win the battle of coexistence. It had better be our side. Everyone and everything we love and cherish is at stake."

I urge the committee to support these tremendously important activities and to grant the funds necessary to carry on and expand them during the coming fiscal year.

Adlai's Forgotten Speech of April 11—Stevenson Wrong Again

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PATRICK J. HILLINGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1955

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to place in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Oroville (Calif.) Mercury of May 27, 1955.

This editorial very aptly describes how Mr. Adlai Stevenson has proved his ineptness once again insofar as our country's dealings with the Communists are concerned.

The editorial follows:

ADLAI'S FORGOTTEN SPEECH OF APRIL 11

Some military officials are said to be surprised how quickly the words Quemoy and Matsu disappeared from the front pages. They're not as surprised as Adlai Stevenson.

On April 11, Stevenson, spokesman in this country for those who favor appeasement, made an important policy address, laying down for his party the line it was expected to follow concerning dealings with China.

Stevenson advised Eisenhower to give up the offshore island in Formosa strait, forsake Chiang Kai-shek, our foremost ally in the Far East, and arrange to have Formosa neutralized. This would be a major retreat, second only to our loss of China to the Reds after we had sacrificed so much to save that country from the Japanese.

Stevenson's April 11 speech almost has been forgotten in the events that have occurred since then, for 11 days later Chou En-lai at Bandung foreswore war with the United States and announced that he would not attempt to take Formosa by force. Stevenson's followers have not mentioned his ill-advised speech, his advice to the President, since that day.

Thus was a crisis passed and our posture of strength justified.

In his address, Stevenson saw but two alternatives. He said:

"If we should withdraw under fire from the defense of these islands, we again act the 'paper tiger'; if we join in their defense we are at war, without major allies and with most of the public opinion in Asia and Europe against us."

Stevenson ignored entirely in his address the possibility that the Communists might yield when opposed by adequate strength and determination, yet that is the central theory of the Washington administration, the one upon which its foreign policy and its policy of defense have been based from the start.

Chou saw that he faced a superior in might and purpose. In some way, he had to eat his warlike words without losing too much face. He chose to adopt a new personality and he picked a new setting, Bandung. For a week he talked softly. Then to the amazement of the gathered diplomats, he issued his peace offer. He wanted to negotiate. His bluff had been called.

It would have been different had Eisenhower yielded to opposition party pressure and announced either that he would surrender the offshore islands or would fight to defend them. Had the former offer been made, the islands would have been taken at once by the Communists. Had he announced they would be defended, it would have been taken as a dare to capture them. In that situation Chou could not have backed down.

If we had followed the advice of Stevenson, we would have forced our ally to withdraw once more and his forces would have received a demoralizing blow. Then we would have entered into negotiations regarding Formosa in which we would have found our appeasement-minded allies all in favor of neutralizing Formosa, a further surrender. In that event the small nations of southeast Asia truly would have seen us as a "paper tiger."

"To act coolly, intelligently, and prudently in perilous circumstances is the test of a man—and a nation," went Stevenson's words of advice to the President. That is the way the President has acted.

Speaking of his country's Formosa policy, Stevenson said: "I shall not enlarge now upon the injury it has done us and the confusion it has wrought."

"We now face," he said, "the bitter consequence of our Government's Formosa policy * * * either another damaging, humiliating retreat, or else the hazard of modern war."

"At this late date," he said again, "there may be no wholly satisfactory way of resolving the dilemma we have stumbled into over the offshore islands. But we can learn something from the experience if we realize at last that we have been pursuing a dead-end policy in Asia."

He must hope now that what he said April 11 will not be recalled.

He overlooked the lesson of the past. We called the Communist bluff with the Berlin airlift and won. We did not call the Communist bluff when China entered the Korea war, and lost.

Our entire program has been based upon building sufficient strength to meet the enemy on his own terms. If, having achieved that strength, we continue to appease and back away, the treasure we spent to attain the strength will have been wasted.

We must not think that the President, having consented to negotiate a cease-fire and meet with Russia for high-level talks, has adopted an appeasement policy.

Had Stevenson been elected President in 1952, we would by now have been committed to the humiliating experience he advocated April 11. Mr. Stevenson is planning to run for President of the United States in 1956.

In Opposition to Pay TV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1955

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert herewith the following letter I sent to the New York Herald Tribune as it was printed in that newspaper:

REPRESENTATIVE CELLER EXPLAINS WHY HE IS OPPOSED TO FEE TV

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Permit me to congratulate the New York Herald Tribune on its recent wide coverage of the pro and con of subscription television. This was, indeed, a public service. I have written to the heads of the three large broadcasting and television chains in New York City urging that they program debates and discussions on both media to bring before their vast audience all facets of this far-reaching proposal.

The proponents of pay TV continuously reassure that they have no designs on the present free TV programs. How can we be sure? How can we prevent it? On March 7 of this year it is reported that some 65 million people watched Peter Pan and that the reaction from the public and industry was most favorable.

It has been stated that it cost $600,000 to put this spectacular on the coaxials and it is presented as an example of the type of program that could be brought into our homes more frequently through subscription TV. You don't need to be a statistician to figure out that if this program were viewed by so many millions it cost less than 1 cent per viewer. This is a very low price to pay to reach so many people with direct advertising.

Assuming that on subscription such a program would cost less than the price of a good movie—which varies geographically—you don't have to be a mathematician to figure out the astronomical box office for the slot machines on each set. With such a jackpot, how can the purveyors of pay TV resist moving on to more territory?

It should also be forcefully brought to the attention of the public that there will not be just one company sponsoring subscription TV. Each subscriber will have to buy a gadget or a meter for his set. Present estimates of the cost of such equipment run from $10 to $50. Let's say Mr. John Q. Public buys a meter. He may then run into the unexpected problem of wanting to view a program which is not carried by his particular service. Competition in the United States being what it is, is he going to have to acquire 3, 4, or more gadgets or slot machines or billing machines?

It is rumored that the gadget may be installed free by some companies. With the present estimate of $10 to $50 for the cost thereof, how can any company afford this tremendous outlay? Based on a recent Federal Communications Commission survey, there are an estimated 36 million sets in the United States.

Other rumor has it that if the gadget is free, installation costs will be charged, and same could amount to $30 a set. Under this arrangement, the subscriber could very well pay for both gadget and installation without realizing it. Totaling this up, the figure is staggering, on the basis of 36 million sets.

It is further advocated that fee TV cannot affect free TV. How can 1 station carry 2 programs simultaneously? In the words of the currently popular song, Something's Gotta Give, my guess is that it will be free TV.

As a Federal legislator, expected to consider carefully the overall results of any innovation such as this, I am dismayed at the probable effects of fee TV on our tax structure, employment, those in low-income brackets, transportation, and other industries. Will our movie houses, theaters, sports arenas, etc., be thrown into the discard? What happens to the tremendous investments in such real estate?

Television has been doing a satisfactory job to date and under present conditions. A great variety of entertainment and programs

FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

Frank Thompson, Jr., elected to Congress on November 2, 1954, to represent the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, is a life-long resident of that State's Capital city, Trenton.

"Thompy", as practically everyone calls him, has done much to enliven politics in his part of the Garden State. For example, in the recent campaign, instead of relying exclusively on speeches and personal appearances, he brought back to life an old-time political custom — the torchlight parade.

Even a band was included in the parade — but not just any old band. This band was the Capital City Five, a "Dixieland" jazz band with the real "low-down"feeling. As a result of these tactics, politics really "came to life" in the Fourth District.

This "Dixie" touch illustrates only one aspect of Mr. Thompson's interests in American culture. He has introduced several bills in the new Congress designed to enhance the cultural and artistic prestige of the United States, which he feels are as important in the world struggle with the Soviet Union as any of the "guns and butter" programs. Of particular interest to Washingtonians in this connection is his bill to establish in this city a war memorial hall, which would serve as a fine arts and mass communications center and which would also provide a suitable setting for important government functions.

A freshman in Congress, Mr. Thompson nevertheless has had considerable political and legislative experience on the state level to help him in his new job. He has served for five years in the New Jersey State Assembly and during that time, was very active in helping to form Democratic Party policies, including service as minority leader in the Assembly.

The new Congressman's military service has been both long and varied. He entered the United States Navy in 1941 and was not returned to reserve status until 1948. During that period, he commanded the USS LCI (L) 428 and LCI(Rocket) Squadrons 63 and 48. He received three combat decorations for action at Iwo Jima and Okinawa. While in the reserves, he commanded USNR Battalion 4-22 and returned to active duty for a 17 month tour on the staff of the Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier. Presently, he holds the rank of Commander in the Reserves.

The new Congressman attended Trenton parochial and public schools, Wake Forrest College in North Carolina, and received his law degree from the latter institution, opening his law practice in Trenton in 1948. He has law offices presently at 122 West State Street, Trenton.

"Thompy" is very much a family man, having married Evelina Van Metre of Washington, D. C., in 1942, and he now has two very attractive children, Anne Gleaves, 9, and Evelina Porter, 3.

When family and political affairs have permitted, the Congressman has shown great interest in civic matters, especially veterans' affairs, and has been active in the American Red Cross, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Veterans Committee.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY
111 Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington 25, D. C.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2613

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 22, 1955

Mr. MURRAY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish a Federal advisory commission to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, to provide awards of merit, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "American National Arts, Sports, and Recreation Act".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that the program of building armed strength should be widened into a

FROM THE OFFICE OF
SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY
111 Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington 25, D. C.

1 more flexible and imaginative strategy for competitive co-
2 existence with the Communists in every field and on every
3 front. The Congress further finds that (1) the Communists
4 have taken sports and culture and the impressionable years
5 of youth and transformed them into arenas of the cold war;
6 (2) the Russian athletes are not really amateurs, but are
7 professionals trained under government guidance with gov-
8 ernment help, bonuses, and money prizes; (3) ballet, the
9 theater, and literature are all shaped toward aiding com-
10 munism's long-range scheme of world domination, and from
11 Moscow there radiate troupes of athletes and artists, circulat-
12 ing through the Soviet world, the satellites, Red China,
13 India, and the West with their gospel of communism; (4)
14 America is proud not only of its material achievements but
15 also of its athletes and artists and its cultural achievements;
16 (5) the whole global scene should be surveyed and plans de-
17 veloped for getting the peoples of the world on our side
18 through maximum use of sports, the theater, and educational
19 exchanges, and indeed no field should be neglected; and
20 (6) it is through cultural interchange and development, more
21 than superhighways, science, and statistics, that the real
22 answer to communism must be sought.
23 (b) The Congress, approving and endorsing the state-

1 ments recently made by the President in support of the
2 cultural arts, further finds that (1) in the advancement of
3 the various activities which will make our civilization en-
4 dure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more
5 to give official recognition to the importance of the arts
6 and other cultural activities; (2) there is an important prin-
7 ciple which we should ever keep in mind—the principle that
8 freedom of the arts is a basic freedom, one of the pillars of
9 liberty in our land; (3) there is no aspiration, no dream
10 on the horizons of man's hopes and beliefs and faith, that
11 is so strong and so vivid as the dream of lasting peace; there
12 are many things that must be understood and many things
13 that must be done if we are to make progress toward the
14 realization of that dream, but there is one thing that edu-
15 cators cannot afford to forget, and that is this element of
16 understanding as opposed to mere knowledge; (4) we must
17 make the effort to understand something of the culture of
18 other peoples; their history, their tribulations, and the trials
19 through which they may have passed, for unless we under-
20 stand these things we will never comprehend why our
21 motives are so often misunderstood; and (5) peace is not
22 primarily in the hands of elected political leaders; it is in
23 the hands of the family and the home, the church and the
24 school.

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS INVOLVING THE INTERCHANGE OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTISTS AND ATHLETES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 101. The purpose of this title is—

(1) to provide specific means for strengthening the social and cultural ties which unite us as a people and with the free nations of the world, with our allies, and with other nations inspired by the same ideals and animated by a like determination to resist aggression; and

(2) to authorize programs and projects on a basis of cooperation with peoples of other nations to demonstrate the social and cultural developments and achievements of the people of the United States and the people of such other nations for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding and respect.

INTERCHANGE OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTISTS AND ATHLETES

SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to provide for the interchange between the United States and other countries of athletes and of creative and performing

1 artists. In the development of projects and the selection of
2 participants for purposes of this title, priority shall be given
3 to (1) individual athletes and groups participating in athletic
4 events, (2) professional and amateur presentations of high
5 quality dramatic productions, musical comedies, operas, and
6 ballet productions, (3) concert groups, (4) individual
7 singers, dancers, and concert artists, and (5) creative artists
8 working in the fields of writing and composing, poetry,
9 architecture, landscape architecture, city and regional plan-
10 ning, civic art and design, urban renewal and redevelopment,
11 housing, interior design and decoration, motion pictures, still
12 photography, radio and television, hand arts and crafts, paint-
13 ing and sculpture, and the other plastic and graphic arts, also,
14 architects, playwrights, producers, and scholars, critics, and
15 historians of art. Whenever possible, the selection of indi-
16 viduals and groups to participate in projects in any field of
17 the cultural arts shall be determined in consultation with
18 groups of private citizens who are generally recognized by
19 the public as being authoritative in that field. Special con-
20 sideration should be given, particularly in the fields of music
21 and drama, to the presentation abroad by American per-
22 formers of works of American writers and composers.
23 (b) The United States Advisory Commission on Educa-

1 tional Exchange, created by section 601 of the United
2 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
3 (22 U. S. C., sec. 1466), shall formulate and recommend
4 policies and programs for carrying out this title.
5 (c) The United States Advisory Commission on Edu-
6 cational Exchange shall advise and consult with the Federal
7 Advisory Commission on the Arts (created by title III
8 of this Act) in carrying out the provisions of this title.

9 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

10 SEC. 103. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
11 priated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the
12 purposes of this title.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 104. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized
15 to carry out the purposes of this title in accordance with
16 the applicable provisions of the United States Information
17 and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

18 UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

19 SEC. 105. To the maximum extent feasible (1) private
20 agencies shall be encouraged to participate in carrying out
21 the purposes of this title, and (2) funds appropriated here-
22 under shall be used in underwriting the costs of selected
23 professional and amateur performances through normal com-
24 mercial channels developed for the purposes of this title.

1 TITLE II—GRANTS TO STATES FOR THE DE-
2 VELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROGRAMS AND
3 PROJECTS

4 DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

5 SEC. 201. The purpose of this title is—

6 (1) to assist the several States to inventory their
7 existing programs in the arts of music, dance, theater,
8 literature, architecture, painting, sculpture, the hand
9 arts and crafts, and the other cultural arts, to survey the
10 need for additional programs in these arts, and to de-
11 velop programs and projects for public and other non-
12 profit activities in the cultural arts in such a manner as
13 will, in conjunction with existing programs and facilities,
14 furnish adequate programs, facilities, and services in the
15 cultural arts to all their people;

16 (2) to assist in the construction of public and other
17 nonprofit centers for music, dance, theater, literature,
18 architecture, painting, sculpture, the hand arts and crafts,
19 and the other cultural arts in accordance with such pro-
20 grams, and particularly to assist in the construction and
21 maintenance of such centers in communities where urban
22 renewal or redevelopment projects have been undertaken
23 by local public agencies as provided in title I of the
24 Housing Act of 1949, as amended;

1 (3) to assist the several States to protect and pre-
2 serve our artistic and historic inheritance through the
3 protection and restoration of historic monuments, houses,
4 buildings, and sections of our cities;
5 (4) to assist the several States in developing proj-
6 ects and programs designed to supply leadership, train-
7 ing, and experience in the field of cultural arts; and
8 (5) to authorize the Secretary to conduct and
9 make grants for the conduct of research, experiments,
10 and demonstrations relating to the effective development
11 and utilization of facilities and resources in the fields
12 of the cultural arts, and to encourage the presentation in
13 all parts of the country of productions and programs in
14 every field of the arts.

15 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

16 SEC. 202. In order to assist the States in carrying out
17 the purposes of this title, there is hereby authorized to be
18 appropriated for the fiscal year 1956 and each subsequent
19 fiscal year an amount equal to twice the revenue accruing
20 from the tax imposed by section 4231 (3) of the Internal
21 Revenue Code of 1954 during such fiscal year. The appro-
22 priation made pursuant to this section for any fiscal year shall
23 continue to be available for allotment to the States during the
24 succeeding fiscal year.

STATE PLANS

SEC. 203. (a) Any State which desires to take advantage of the benefits of this title may submit a State plan for carrying out the purpose of this title. Such State plan must—

(1) designate the State department of education or a similar State agency selected by the Governor (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "State agency") as the sole agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

(2) contain satisfactory evidence that the State agency will have authority to carry out such plan in accordance with this title;

(3) provide that the State treasurer (or, if there is no State treasurer, the officer exercising similar functions for the State) be appointed as custodian of funds received under this title from the Federal Government and receive and provide for the proper custody of such funds;

(4) set forth the program, policies, and methods to be followed in carrying out the State plan and in its administration and supervision;

(5) contain adequate assurances that high stand-

1 ards will be maintained for the cultural arts programs
2 and projects assisted under this title;
3 (6) provide for such methods of administration
4 as the Secretary deems necessary for the proper and
5 efficient administration of the plan;
6 (7) provide that the State agency will make such
7 reports, in such form and containing such information,
8 as the Secretary may from time to time require, and
9 comply with such provisions as the Secretary may find
10 necessary to assure the correctness and verification of
11 such reports;
12 (8) provide such rules, regulations, and standards
13 with respect to expenditures of funds made available
14 under this title as the Secretary may find reasonable
15 and necessary; and
16 (9) provide that the State agency will from time to
17 time review its cultural arts programs and projects and
18 submit to the Secretary any modifications thereof which
19 it considers appropriate.
20 (b) The Secretary shall approve any State plan and
21 any modification thereof which he believes to be feasible and
22 which complies with subsection (a).
23 (c) No changes in a State plan shall be required within
24 two years after the initial approval thereof, or within two
25 years after any change thereafter required therein, by reason

1 of any change in regulations prescribed by the Secretary,
2 except with the consent of the State or in accordance with
3 further action by the Congress.

4 (d) The State plan may include standards for deter-
5 mination of the Federal share of the cost of the cultural arts
6 programs and projects approved in the State. Such stand-
7 ards shall provide equitably (and, to the extent practicable,
8 on the basis of objective criteria) for variations between
9 programs and classes of programs, and between projects and
10 classes of projects, on the basis of the economic and cultural
11 status of areas, the relative need for additional programs and
12 projects as between areas, and other relevant factors. No
13 such standards shall provide for a Federal share of more than
14 50 per centum of the cost of any such program or project.
15 The Secretary shall approve any such standards and any
16 modifications thereof which comply with the purpose of this
17 title.

18 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

19 SEC. 204. For each project undertaken pursuant to a
20 State plan to carry out the purpose of section 201 (2),
21 there shall be submitted to the Secretary a special application
22 by the State agency or by the political subdivision, institu-
23 tion, or organization undertaking the project. Such appli-
24 cation shall set forth such information (including a descrip-
25 tion of the project and its plans and specifications in detail)

1 and assurances as the Secretary may require. The Secretary
2 shall approve such application if he determines that the
3 project is feasible, desirable, and consistent with this Act.
4 No such application shall be disapproved until the Secretary
5 has afforded the State agency an opportunity for a hearing.

6 ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

7 SEC. 205. (a) Each State for which a State plan has
8 been approved prior to or during a fiscal year shall be en-
9 titled for such year to an allotment of not to exceed $100,000
10 (as determined by the Secretary within the limits of avail-
11 able appropriations) to assist in defraying the cost of
12 approved programs and projects in the cultural arts within
13 such State for that fiscal year. Such allotment shall be
14 available, in accordance with this title, for payment of the
15 Federal share of such cost.

16 (b) The Secretary shall calculate the allotments to be
17 made under subsection (a) and certify to the Secretary of
18 the Treasury the amounts thereof. Upon receipt of such
19 certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior to
20 audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in
21 accordance with such certification. Sums allotted to a State
22 for a fiscal year under this section and remaining unobligated
23 at the end of such year shall be made available to such State
24 for the same purposes for the next fiscal year (and for such
25 year only, except in the case of sums allotted to carry out

1 the purpose of section 201 (2)) in addition to the sums
2 allotted to such State for such next fiscal year. Any amount
3 of the sum appropriated pursuant to the authorization con-
4 tained in section 202 for a fiscal year which is not allotted
5 in such year by reason of the failure of any State or States
6 to have a plan approved under this title, and any amount
7 allotted to a State but remaining unobligated at the end
8 of the period for which it is available to such State under
9 the preceding sentence, is hereby authorized to be appro-
10 priated for the next fiscal year in addition to the sum other-
11 wise authorized for such next fiscal year under section 202.
12 (c) For the purposes of this section, the term "Federal
13 share" with respect to any program or project means the
14 proportion of the cost of such program or project to be paid
15 by the Federal Government, and shall be determined as
16 follows:
17 (1) If the State plan in effect at the time of such
18 program or project contains standards approved by the
19 Secretary as provided in section 203 (d), the Federal
20 share with respect to such program or project shall be
21 determined by the State agency in accordance with such
22 standards;
23 (2) If the State plan does not contain such stand-
24 ards, the Federal share shall be the amount, not more
25 than 50 per centum of the cost of the program or proj-

1 ect involved as established by the State agency, deter-
2 mined by the Secretary at the time he approves the
3 State plan.

4 WITHHOLDING OF CERTIFICATION

5 SEC. 206. Whenever the Secretary, after reasonable
6 notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency,
7 finds—

8 (1) that such agency is not complying substantially
9 with the provisions of this title or the terms and con-
10 ditions of its State plan approved under this title;

11 (2) that any funds paid to such agency under this
12 title have been diverted from the purposes for which
13 they were allotted or paid;

14 (3) that any assurance given in the State plan is
15 not being or cannot be carried out; or

16 (4) that adequate State funds are not being pro-
17 vided annually for the direct administration of the State
18 plan,

19 the Secretary may forthwith notify the Secretary of the
20 Treasury and the State agency that no further certification
21 will be made under this title with respect to such State
22 agency until there is no longer any default or failure to
23 comply or the diversion has been corrected, or, if compliance

1 or correction is impossible, until the State repays or arranges
2 the repayment of the Federal funds which have been im-
3 properly diverted or expended.

4 DEFINITIONS

5 SEC. 207. For the purposes of this title—
6 (1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of
7 Health, Education, and Welfare; and
8 (2) The term "State" means a State, the District of
9 Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin
10 Islands.

11 ADMINISTRATION OF TITLE II

12 SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make
13 such administrative regulations and perform such other func-
14 tions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 this title.
16 (b) In administering this title, the Secretary is au-
17 thorized to utilize the services and facilities of any executive
18 department or agency in accordance with an agreement
19 with the head thereof. Payment for such services and
20 facilities shall be made in advance or by way of reimburse-
21 ment, as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and
22 the head of the executive department or agency furnishing
23 them.

TITLE III—ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE ARTS

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 301. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) in the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities;

(2) encouragement of the arts is a demonstration to itself and to others of a nation's belief in its spiritual resources and creative destiny. Throughout the great epochs of history, civilization has been importantly exemplified by masterworks of art and architecture, music, and the dance, drama, and literature. Achievements in these fields represent, of course, one of the enduring criteria by which history appraises any nation; and

(3) the United States, despite its relative youth, is rich in artistic achievement. We have contributed new power of design in architecture, created new rhythms in music, and developed a literature which commands worldwide attention. In the theater and film, and in the ancient form of the dance, we show a creative vitality. Our great museums, art galleries, and orchestras are a source of pride for our people. Yet there are many

1 respects in which we lag behind other nations in the
2 general position we accord to the arts in our society.
3 For example, new ways should be sought to bring the
4 enjoyment of and participation in the arts to more of
5 our people. We should also find ways to develop indi-
6 vidual talents in the arts. There are in our Nation many
7 persons of talent and genius, whose gifts need the
8 encouragement and recognition which persons in other
9 comparable fields enjoy. Private organizations and in-
10 dividuals and public organizations, at both community
11 and State levels, have provided strong support for the
12 arts—and that is as it should be. On the other hand, our
13 National Government has not lent its encouragement and
14 prestige to the arts to the extent that is desirable.
15 (b) The Congress hereby declares it to be the policy
16 of the United States—
17 (a) that the growth and flourishing of the arts
18 depends upon freedom, imagination, and individual
19 initiative;
20 (b) that the encouragement of creative activity in
21 the performance and practice of the arts, and of a wide-
22 spread participation in and appreciation of the arts, is
23 essential to the general welfare and the national interest;
24 and

1 (c) that the encouragement of the arts, while pri-
2 marily a matter for private and local initiative, is an
3 appropriate matter of concern to the United States
4 Government.

5 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

6 SEC. 302. (a) There is hereby established in the Depart-
7 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare a Federal Advisory
8 Commission on the Arts (hereinafter in this Act referred to
9 as the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed
10 of twenty-one members appointed by the President, from
11 among private citizens of the United States who are widely
12 recognized for their knowledge of or experience in, or for
13 their profound interest in, one or more of the arts.

14 (b) In making such appointments the President shall
15 give due consideration to recommendations submitted by
16 the American Council on Education, the Council of State
17 Governments, the General Federation of Women's Clubs,
18 the American Library Association, the American Book
19 Publishers Council, the National Trust for Historic
20 Preservation, the National Congress of Parents and
21 Teachers, the American Federation of Labor, the Ameri-
22 can Federation of Musicians, the Children's Theatre Con-
23 ference, the Committee on Art Education, the American
24 Craftsmen's Educational Council, Inc., the Conference Board
25 of Associated Research Councils, the American Council of

1 Learned Societies, the National Research Council, the
2 Social Science Research Council, the National Association
3 of Legitimate Theaters, the League of New York Theaters,
4 the Dramatists' Guild, the Actors Equity Association, the
5 National Music Council, the National Federation of Music
6 Clubs, the American Symphony Orchestra League, the Music
7 Educators National Conference, the National Association of
8 Schools of Music, the American Society of Composers,
9 Authors, and Publishers, the American National Theater and
10 Academy, the American Educational Theater Association,
11 the National Theater Conference, the National Association
12 of Community Theaters, the National Recreation Associa-
13 tion, the American Recreation Society, the Community
14 Chests and Councils of America, Incorporated, the National
15 Social Welfare Assembly, the Motion Picture Association of
16 America, Incorporated, the National Association of Radio
17 and Television Broadcasters, the National Citizens Com-
18 mittee for Educational Television, the Committee on Gov-
19 ernment and Art, the American Institute of Architects,
20 the American Federation of Arts, the College Art Asso-
21 ciation, the National Art Education Association, the Na-
22 tional Institute of Arts and Letters, the American Fed-
23 eration of Television and Radio Artists, the American Guild
24 of Musical Artists, the National Education Association, the
25 American Association of School Administrators, the Asso-

1 ciation of American Colleges, the Association of Land-
2 Grant Colleges and Universities, the Association of Higher
3 Education of the National Education Association, the
4 National Council of Chief State School Officers, the Ameri-
5 can Musicological Society, the American Guild of Organists,
6 Association, the Associated Actors and Artistes of America
7 Association of Museums, the American Institute of Dec-
8 orators, the Association of Art Museum Directors, the
9 Committee on the Arts and Government, the Chorus Equity
10 Association, the Associated Actors and Artistes of America
11 (A. F. of L.), the Citizens Committee for a National Arts
12 Program, the Athletic Institute, the United States Olympic
13 Committee, the Amateur Athletic Union, the United States
14 Olympic Association, Inc., the National Collegiate Athletic
15 Association, the Unofficial Ambassadors, Incorporated, and
16 other organizations in the fields of the cultural arts and
17 sports.
18 (c) Members of the Commission shall serve at the
19 pleasure of the President. The Commission shall meet at
20 the call of the Chairman or the Secretary of Health, Edu-
21 cation, and Welfare (herein referred to as the "Secretary"),
22 but not less often than twice each calendar year. The Presi-
23 dent shall from time to time designate a member of the
24 Commission to be Chairman.
25 (d) The Commission shall have an executive secretary

1 who shall be appointed by the Secretary after consultation
2 with the Commission. Within the limits of appropriations
3 available therefor, the Secretary shall also provide the Com-
4 mission, its executive secretary, and members of its special
5 committees with necessary secretarial, clerical, and other
6 staff assistance.

7 STUDIES BY SPECIAL COMMITTEES

8 SEC. 303. The Commission shall undertake studies of,
9 and make recommendations relating to, appropriate methods,
10 consistent with the policies set forth in section 301, for en-
11 couragement of creative activity in the performance and
12 practice of the arts and of participation in and appreciation
13 of the arts. Such studies shall be conducted by special com-
14 mittees of persons, expert in the field of art involved, ap-
15 pointed by the Secretary after consultation with the Com-
16 mission. After considering reports on these studies, the
17 Commission shall make recommendations in writing to the
18 Secretary. In the selection of subjects to be studied and
19 in the formulation of recommendations, the Commission may
20 obtain the advice of any interested and qualified persons and
21 organizations.

22 COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS

23 SEC. 304. Members of the Commission and members of
24 special committees appointed pursuant to section 303, while
25 attending meetings of the Commission or while engaged

1 in the conduct of studies hereunder, shall receive compen-
2 sation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary, but not ex-
3 ceeding $50 per diem, and shall be paid travel expenses,
4 including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by
5 law for persons employed intermittently in the service of the
6 Federal Government.

7 EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW

8 SEC. 305. (a) Any member of the Commission or of a
9 special committee, appointed under this Act, and any other
10 person appointed, employed, or utilized in an advisory or
11 consultative capacity under this Act, is hereby exempted,
12 with respect to such appointment, employment, or utiliza-
13 tion, from the operation of sections 281, 283, 284, and
14 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, except as other-
15 wise specified in subsection (b) of this section.

16 (b) (1) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of
17 this section shall not extend to the following acts per-
18 formed as an officer or employee of the United States by
19 any person so appointed, employed, or utilized: The nego-
20 tiation or execution of the making of any recommendation
21 with respect to, or the taking of any other action with re-
22 spect to, any individual contract or other arrangement under
23 this Act with the private employer of such person or any
24 corporation, joint stock company, association, firm, partner-
25 ship, or other business entity in the pecuniary profits or con-

1 tracts of which such person has any direct or indirect
2 interest.

3 (2) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of this
4 section shall not, during the period of such appointment, em-
5 ployment, or utilization and the further period of two years
6 after the termination thereof, extend to the prosecution or
7 participation in the prosecution, by any person so appointed,
8 employed, or utilized, of any claim against the Government
9 involving any individual contract or other arrangement
10 entered into pursuant to this Act concerning which the ap-
11 pointee had any responsibility during the period of such ap-
12 pointment, employment, or utilization.

13 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

14 SEC. 306. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
15 ated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
16 such sums, not to exceed $200,000 in any fiscal year, as
17 may be necessary to carry out this title, including expenses
18 of professional, clerical, and stenographic assistance. Such
19 appropriations shall be available for services as authorized
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.,
21 sec. 55a).

22 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

23 SEC. 307. This title shall not be deemed to invalidate
24 any provisions in any Act of Congress or Executive order
25 vesting authority in the Commission of Fine Arts.

1 UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL
2 EXCHANGE

3 SEC. 308. The United States Advisory Commission on
4 Educational Exchange, in the exercise of its functions under
5 section 102 of this Act, shall call upon the Federal Advisory
6 Commission on the Arts for advice and consultation in carry-
7 ing out such program or programs.

8 TITLE IV—MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED
9 CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT

10 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

11 SEC. 401. It is the purpose of the Congress, by pro-
12 viding public recognition for outstanding accomplishments
13 in public affairs, social betterment, science, health and medi-
14 cine, physical education, recreation, sports, education, letters,
15 arts, law, engineering, agriculture, labor, industry, and
16 related fields, to foster those cultural qualities and innova-
17 tions essential to the development of a high civilization and
18 conducive to the maintenance of peace, which are of para-
19 mount importance to humanity at all times.

20 MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT

21 SEC. 402. There is hereby established the Medal for Dis-
22 tinguished Civilian Achievement, with accompanying ap-
23 purtenances and devices, which the President may award to
24 persons recommended to him as provided herein as having

1 distinguished themselves by outstanding accomplishments in
2 the fields listed in section 401.

3 MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT BOARD

4 SEC. 403. (a) There is hereby established a Medal for
5 Distinguished Civilian Achievement Board (hereinafter re-
6 ferred to as the "Board") to be composed of fifteen members
7 to be appointed by the President from among persons of
8 recognized competence in the fields listed in section 401.
9 In making such appointments the President shall give due con-
10 sideration to recommendations submitted by the organizations
11 listed in section 302 (b) of this Act as well as other national
12 organizations in the fields listed in section 401 of this title.
13 Each member shall hold office for a term of five years, except
14 that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring
15 prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor
16 was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such
17 term and (2) the terms of the members first taking office shall
18 expire as follows: three shall expire with the close of the
19 first calendar year which begins after the enactment of this
20 Act, three with the close of the second such calendar year,
21 three with the close of the third such calendar year, three
22 with the close of the fourth such calendar year, and three
23 with the close of the fifth such calendar year, as designated
24 by the President at the time of appointment. The Presi-

1 dent shall from time to time designate a member of the
2 Board to serve as its Chairman.
3 (b) The members of the Board, while attending meet-
4 ings of the Board, shall receive compensation at the rate
5 of $50 per diem, and shall be paid travel expenses, including
6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for
7 persons employed intermittently in the service of the Federal
8 Government.

9 DUTIES OF THE BOARD

10 SEC. 404. (a) The Board shall recommend to the Presi-
11 dent citizens of the United States who in the judgment of
12 the Board have made the most notable contributions, not
13 necessarily in the year any such recommendation is made,
14 in public affairs, social betterment, science, health and medi-
15 cine, physical education, recreation, sports, education, letters,
16 arts, law, engineering, agriculture, labor, industry and re-
17 lated fields to receive the Medal for Distinguished Civilian
18 Achievement. In considering potential candidates for awards,
19 the Board shall weigh carefully the relative merits of con-
20 tributions in the public interest and welfare of great poten-
21 tial effect but not yet widely acclaimed, as compared with
22 contributions already well known and appreciated.
23 (b) The Board is also authorized to make recommenda-
24 tions to the President for the conferring of the Medal for
25 Distinguished Civilian Achievement posthumously upon citi-

1 zens of the United States in belated recognition of outstand-
2 ing accomplishments during their lives. Persons so honored
3 posthumously shall include only those deceased during the
4 previous twenty-five years.

5 (c) The Board is also authorized to make recommenda-
6 tions to the President for the conferring of the Medal for
7 Distinguished Civilian Achievement upon noncitizens who in
8 the estimation of the Board have conspicuously forwarded
9 the public welfare in the broader realm of international
10 relations.

11 (d) All transactions of the Board with respect to the
12 selection of candidates for awards shall be confidential.

13 (e) The Board shall select the design of the Medal for
14 Distinguished Civilian Achievement and of accompanying
15 appurtenances and devices, and the design of a parchment
16 testimonial to accompany the medal, and may contract for
17 the designing and making of the medal and the testimonial
18 in such manner as it deems advisable.

19 ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

20 SEC. 405. (a) The chief administrative officer of the
21 Board shall be a secretary who shall be appointed by the
22 Chairman with the approval of the Board. The secretary
23 shall perform such duties as may be directed by the Board.
24 The Board is authorized to appoint, in accordance with
25 the civil-service laws and regulations and the Classification

1 Act of 1949, as amended, such technical, clerical, and other
2 assistants, and to make such expenditures, within the limits
3 of appropriations available therefor, as may be necessary for
4 conducting its business: *Provided,* That the functions of the
5 Board relating to the processing of personnel actions, budget-
6 ing, accounting, procurement, and related routine manage-
7 ment functions shall be performed under the supervision
8 and direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and
9 Welfare through such facilities of the Department of Health,
10 Education, and Welfare as may be designated therefor.
11 (b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
12 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
13 this title.

14 CONFERRING OF HONORS

15 SEC. 406. The President personally, or through a repre-
16 sentative designated by him, shall confer the Medal for
17 Distinguished Civilian Achievement in a suitable ceremony,
18 and shall present at the same time to each person honored
19 an engrossed parchment testimonial recording the conferral
20 of the award and the accomplishment or contributions for
21 which the award is made. In the case of a posthumous
22 award, the medal and testimonial shall be presented to a
23 representative of the deceased person being honored, to be
24 designated by the Board.

1 TITLE V—TAX ON ADMISSIONS TO FINE ARTS
2 PROGRAMS DECREASED TO 5 PER CENTUM

3 REDUCTION OF TAX

4 SEC. 501. (a) Section 4231 of the Internal Revenue
5 Code of 1954 (relating to imposition of admissions tax) is
6 hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
7 lowing new paragraph:

8 "(3) FINE ARTS PROGRAMS.—In lieu of the tax
9 imposed under paragraph (1), a tax of 1 cent for each
10 20 cents or major fraction thereof of the amount paid
11 for admission to any place (including admission by
12 season ticket or subscription) if the principal amuse-
13 ment or recreation offered with respect to such admis-
14 sion is a fine arts program as described in section 4232
15 (d). No tax shall be imposed under this paragraph
16 on the amount paid for admission—

17 "(A) if the amount paid for admission is 50
18 cents or less, or

19 "(B) in the case of a season ticket or sub-
20 scription, if the amount which would be charged
21 to the holder or subscriber for a single admission
22 is 50 cents or less.

23 The tax imposed under this paragraph shall be paid
24 by the person paying for such admission."

1 (b) Section 4232 of such code is hereby amended by
2 adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:
3 "(d) FINE ARTS PROGRAM.—A program shall be con-
4 sidered a fine arts program for purposes of section 4231 if
5 the principal part of the program is—
6 "(1) an opera, symphony, ballet, or other musical
7 performance;
8 "(2) a theater performance in which the actors or
9 actresses perform at the place where such performance
10 occurs;
11 "(3) a lecture of an educational character;
12 "(4) a performance which the Secretary or his
13 delegate determines by regulations to be substantially
14 similar in character to one or more of the types of
15 performances listed in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of
16 this subsection; or
17 "(5) a combination of any of the types of per-
18 formances listed in this subsection."
19 TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS
20 SEC. 502. (a) Paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of
21 section 4231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are
22 hereby renumbered as paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7),
23 respectively.
24 (b) The following paragraphs (as renumbered) of such
25 section 4231 are hereby amended as follows:

(1) Paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) are amended by striking out "(1) or (2)" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "(1), (2), or (3)".

(2) Paragraphs (4) and (5) are amended by striking out "paragraph (2)" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph (2), or 5 percent if paragraph (3),".

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 503. The amendments made by sections 501 and 502 of this Act shall apply only with respect to amounts paid for admission on or after January 1, 1956.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2613

A BILL

To establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish a Federal advisory commission to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, to provide awards of merit, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MURRAY

JULY 22, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

From the Washington Office
of Congressman Thompson

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6874

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish a Federal advisory commission to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, to provide awards of merit, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "American National Arts, Sports, and Recreation Act".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that the program of building armed strength should be widened into a

From the Washington Office
of Congressman Thompson

more flexible and imaginative strategy for competitive co-existence with the Communists in every field and on every front. The Congress further finds that (1) the Communists have taken sports and culture and the impressionable years of youth and transformed them into arenas of the cold war; (2) the Russian athletes are not really amateurs, but are professionals trained under government guidance with government help, bonuses, and money prizes; (3) ballet, the theater, and literature are all shaped toward aiding communism's long-range scheme of world domination, and from Moscow there radiate troupes of athletes and artists, circulating through the Soviet world, the satellites, Red China, India, and the West with their gospel of communism; (4) America is proud not only of its material achievements but also of its athletes and artists and its cultural achievements; (5) the whole global scene should be surveyed and plans developed for getting the peoples of the world on our side through maximum use of sports, the theater, and educational exchanges, and indeed no field should be neglected; and (6) it is through cultural interchange and development, more than superhighways, science, and statistics, that the real answer to communism must be sought.

(b) The Congress, approving and endorsing the state-

1 ments recently made by the President in support of the
2 cultural arts, further finds that (1) in the advancement of
3 the various activities which will make our civilization en-
4 dure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more
5 to give official recognition to the importance of the arts
6 and other cultural activities; (2) there is an important prin-
7 ciple which we should ever keep in mind—the principle that
8 freedom of the arts is a basic freedom, one of the pillars of
9 liberty in our land; (3) there is no aspiration, no dream
10 on the horizons of man's hopes and beliefs and faith, that
11 is so strong and so vivid as the dream of lasting peace; there
12 are many things that must be understood and many things
13 that must be done if we are to make progress toward the
14 realization of that dream, but there is one thing that edu-
15 cators cannot afford to forget, and that is this element of
16 understanding as opposed to mere knowledge; (4) we must
17 make the effort to understand something of the culture of
18 other peoples; their history, their tribulations, and the trials
19 through which they may have passed, for unless we under-
20 stand these things we will never comprehend why our
21 motives are so often misunderstood; and (5) peace is not
22 primarily in the hands of elected political leaders; it is in
23 the hands of the family and the home, the church and the
24 school.

1 TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PRO-
2 GRAMS AND PROJECTS INVOLVING THE
3 INTERCHANGE OF CREATIVE AND PERFORM-
4 ING ARTISTS AND ATHLETES WITH OTHER
5 COUNTRIES

6 DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

7 SEC. 101. The purpose of this title is—
8 (1) to provide specific means for strengthening the
9 social and cultural ties which unite us as a people and
10 with the free nations of the world, with our allies, and
11 with other nations inspired by the same ideals and ani-
12 mated by a like determination to resist aggression; and
13 (2) to authorize programs and projects on a basis
14 of cooperation with peoples of other nations to demon-
15 strate the social and cultural developments and achieve-
16 ments of the people of the United States and the people
17 of such other nations for the purpose of promoting
18 mutual understanding and respect.

19 INTERCHANGE OF CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTISTS
20 AND ATHLETES

21 SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to
22 provide for the interchange between the United States and
23 other countries of athletes and of creative and performing

1 artists. In the development of projects and the selection of
2 participants for purposes of this title, priority shall be given
3 to (1) individual athletes and groups participating in athletic
4 events, (2) professional and amateur presentations of high
5 quality dramatic productions, musical comedies, operas, and
6 ballet productions, (3) concert groups, (4) individual
7 singers, dancers, and concert artists, and (5) creative artists
8 working in the fields of writing and composing, poetry,
9 architecture, landscape architecture, city and regional plan-
10 ning, civic art and design, urban renewal and redevelopment,
11 housing, interior design and decoration, motion pictures, still
12 photography, radio and television, hand arts and crafts, paint-
13 ing and sculpture, and the other plastic and graphic arts, also,
14 architects, playwrights, producers, and scholars, critics, and
15 historians of art. Whenever possible, the selection of indi-
16 viduals and groups to participate in projects in any field of
17 the cultural arts shall be determined in consultation with
18 groups of private citizens who are generally recognized by
19 the public as being authoritative in that field. Special con-
20 sideration should be given, particularly in the fields of music
21 and drama, to the presentation abroad by American per-
22 formers of works of American writers and composers.
23 (b) The United States Advisory Commission on Educa-

1 tional Exchange, created by section 601 of the United
2 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948
3 (22 U. S. C., sec. 1466), shall formulate and recommend
4 policies and programs for carrying out this title.
5 (c) The United States Advisory Commission on Edu-
6 cational Exchange shall advise and consult with the Federal
7 Advisory Commission on the Arts (created by title III
8 of this Act) in carrying out the provisions of this title.

9 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

10 SEC. 103. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
11 priated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the
12 purposes of this title.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 104. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized
15 to carry out the purposes of this title in accordance with
16 the applicable provisions of the United States Information
17 and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

18 UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

19 SEC. 105. To the maximum extent feasible (1) private
20 agencies shall be encouraged to participate in carrying out
21 the purposes of this title, and (2) funds appropriated here-
22 under shall be used in underwriting the costs of selected
23 professional and amateur performances through normal com-
24 mercial channels developed for the purposes of this title.

1 TITLE II—GRANTS TO STATES FOR THE DE-
2 VELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROGRAMS AND
3 PROJECTS

4 DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

5 SEC. 201. The purpose of this title is—
6 (1) to assist the several States to inventory their
7 existing programs in the arts of music, dance, theater,
8 literature, architecture, painting, sculpture, the hand
9 arts and crafts, and the other cultural arts, to survey the
10 need for additional programs in these arts, and to de-
11 velop programs and projects for public and other non-
12 profit activities in the cultural arts in such a manner as
13 will, in conjunction with existing programs and facilities,
14 furnish adequate programs, facilities, and services in the
15 cultural arts to all their people;
16 (2) to assist in the construction of public and other
17 nonprofit centers for music, dance, theater, literature,
18 architecture, painting, sculpture, the hand arts and crafts,
19 and the other cultural arts in accordance with such pro-
20 grams, and particularly to assist in the construction and
21 maintenance of such centers in communities where urban
22 renewal or redevelopment projects have been undertaken
23 by local public agencies as provided in title I of the
24 Housing Act of 1949, as amended;

1 (3) to assist the several States to protect and pre-
2 serve our artistic and historic inheritance through the
3 protection and restoration of historic monuments, houses,
4 buildings, and sections of our cities;
5 (4) to assist the several States in developing proj-
6 ects and programs designed to supply leadership, train-
7 ing, and experience in the field of cultural arts; and
8 (5) to authorize the Secretary to conduct and
9 make grants for the conduct of research, experiments,
10 and demonstrations relating to the effective development
11 and utilization of facilities and resources in the fields
12 of the cultural arts, and to encourage the presentation in
13 all parts of the country of productions and programs in
14 every field of the arts.
15 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
16 SEC. 202. In order to assist the States in carrying out
17 the purposes of this title, there is hereby authorized to be
18 appropriated for the fiscal year 1956 and each subsequent
19 fiscal year an amount equal to twice the revenue accruing
20 from the tax imposed by section 4231 (3) of the Internal
21 Revenue Code of 1954 during such fiscal year. The appro-
22 priation made pursuant to this section for any fiscal year shall
23 continue to be available for allotment to the States during the
24 succeeding fiscal year.

STATE PLANS

SEC. 203. (a) Any State which desires to take advantage of the benefits of this title may submit a State plan for carrying out the purpose of this title. Such State plan must—

(1) designate the State department of education or a similar State agency selected by the Governor (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "State agency") as the sole agency for the administration, supervision, and control of the State plan;

(2) contain satisfactory evidence that the State agency will have authority to carry out such plan in accordance with this title;

(3) provide that the State treasurer (or, if there is no State treasurer, the officer exercising similar functions for the State) be appointed as custodian of funds received under this title from the Federal Government and receive and provide for the proper custody of such funds;

(4) set forth the program, policies, and methods to be followed in carrying out the State plan and in its administration and supervision;

(5) contain adequate assurances that high stand-

1 ards will be maintained for the cultural arts programs
2 and projects assisted under this title;
3 (6) provide for such methods of administration
4 as the Secretary deems necessary for the proper and
5 efficient administration of the plan;
6 (7) provide that the State agency will make such
7 reports, in such form and containing such information,
8 as the Secretary may from time to time require, and
9 comply with such provisions as the Secretary may find
10 necessary to assure the correctness and verification of
11 such reports;
12 (8) provide such rules, regulations, and standards
13 with respect to expenditures of funds made available
14 under this title as the Secretary may find reasonable
15 and necessary; and
16 (9) provide that the State agency will from time to
17 time review its cultural arts programs and projects and
18 submit to the Secretary any modifications thereof which
19 it considers appropriate.
20 (b) The Secretary shall approve any State plan and
21 any modification thereof which he believes to be feasible and
22 which complies with subsection (a).
23 (c) No changes in a State plan shall be required within
24 two years after the initial approval thereof, or within two
25 years after any change thereafter required therein, by reason

1 of any change in regulations prescribed by the Secretary,
2 except with the consent of the State or in accordance with
3 further action by the Congress.

4 (d) The State plan may include standards for deter-
5 mination of the Federal share of the cost of the cultural arts
6 programs and projects approved in the State. Such stand-
7 ards shall provide equitably (and, to the extent practicable,
8 on the basis of objective criteria) for variations between
9 programs and classes of programs, and between projects and
10 classes of projects, on the basis of the economic and cultural
11 status of areas, the relative need for additional programs and
12 projects as between areas, and other relevant factors. No
13 such standards shall provide for a Federal share of more than
14 50 per centum of the cost of any such program or project.
15 The Secretary shall approve any such standards and any
16 modifications thereof which comply with the purpose of this
17 title.

18 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

19 SEC. 204. For each project undertaken pursuant to a
20 State plan to carry out the purpose of section 201 (2),
21 there shall be submitted to the Secretary a special application
22 by the State agency or by the political subdivision, institu-
23 tion, or organization undertaking the project. Such appli-
24 cation shall set forth such information (including a descrip-
25 tion of the project and its plans and specifications in detail)

1 and assurances as the Secretary may require. The Secretary
2 shall approve such application if he determines that the
3 project is feasible, desirable, and consistent with this Act.
4 No such application shall be disapproved until the Secretary
5 has afforded the State agency an opportunity for a hearing.

6 ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

7 SEC. 205. (a) Each State for which a State plan has
8 been approved prior to or during a fiscal year shall be en-
9 titled for such year to an allotment of not to exceed $100,000
10 (as determined by the Secretary within the limits of avail-
11 able appropriations) to assist in defraying the cost of
12 approved programs and projects in the cultural arts within
13 such State for that fiscal year. Such allotment shall be
14 available, in accordance with this title, for payment of the
15 Federal share of such cost.

16 (b) The Secretary shall calculate the allotments to be
17 made under subsection (a) and certify to the Secretary of
18 the Treasury the amounts thereof. Upon receipt of such
19 certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior to
20 audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in
21 accordance with such certification. Sums allotted to a State
22 for a fiscal year under this section and remaining unobligated
23 at the end of such year shall be made available to such State
24 for the same purposes for the next fiscal year (and for such
25 year only, except in the case of sums allotted to carry out

1 the purpose of section 201 (2)) in addition to the sums
2 allotted to such State for such next fiscal year. Any amount
3 of the sum appropriated pursuant to the authorization con-
4 tained in section 202 for a fiscal year which is not allotted
5 in such year by reason of the failure of any State or States
6 to have a plan approved under this title, and any amount
7 allotted to a State but remaining unobligated at the end
8 of the period for which it is available to such State under
9 the preceding sentence, is hereby authorized to be appro-
10 priated for the next fiscal year in addition to the sum other-
11 wise authorized for such next fiscal year under section 202.
12 (c) For the purposes of this section, the term "Federal
13 share" with respect to any program or project means the
14 proportion of the cost of such program or project to be paid
15 by the Federal Government, and shall be determined as
16 follows:
17 (1) If the State plan in effect at the time of such
18 program or project contains standards approved by the
19 Secretary as provided in section 203 (d), the Federal
20 share with respect to such program or project shall be
21 determined by the State agency in accordance with such
22 standards;
23 (2) If the State plan does not contain such stand-
24 ards, the Federal share shall be the amount, not more
25 than 50 per centum of the cost of the program or proj-

1 ect involved as established by the State agency, deter-
2 mined by the Secretary at the time he approves the
3 State plan.

4 WITHHOLDING OF CERTIFICATION

5 SEC. 206. Whenever the Secretary, after reasonable
6 notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency,
7 finds—

8 (1) that such agency is not complying substantially
9 with the provisions of this title or the terms and con-
10 ditions of its State plan approved under this title;

11 (2) that any funds paid to such agency under this
12 title have been diverted from the purposes for which
13 they were allotted or paid;

14 (3) that any assurance given in the State plan is
15 not being or cannot be carried out; or

16 (4) that adequate State funds are not being pro-
17 vided annually for the direct administration of the State
18 plan,

19 the Secretary may forthwith notify the Secretary of the
20 Treasury and the State agency that no further certification
21 will be made under this title with respect to such State
22 agency until there is no longer any default or failure to
23 comply or the diversion has been corrected, or, if compliance

1 or correction is impossible, until the State repays or arranges
2 the repayment of the Federal funds which have been im-
3 properly diverted or expended.

4 DEFINITIONS

5 SEC. 207. For the purposes of this title—
6 (1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of
7 Health, Education, and Welfare; and
8 (2) The term "State" means a State, the District of
9 Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin
10 Islands.

11 ADMINISTRATION OF TITLE II

12 SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make
13 such administrative regulations and perform such other func-
14 tions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 this title.
16 (b) In administering this title, the Secretary is au-
17 thorized to utilize the services and facilities of any executive
18 department or agency in accordance with an agreement
19 with the head thereof. Payment for such services and
20 facilities shall be made in advance or by way of reimburse-
21 ment, as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and
22 the head of the executive department or agency furnishing
23 them.

1 TITLE III—ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL AD-
2 VISORY COMMISSION ON THE ARTS

3 STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND POLICY

4 SEC. 301. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

5 (1) in the advancement of the various activities
6 which will make our civilization endure and flourish,
7 the Federal Government should do more to give official
8 recognition to the importance of the arts and other
9 cultural activities;

10 (2) encouragement of the arts is a demonstration
11 to itself and to others of a nation's belief in its spiritual
12 resources and creative destiny. Throughout the great
13 epochs of history, civilization has been importantly ex-
14 emplified by masterworks of art and architecture, music,
15 and the dance, drama, and literature. Achievements in
16 these fields represent, of course, one of the enduring
17 criteria by which history appraises any nation; and

18 (3) the United States, despite its relative youth, is
19 rich in artistic achievement. We have contributed new
20 power of design in architecture, created new rhythms
21 in music, and developed a literature which commands
22 worldwide attention. In the theater and film, and in
23 the ancient form of the dance, we show a creative vital-
24 ity. Our great museums, art galleries, and orchestras
25 are a source of pride for our people. Yet there are many

1 respects in which we lag behind other nations in the
2 general position we accord to the arts in our society.
3 For example, new ways should be sought to bring the
4 enjoyment of and participation in the arts to more of
5 our people. We should also find ways to develop indi-
6 vidual talents in the arts. There are in our Nation many
7 persons of talent and genius, whose gifts need the
8 encouragement and recognition which persons in other
9 comparable fields enjoy. Private organizations and in-
10 dividuals and public organizations, at both community
11 and State levels, have provided strong support for the
12 arts—and that is as it should be. On the other hand, our
13 National Government has not lent its encouragement and
14 prestige to the arts to the extent that is desirable.
15 (b) The Congress hereby declares it to be the policy
16 of the United States—
17 (a) that the growth and flourishing of the arts
18 depends upon freedom, imagination, and individual
19 initiative;
20 (b) that the encouragement of creative activity in
21 the performance and practice of the arts, and of a wide-
22 spread participation in and appreciation of the arts, is
23 essential to the general welfare and the national interest;
24 and

1 (c) that the encouragement of the arts, while pri-
2 marily a matter for private and local initiative, is an
3 appropriate matter of concern to the United States
4 Government.

5 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

6 SEC. 302. (a) There is hereby established in the Depart-
7 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare a Federal Advisory
8 Commission on the Arts (hereinafter in this Act referred to
9 as the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed
10 of twenty-one members appointed by the President, from
11 among private citizens of the United States who are widely
12 recognized for their knowledge of or experience in, or for
13 their profound interest in, one or more of the arts.

14 (b) In making such appointments the President shall
15 give due consideration to recommendations submitted by
16 the American Council on Education, the Council of State
17 Governments, the General Federation of Women's Clubs,
18 the American Library Association, the American Book
19 Publishers Council, the National Trust for Historic
20 Preservation, the National Congress of Parents and
21 Teachers, the American Federation of Labor, the Ameri-
22 can Federation of Musicians, the Children's Theatre Con-
23 ference, the Committee on Art Education, the American
24 Craftsmen's Educational Council, Inc., the Conference Board
25 of Associated Research Councils, the American Council of

1 Learned Societies, the National Research Council, the
2 Social Science Research Council, the National Association
3 of Legitimate Theaters, the League of New York Theaters,
4 the Dramatists' Guild, the Actors Equity Association, the
5 National Music Council, the National Federation of Music
6 Clubs, the American Symphony Orchestra League, the Music
7 Educators National Conference, the National Association of
8 Schools of Music, the American Society of Composers,
9 Authors, and Publishers, the American National Theater and
10 Academy, the American Educational Theater Association,
11 the National Theater Conference, the National Association
12 of Community Theaters, the National Recreation Associa-
13 tion, the American Recreation Society, the Community
14 Chests and Councils of America, Incorporated, the National
15 Social Welfare Assembly, the Motion Picture Association of
16 America, Incorporated, the National Association of Radio
17 and Television Broadcasters, the National Citizens Com-
18 mittee for Educational Television, the Committee on Gov-
19 ernment and Art, the American Institute of Architects,
20 the American Federation of Arts, the College Art Asso-
21 ciation, the National Art Education Association, the Na-
22 tional Institute of Arts and Letters, the American Fed-
23 eration of Television and Radio Artists, the American Guild
24 of Musical Artists, the National Education Association, the
25 American Association of School Administrators, the Asso-

1 ciation of American Colleges, the Association of Land-
2 Grant Colleges and Universities, the Association of Higher
3 Education of the National Education Association, the
4 National Council of Chief State School Officers, the Ameri-
5 can Musicological Society, the American Guild of Organists,
6 Association, the Associated Actors and Artistes of America
7 Association of Museums, the American Institute of Dec-
8 orators, the Association of Art Museum Directors, the
9 Committee on the Arts and Government, the Chorus Equity
10 Association, the Associated Actors and Artistes of America
11 (A. F. of L.), the Citizens Committee for a National Arts
12 Program, the Athletic Institute, the United States Olympic
13 Committee, the Amateur Athletic Union, the United States
14 Olympic Association, Inc., the National Collegiate Athletic
15 Association, the Unofficial Ambassadors, Incorporated, and
16 other organizations in the fields of the cultural arts and
17 sports.
18 (c) Members of the Commission shall serve at the
19 pleasure of the President. The Commission shall meet at
20 the call of the Chairman or the Secretary of Health, Edu-
21 cation, and Welfare (herein referred to as the "Secretary"),
22 but not less often than twice each calendar year. The Presi-
23 dent shall from time to time designate a member of the
24 Commission to be Chairman.
25 (d) The Commission shall have an executive secretary

1 who shall be appointed by the Secretary after consultation
2 with the Commission. Within the limits of appropriations
3 available therefor, the Secretary shall also provide the Com-
4 mission, its executive secretary, and members of its special
5 committees with necessary secretarial, clerical, and other
6 staff assistance.

7 STUDIES BY SPECIAL COMMITTEES

8 SEC. 303. The Commission shall undertake studies of,
9 and make recommendations relating to, appropriate methods,
10 consistent with the policies set forth in section 301, for en-
11 couragement of creative activity in the performance and
12 practice of the arts and of participation in and appreciation
13 of the arts. Such studies shall be conducted by special com-
14 mittees of persons, expert in the field of art involved, ap-
15 pointed by the Secretary after consultation with the Com-
16 mission. After considering reports on these studies, the
17 Commission shall make recommendations in writing to the
18 Secretary. In the selection of subjects to be studied and
19 in the formulation of recommendations, the Commission may
20 obtain the advice of any interested and qualified persons and
21 organizations.

22 COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS

23 SEC. 304. Members of the Commission and members of
24 special committees appointed pursuant to section 303, while
25 attending meetings of the Commission or while engaged

1 in the conduct of studies hereunder, shall receive compen-
2 sation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary, but not ex-
3 ceeding $50 per diem, and shall be paid travel expenses,
4 including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by
5 law for persons employed intermittently in the service of the
6 Federal Government.

7 EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW

8 SEC. 305. (a) Any member of the Commission or of a
9 special committee, appointed under this Act, and any other
10 person appointed, employed, or utilized in an advisory or
11 consultative capacity under this Act, is hereby exempted,
12 with respect to such appointment, employment, or utiliza-
13 tion, from the operation of sections 281, 283, 284, and
14 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, except as other-
15 wise specified in subsection (b) of this section.

16 (b) (1) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of
17 this section shall not extend to the following acts per-
18 formed as an officer or employee of the United States by
19 any person so appointed, employed, or utilized: The nego-
20 tiation or execution of the making of any recommendation
21 with respect to, or the taking of any other action with re-
22 spect to, any individual contract or other arrangement under
23 this Act with the private employer of such person or any
24 corporation, joint stock company, association, firm, partner-
25 ship, or other business entity in the pecuniary profits or con-

1 tracts of which such person has any direct or indirect
2 interest.

3 (2) The exemption granted by subsection (a) of this
4 section shall not, during the period of such appointment, em-
5 ployment, or utilization and the further period of two years
6 after the termination thereof, extend to the prosecution or
7 participation in the prosecution, by any person so appointed,
8 employed, or utilized, of any claim against the Government
9 involving any individual contract or other arrangement
10 entered into pursuant to this Act concerning which the ap-
11 pointee had any responsibility during the period of such ap-
12 pointment, employment, or utilization.

13 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

14 SEC. 306. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
15 ated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
16 such sums, not to exceed $200,000 in any fiscal year, as
17 may be necessary to carry out this title, including expenses
18 of professional, clerical, and stenographic assistance. Such
19 appropriations shall be available for services as authorized
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.,
21 sec. 55a).

22 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

23 SEC. 307. This title shall not be deemed to invalidate
24 any provisions in any Act of Congress or Executive order
25 vesting authority in the Commission of Fine Arts.

1 UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL
2 EXCHANGE

3 SEC. 308. The United States Advisory Commission on
4 Educational Exchange, in the exercise of its functions under
5 section 102 of this Act, shall call upon the Federal Advisory
6 Commission on the Arts for advice and consultation in carry-
7 ing out such program or programs.

8 TITLE IV—MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED
9 CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT

10 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

11 SEC. 401. It is the purpose of the Congress, by pro-
12 viding public recognition for outstanding accomplishments
13 in public affairs, social betterment, science, health and medi-
14 cine, physical education, recreation, sports, education, letters,
15 arts, law, engineering, agriculture, labor, industry, and
16 related fields, to foster those cultural qualities and innova-
17 tions essential to the development of a high civilization and
18 conducive to the maintenance of peace, which are of para-
19 mount importance to humanity at all times.

20 MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT

21 SEC. 402. There is hereby established the Medal for Dis-
22 tinguished Civilian Achievement, with accompanying ap-
23 purtenances and devices, which the President may award to
24 persons recommended to him as provided herein as having

1 distinguished themselves by outstanding accomplishments in
2 the fields listed in section 401.

3 MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT BOARD

4 SEC. 403. (a) There is hereby established a Medal for
5 Distinguished Civilian Achievement Board (hereinafter re-
6 ferred to as the "Board") to be composed of fifteen members
7 to be appointed by the President from among persons of
8 recognized competence in the fields listed in section 401.
9 In making such appointments the President shall give due con-
10 sideration to recommendations submitted by the organizations
11 listed in section 302 (b) of this Act as well as other national
12 organizations in the fields listed in section 401 of this title.
13 Each member shall hold office for a term of five years, except
14 that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring
15 prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor
16 was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such
17 term and (2) the terms of the members first taking office shall
18 expire as follows: three shall expire with the close of the
19 first calendar year which begins after the enactment of this
20 Act, three with the close of the second such calendar year,
21 three with the close of the third such calendar year, three
22 with the close of the fourth such calendar year, and three
23 with the close of the fifth such calendar year, as designated
24 by the President at the time of appointment. The Presi-

1 dent shall from time to time designate a member of the
2 Board to serve as its Chairman.
3 (b) The members of the Board, while attending meet-
4 ings of the Board, shall receive compensation at the rate
5 of $50 per diem, and shall be paid travel expenses, including
6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for
7 persons employed intermittently in the service of the Federal
8 Government.

9 DUTIES OF THE BOARD

10 SEC. 404. (a) The Board shall recommend to the Presi-
11 dent citizens of the United States who in the judgment of
12 the Board have made the most notable contributions, not
13 necessarily in the year any such recommendation is made,
14 in public affairs, social betterment, science, health and medi-
15 cine, physical education, recreation, sports, education, letters,
16 arts, law, engineering, agriculture, labor, industry and re-
17 lated fields to receive the Medal for Distinguished Civilian
18 Achievement. In considering potential candidates for awards,
19 the Board shall weigh carefully the relative merits of con-
20 tributions in the public interest and welfare of great poten-
21 tial effect but not yet widely acclaimed, as compared with
22 contributions already well known and appreciated.
23 (b) The Board is also authorized to make recommenda-
24 tions to the President for the conferring of the Medal for
25 Distinguished Civilian Achievement posthumously upon citi-

1 zens of the United States in belated recognition of outstand-
2 ing accomplishments during their lives. Persons so honored
3 posthumously shall include only those deceased during the
4 previous twenty-five years.

5 (c) The Board is also authorized to make recommenda-
6 tions to the President for the conferring of the Medal for
7 Distinguished Civilian Achievement upon noncitizens who in
8 the estimation of the Board have conspicuously forwarded
9 the public welfare in the broader realm of international
10 relations.

11 (d) All transactions of the Board with respect to the
12 selection of candidates for awards shall be confidential.

13 (e) The Board shall select the design of the Medal for
14 Distinguished Civilian Achievement and of accompanying
15 appurtenances and devices, and the design of a parchment
16 testimonial to accompany the medal, and may contract for
17 the designing and making of the medal and the testimonial
18 in such manner as it deems advisable.

19 ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

20 SEC. 405. (a) The chief administrative officer of the
21 Board shall be a secretary who shall be appointed by the
22 Chairman with the approval of the Board. The secretary
23 shall perform such duties as may be directed by the Board.
24 The Board is authorized to appoint, in accordance with
25 the civil-service laws and regulations and the Classification

1 Act of 1949, as amended, such technical, clerical, and other
2 assistants, and to make such expenditures, within the limits
3 of appropriations available therefor, as may be necessary for
4 conducting its business: *Provided,* That the functions of the
5 Board relating to the processing of personnel actions, budget-
6 ing, accounting, procurement, and related routine manage-
7 ment functions shall be performed under the supervision
8 and direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and
9 Welfare through such facilities of the Department of Health,
10 Education, and Welfare as may be designated therefor.
11 (b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
12 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
13 this title.

14 CONFERRING OF HONORS

15 SEC. 406. The President personally, or through a repre-
16 sentative designated by him, shall confer the Medal for
17 Distinguished Civilian Achievement in a suitable ceremony,
18 and shall present at the same time to each person honored
19 an engrossed parchment testimonial recording the conferral
20 of the award and the accomplishment or contributions for
21 which the award is made. In the case of a posthumous
22 award, the medal and testimonial shall be presented to a
23 representative of the deceased person being honored, to be
24 designated by the Board.

1 TITLE V—TAX ON ADMISSIONS TO FINE ARTS
2 PROGRAMS DECREASED TO 5 PER CENTUM
3 REDUCTION OF TAX
4 SEC. 501. (a) Section 4231 of the Internal Revenue
5 Code of 1954 (relating to imposition of admissions tax) is
6 hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
7 lowing new paragraph:
8 "(3) FINE ARTS PROGRAMS.—In lieu of the tax
9 imposed under paragraph (1), a tax of 1 cent for each
10 20 cents or major fraction thereof of the amount paid
11 for admission to any place (including admission by
12 season ticket or subscription) if the principal amuse-
13 ment or recreation offered with respect to such admis-
14 sion is a fine arts program as described in section 4232
15 (d). No tax shall be imposed under this paragraph
16 on the amount paid for admission—
17 "(A) if the amount paid for admission is 50
18 cents or less, or
19 "(B) in the case of a season ticket or sub-
20 scription, if the amount which would be charged
21 to the holder or subscriber for a single admission
22 is 50 cents or less.
23 The tax imposed under this paragraph shall be paid
24 by the person paying for such admission."

1 (b) Section 4232 of such code is hereby amended by
2 adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:
3 "(d) FINE ARTS PROGRAM.—A program shall be con-
4 sidered a fine arts program for purposes of section 4231 if
5 the principal part of the program is—
6 "(1) an opera, symphony, ballet, or other musical
7 performance;
8 "(2) a theater performance in which the actors or
9 actresses perform at the place where such performance
10 occurs;
11 "(3) a lecture of an educational character;
12 "(4) a performance which the Secretary or his
13 delegate determines by regulations to be substantially
14 similar in character to one or more of the types of
15 performances listed in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of
16 this subsection; or
17 "(5) a combination of any of the types of per-
18 formances listed in this subsection."
19 TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS
20 SEC. 502. (a) Paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of
21 section 4231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are
22 hereby renumbered as paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7),
23 respectively.
24 (b) The following paragraphs (as renumbered) of such
25 section 4231 are hereby amended as follows:

1 (1) Paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) are amended by
2 striking out "(1) or (2)" each place it appears and inserting
3 in lieu thereof "(1), (2), or (3)".
4 (2) Paragraphs (4) and (5) are amended by striking
5 out "paragraph (2)" each place it appears and inserting
6 in lieu thereof "paragraph (2), or 5 percent if paragraph
7 (3),".

8 EFFECTIVE DATE

9 SEC. 503. The amendments made by sections 501 and
10 502 of this Act shall apply only with respect to amounts
11 paid for admission on or after January 1, 1956.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6874

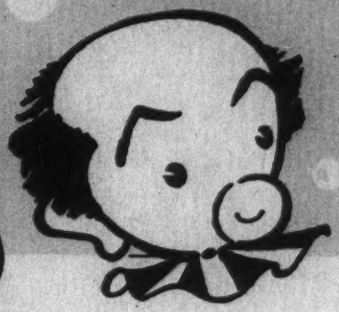
A BILL

To establish a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish a Federal advisory commission to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, to provide awards of merit, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey

JUNE 16, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor



Tillstrom, Burr

Chicago, Illinois
May 26, 1955

Dear Ed Murrow:

I telephoned you a few weeks back immediately following your broadcast on the young Texas editor who won the Pulitzer Prize, and left a message which I hope you got. In case you didn't receive it, this is just a follow-up to repeat my sincere appreciation of a wonderful program.

My family and I continue to enjoy both "Person to Person" and "See It Now" each week. Your contributions to the television world are invaluable, and I'm proud to be in the same business with you.

Sincerely,

Burr Tillstrom

Tobey Barney

January 18, 1955

Dear Mr. Tobey:

Dave Lilienthal send me the New Yorker drawing which you so daftly obtained from their business department.

I want you to know how very much I appreciated your thoughtfulness in doing this.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Barney Tobey
151 Central Park West
New York 23, New York

fc

BARNEY TOBEY
151 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK 23, NEW YORK

Dec. 16, 1954

Dear Dave,

I snatched this original drawing from the jaws of The New Yorker business department who were negotiating with someone at CBS.

I would much prefer that it be presented by Lilienthal, a guy I admire to Murrow who rates high with me.

Best Regards,

Barney

Todd, J.E.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY
Appleton, Wisconsin

December 15, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to say that on the day you telegraphed me of your regret that you did not have a method to do a program on the project we discussed, I clipped the enclosed story from the New York Times. I had intended to send you a copy of it much earlier. The Newfoundland situation is a parallel to the Maine coast conditions.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edward Todd

J. Edward Todd
Dean of Admissions

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

NEWEST PROVINCE ASKS CANADA AID

Newfoundland Says Federal Help Is Needed to Abolish Poverty, Backwardness

By RAYMOND DANIELL
Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 18—Canada's newest province told a royal commission today that it could contribute much to the country's prosperity if it had federal help in developing its natural resources.

Newfoundland, which became a member of the Canadian confederation of provinces as recently as 1949, was Britain's oldest colony. Economically the province is far behind even the poorest province on the mainland.

Premier Joseph Smallwood, a successful politician, told the commissioners who are charged with looking into Canada's economic prospects over the next twenty-five years that his people expected federal help in their development but would not live on the dole.

He said that rather than be treated as a poor relation living on charity he would favor secession from the confederation.

At the time Newfoundland joined Canada there was considerable agitation for union with the United States. There is still a body of opinion that believes the wrong choice was made. The $30,000,000 a year that is derived from the 12,000 members of the United States armed forces here is of great importance to the Newfoundland economy.

The New York Times Oct. 19, 1958
ASSISTANCE ASKED: The Province of Newfoundland (cross-hatching) wants help in economic development.

Commission's First Hearing

The royal commission, whose chairman is Walter Gordon, an industrial consultant of Toronto, was holding its first public hearing in this region. It recently completed a fact-finding tour of the Northwest Territories where the exploitation of vast mineral wealth awaits only the opening of transportation facilities.

Today's hearing was held in the provincial Hall of Assembly. The province's brief was presented by H. Carl Goldenberg, an Ontario lawyer retained by Mr. Smallwood's government. Mr. Goldenberg has also represented the prosperous British Columbia Government.

Mr. Smallwood, supplementing the brief, said Newfoundland was far behind the poorest and most backward of the Maritime Provinces in schools, hospitals, roads and other essential services.

Merely to match the present standard of living of the Maritime Provinces, the poorest in Canada, in the next twenty-five years would take $1,250,000,000, Mr. Smallwood said. At the same time, he said, Newfoundland's growth has to be taken into account. It is not enough to provide services for its present population. It is necessary, he said, to foresee an increase in the population of 300,000.

Population Growth Analyzed

Newfoundland now has a population of 400,000 and, according to its Premier, it has the highest birth rate and the lowest death rate in Canada. Since joining Canada, he said, its young people are not migrating in great numbers to the North American mainland because they see a glowing future for their island home.

Newfoundland, he repeated, is far behind the times. It need not remain so, he declared. All that is needed, he said, is a little help from Ottawa in developing the province's great fishery, forest and mineral wealth.

For generations Newfoundland has depended primarily on fishing for its livelihood. Recently the economy has become more diversified. The pulp and paper industry and mining have become important contributors to the prosperity of the island.

Mr. Smallwood told the commission that there was enough standing timber to provide for three more paper mills.

In that part of Labrador that is within Newfoundland's domain, he said, there are rich deposits of iron ore. Twelve million horsepower is ready for development there, he said. It would probably cost $1,000,000,000 to harness the streams, but he insisted it was worth it.

Todd, Edward

THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY
Appleton, Wisconsin

November 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for telegraphing me as you did on October 18 that after discussing our project with your colleagues, you regretted that you did not have a method of doing a program about it.

I wish to express our appreciation of the interest you showed and the time and effort you gave us in this matter. We shall follow through on several of the ideas and suggestions you gave me on October 5.

Very gratefully yours,

J. Edward Todd

J. Edward Todd
Dean of Admissions

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Todd, Edward

OCTOBER 18, 1955

DR. J. EDWARD TODD
DEAN OF ADMISSIONS
THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY
APPLETON, WISCONSIN

HAVE DISCUSSED YOUR PROJECT WITH MY COLLEAGUES AND REGRET TO SAY WE DO NOT HAVE A METHOD OF DOING A PROGRAM ABOUT IT.

EDWARD R. MURROW

hh-h3

Dark Harbor, Maine
September 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Ma dison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

J. Edward Todd has forwarded your recent letter seeking more information regarding the proposed research on the islands and coastal areas of the United States. Permit me to draw the picture in somewhat more detail, but before doing so, may I present the individuals in our group?

J. Edward Todd, Ph D., Columbia University; Dean of Admissions, Institute of Paper Chemistry (Graduate School), Appleton, Wisconsin; AAAS, APA, Amer. Stat. Assn.

George Loewenstein, M.D., Dark Harbor, Maine; FAPH, PHMedicinal Director (retired), Permanent Consultant of ECOSOC, U.N.

W. Henry Hatch, B.S. University of Maine; U.S. Air Corps; Landscaping; Contractor; Board of Selectmen, School Building Committee; Native of Islesboro.

Margaret T. Hatch, M.A.,University of Minnesota; Asst. Director, Women's Residence Halls, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; Homemaker.

In studying the U.S. Geodetic Survey maps of the coastal areas of our nation, we find a great number of islands and coastal regions not located near any large mainland communities. Many of these islands and hinterlands are inhabited, but at what economic, sociological, cultural or spiritual levels?

Maine islands and coastal areas constitute one major example of the economic deterioration about which we are concerned. Problems of employment, education, transportation, communication and recreation are similar no matter where the islands and isolated regions are located and for this reason we propose that a study be made of the natural and human resources of the islands and coastal areas of the United States.

There are several million people, which in themselves are of economic importance to our nation, struggling for existence in these areas. From the standpoint of geological, agricultural and industrial contributions to the economy of the surrounding territory, as well as to the nation as a whole, these regions are important. Kindly consider the following points with us:

Coastal islands and areas have contributed tremendously to the development of our country in the past through the historical periods of ship-building, exporting and importing, summer resident trading, lobstering, fishing, wood pulp cutting and lumbering, cancer and behavioral research, some farming and poultry raising. Most of these means of livelihood are declinging or are unsteady. Does this mean that the usefulness of these areas is finished or nearly so?

These

There is also the fact that when prosperity and advancement exist on the mainland, the islands are faced with depression and degeneration for the energetic wage earners leave for areas of steady work and high wages.

Everyone hears that rural areas are feeding the cream of their young people to the large cities and industrial centers. There are also the alarming facts on the rise of divorce, juvenile delinquency and problems of personal relations which are aggravated by urban living conditions.

In many areas, decentralization, through small community planning, is taking place in an attempt to maintain and promote mentally, physically and spiritually healthy homes and thus conserve our greatest natural resource - people.

In this instance, our islands are similar to mainland rural areas in their loss of promising young people, but still unique in the fact that there are a few valuable characteristics which are perhaps more ingrained in island folk than in those of the mainland, such as individual thought and action, practical and utilitarian methods of approach to problems, poise, wholesomeness untainted by the sophistication of nearby cities.

Isn't it imperative that efforts to develop additional healthy and wholesome "breeding grounds" for our greatest natural resource be exerted?

We must recognize that in addition to lack of steady employment for young people, the problem of recreational opportunities is outstanding. In populated areas, the young people have a wide variety within driving distance - youth centers with paid directors and advisors, concert halls, theaters, museums, fairs, circuses, trips, outings and activities afforded by clubs or schools because there are more to share the expense. Island recreation is obviously limited.

We recommend, therefore, that a center be established to set up an intensive program of research on these areas, past, present and future. From the comprehensive data thus gathered, recommendations and courses of action would be presented to all communities and districts involved.

Because we realize that no accumulation of date and resulting recommendations are going to provide an immediate and complete panacea to the problem; and because of the magnitude and importance of this problem, we believe that the research center should be continued permanently.

We are writing you for we feel that with your personality, interest and broad knowledge, you could direct the eye of the public toward these deserving isolated populations which have and could continue to make definite contributions to our state and national welfare.

We hope that the above information increases your interest. Due to the impossibility of all our group meeting on October 5, Dr. Todd will talk over these ideas with you. We now believe that the group can meet in New York on October 20 or 21. We would like to call upon you, if you feel this matter is of sufficient interest to warrant your further study.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret T. Hatch for

J. Edward Todd
George Loewenstein
W. H. Hatch

THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY
Appleton, Wisconsin

AIR MAIL

September 6, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On my return to Appleton, I have heard from Dr. Loewenstein. He will not be able to come to New York on October 6 as Miss Meyer, my secretary, had written you on August 30. He will, however, be able to be there during the afternoon of October 5. As he will be flying from Maine to New York, he will probably not reach there until 1:00 P. M. or later if there is any delay. So it seems that we should suggest that we come to your office at 3:00 P. M. on October 5; --or later that afternoon if you prefer.

We are grateful for the opportunity to discuss with you the status of the islands along the Maine coast.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edward Todd

J. Edward Todd
Dean of Admissions

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Todd, J. Edward

THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY
Appleton, Wisconsin

August 30, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your cordial letter of August 23 in which you have suggested possible dates for discussing the status of islands along the Maine coast.

Having contacted Dr. Todd who is now in the East, he has suggested that the afternoon of October 6 would probably be most convenient for this discussion providing Dr. Loewenstein will also be able to come at that time. Dr. Todd will contact Dr. Loewenstein in this regard and will then contact you further. 3pm

Sincerely yours,

Fay E. Meyer

(Miss) Fay E. Meyer
Secretary to
Dr. J. Edward Todd
Dean of Admissions

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Talk to Jackie
Re. this

August 23, 1955

Dear Dean Todd:

The nature of my television program which might have dealt with the subject you raised in your letter of August 16 has been changed, and I am inclined to doubt that we could undertake the project which you suggest. I am not unaware of its importance and would like to be further enlightened on the subject. If you would care to come in to see me on October 5th or 6th in the afternoon, I shall be more than happy to see you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edward Todd
Dean of Admissions
The Institute of Paper Chemistry
Appleton, Wisconsin

rh
(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

3 pm - October 5 -

THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY
Appleton, Wisconsin

August 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A few of us are deeply interested in an idea and believe you will see its significance because of your interest and broad knowledge in the general field in which our idea lies. We would like to discuss the idea with you if you could possibly give us the time.

Dr. George Loewenstein and my son-in-law and my daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hatch of Dark Harbor, Islesboro Island, Maine, and I are acutely aware of the economic deterioration of most of the islands along the Maine coast and along the other shores of the United States and the corresponding deterioration of the well-being of the several million people who inhabit these islands. The islands and the people who live on them are much too valuable resources in many ways for this nation to let go to waste. As important in many respects as the efforts and money we as a nation are spending on economic research and welfare and aid to many segments of our American population and foreign countries is the research which is so urgently needed in regard to the islands and coastal hinterlands of the United States. Dr. Loewenstein has suggested that a research program be undertaken to determine what may be done on the islands to develop the various natural and human resources and in doing so rehabilitate many of the people who are suffering in the present economic, sociological, and cultural decline.

We request the opportunity to talk this matter over with you. We can come to your office in New York. I am expecting to be in the East from August 20 until September 2 and again the last week in September and the first two weeks in October. Some day during the time that I will be in the East will be the most economical and convenient for me but some other day more suitable to you is possible. Please suggest a date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edward Todd

J. Edward Todd
Dean of Admissions

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Todd, Michael

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Mike:

This is just a quick note before I take off on vacation to say you my thanks for sending me the books.

They are a most valuable addition to my library and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael Todd
1700 Broadway
New York 19, New York

fe

MICHAEL TODD
1700 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19

June 20, 1955

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The second and third Todd-AO productions are under way. We wanted you to share with all of us the adventures of making these new pictures for which we have such high aims.

Todd-AO has been engineered by the world's best optical and audio scientists to be the most efficient of all media for communicating a story. But all the brainwork that went into developing it is wasted unless in using Todd-AO we also observe religiously the first maxim of show business - The Play's the Thing.

On the way to you now are your own copies of two great stories. ~~They~~ We feel that this new medium of expression, Todd-AO, will enable audiences to feel that they are actually part of the play as they relive these literary classics. I hope that someday these books will have become the nucleus of a favorite bookshelf in your home - your Todd-AO bookshelf.

Very sincerely yours,

Michael Todd

MT:T

Michael Todd

Under separate cover, your copies of:

Leo Tolstoi's War and Peace
Jules Verne's Around the World in 80 Days

Tompkins, Peter

TO Mr. M

FROM dmcd

~~RE 4-1977~~

Wed. April 7

PETER THOMPKINS called and says he is most anxious to see you. He leaves for Italy in a few weeks; he has a LOOK assignment and is working on a deal with CBS TV Newsfilm, and wants to talk about the possibilites of doing something for you.

Hacketstown
N.J.

1-2-16 R2

~~114 EAST SIXTY-SIXTH STREET~~

March 24, 1954

Dear Ed:

Your secretary could have stood at Thermopylae — and probably did.

Still, I should like to see you someday, just for the hell of it, when you're not too overburdened with national affairs.

Sincerely

Peter Tompkins

P.S. Your TV shows are so good I actually broke down and bought a set! Congratulations, and "in bocca al lupo."

Trout, Robert

JULY 19, 1955

ROBERT TROUT
HOTEL REGENTE
13 MESONERO ROMANOS
MADRID, SPAIN

SAVOY RESERVATION CONFIRMED AUGUST 15 to 18TH. LOVE.

KAY CAMPBELL

fs
~~[illegible]~~
hll-710-43

JULY 13, 1955

COLUMBIA
LONDON

ANDREWS FROM CAMPBELL COULD YOU PLEASE RESERVE DOUBLE ROOM BATH SAVOY FOR TROUTS AUGUST 15TH TO 18TH PLEASE CONFIRM. THX.

BURKE

411-710-43
fe

Trout, Robert

ROBERT TROUT

Dear Ed,

That was certainly a fine talk you made at "21" the other Monday, quite apart from the fact that it was far too generous and that I enjoyed it very much. Somehow, in the old days, I never thought that I'd sit at a 25th anniversary lunch while you made a speech about me. But I am very glad that I did and even gladder that you did.

If I had the chance, I'd like to make a speech about your broadcasts these days from the Middle East. Nobody else that I have heard seems to be making sense about this latest U.S. Munich and its probable consequences. I quote you on the air whenever I can. Your words from the Mediterranean are quite different from those in the Hunt Room and both are enormously welcome.

All the best,
as ever, Bob

Trueblood, Elton

October 20, 1955

Dear Mr. Trueblood:

Many thanks for your letter of September 24th.

THIS I BELIEVE is now finished, although I understand that some earlier recordings are still being used on local stations.

However, it would be good to talk to you, and I hope you will call me sometime when you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Elton Trueblood
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

fc

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

9-27-1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had a grand time at Quaker Hill on Sunday. Having really hoped to meet you, I was sorry to learn you were not wholly well.

Your relatives, the Benbows, have been good friends of the Trueblods for years. Some time did like to talk to you, especially about <u>This I Believe</u>, which we have used & about which I have some ideas. Would you welcome a visit?

Faithfully,

Elton Trueblood

Tubbs, Harry

June 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Tubbs:

Thank you for your letter of May 26th.

I regret to have to tell you that I cannot give permission to use my photograph as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Tubbs
Request Records, Inc.
117 West 48th Street
New York 36, New York

fe

TEL: CIRCLE 7-3632

Request Records, Inc.

117 WEST 48TH STREET

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

K. C.

May 26, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Station WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

We have just recorded a series of orchestral compositions which will be released under the title, "MUSICAL HEADLINES". This series has been written by the same composer and recorded by the same WORLD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA that received unusual acclaim for the album, "MUSICAL NOTES FROM A TOURIST'S SKETCH BOOK". You will find enclosed, some of the press reviews and one of the hundreds of similar station reactions sent to us.

On the record cover of "MUSICAL HEADLINES", we are planning to reproduce pictures of outstanding personalities in the field of news coverage. The pictures will be printed under the heading, "REQUEST RECORDS SALUTES THE MEN WHO BRING THE NEWS INTO OUR HOMES".

Since the presentation will be dignified and involves no controversial issue, and since the pictures will, in no way, constitute an endorsement, our legal advisors have informed us that it would not be necessary to obtain permission to print them. However, we do not wish to include any picture in this honor roll without consent.

We would appreciate your letting us know if we may print your picture under the heading as outlined above. In case you have a favorite picture you would care to send us, we would be most happy to use it.

Sincerely yours,
REQUEST RECORDS, INC.
Harry Tubbs
Harry Tubbs

HT/hk

theme

MUSIC NEWS FROM HOLLYWOOD

RECORD REVIEWS

By J. Lee Anderson, Bruce Dexter, Dave Hutton, Charles Peck, Wm. Pieper

collosal | first rate | not bad | impossible

musical notes from a tourist's sketch book (h. j. lengsfelder)

The World Symphony Orchestra, H. Andeau, conductor
Request LP-10027

Under the heading of "novelty" there are few, very few LP's today which can be said to stand the test of musical integrety. It is often difficult to persuade the "serious" music lover that there really is such a thing as good music of a lighter type, though not really what we have come to term "popular" in America. Mr. Lengsfelder, himself a world-traveler many times over, has written a group of light pieces drawing his inspiration from various countries throughout the world. His scoring is particularly interesting for its use of an organ with a full orchestra . . never solo . . only in ensemble passages. The effect is novel and very pleasant. The recording is well engineered and manages to get away from the Dave Rose "strings in the shower" sound, yet has a full vibrant quality. It is certainly refreshing to hear a group of musicians playing lighter music with enthusiasm in sharp contrast to the dozens of recordings being ground out of studios in which the only interest on the part of the musicians is obviously their remuneration in the form of a pay check. The World Symphony is quite obviously a group of European musicians who have a real feeling for the music and play it with a zest which I suspect is more than an imitation of the French "feel" for charming effect. The **Typewriter Concerto** has a very amusing typewriter-like sound throughout which is not unlike some of the musical gymnastics usually associated with Leroy Anderson. The best tune on the LP is **Caramba La Samba.** It has some passages "blown" by the brass that are really quite exciting. For honest . . not over-mellow string sound, **An American in Venice** makes a good deal of musical sense. (dh)

The Billboard

MUSICAL NOTES FROM A TOURIST'S SKETCH BOOK
World Symphony Orchestra (1-12")
Request 10027

Here is a delightful collection of light, happy tunes, each portraying a musical impression of either a city or an event. They were all penned by Hans J. Lengsfelder who has written many songs in this vein. They are played brightly by the World Symphony Orchestra directed by H. Andeau. Brightest sides are "Typewriter Concerto" (which was written prior to the one by Leroy Anderson), "The Ball of the Crickets," "Tyrolina Tango," "Harem Harmonies," and "The Sleepy Carousel." Sides will make good programing material for pop and classical deejays. The cover is attractive.

RADIO DAILY

WORDS AND MUSIC
By HAL PERSONS

——RECOMMENDED ALBUMS . . .

. . . MUSICAL NOTES FROM A TOURIST'S SKETCH BOOK, (Request): A series of very gay instrumentals, an excellent source of dinner, bridge and mood music.

★ ★ ★

THE CASH BOX

LENGSFELDER: "Musical Notes From a Tourist's Sketch Book"—The World Symphony Orchestra—Request LP 10027 (12" LP)

TYPEWRITER CONCERTO; BUMBLE BEE AT CARNEGIE; GYPSY BLUES; BALL OF THE CRICKETS; TYROLIAN TANGO; AN AMERICAN IN VENICE; HAREM HARMONIES; CARAMBA LA SAMBA; SLEEPY CAROUSEL; WASHINGTON WALTZ.

H. J. Lengsfelder is a European-born world traveler, lecturer, playwriter and composer. His works are familiar to many people throughout the world. On this LP, the author combines his talent as a composer with his experience as a world traveler to paint a musical picture of many of the far-flung sites of the globe. From the excitement of "Caramba La Samba" we go to the melodic serenity of "An American in Venice." A thoroughly delightful cross section musical moods. Unlimited appeal. Should enjoy a healthy sale. A most imaginative creation.

A Few Of The Reviews About "MUSICAL NOTES FROM A TOURIST'S SKETCH BOOK".

ARKANSAS GAZETTE ...good light semi-classical listening.
ASSOCIATED PRESS ...natural travelogue programming.
BOSTON HERALD ...as excellent example of the better things we nominate "MUSICAL NOTES"...delightful listening...this set indicates a bright future for REQUEST RECORDS.Outfits responsible for good music should be encouraged.We need 'em badly today.
BOSTON POST ...bright and delightful series...
BUFFALO EVENING NEWS ...the World Symphony Orchestra turns in a first-rate performance with fine record quality...mighty listenable tunes.
CHARLOTTE OBSERVER (N,C.) ... highly pleasing...
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS ...H.J.Lengsfelder is a tune-smith who likes to be different ...these musical masques are colorfully costumed and staged.
CLEVELAND NEWS ...amusing,impressionistic,and different.
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER ...here is something new...smart,saucy musical commentary ... amusing alike for the worldly-wise or arm-chair tourist.
CLEVELAND PRESS ... light clever music...
HI-FI MUSIC AT HOME ... the sound is superb...each sketch is enjoyable...we hope that Mr.Lengsfelder will travel further....
INDIANAPOLIS TIMES ...the instrumentalists win hands down...pleasant chunks of waxed fluff...the whole thing is delightfully easy on the ear
KANSAS CITY STAR ...an outstanding piece of wax...The World Symphony Orchestra interprets delightfully...
LOS ANGELES HERALD & EXPRESS ...top ten records...just out with good reviews...
LOS ANGELES MIRROR ... interesting...
LOUISVILLE (Ky.) COURIER-JOURNAL ... really first-rate...if you would like some pleasing novelty,smoothly played...this is it.
MIAMI DAILY NEWS ...for those who like their music on the light side,just the ticket.
MINNEAPOLIS SUNDAY TRIBUNE ...provocative titles...pleasant and unpretentious.
NASHVILLE BANNER ...looking for a good listen?Try "MUSICAL NOTES"...The click of the album is the "TYPEWRITER CONCERTO"
PORTLAND (Me.)SUNDAY TELEGRAM ...pleasing and melodious disc...the type you will reach for when company drops in...the World Symphony Orchestra performs very capably.
ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE ...Mr.Lengsfelder has turned his many-sided talents to composing...pleasant tunes and rhythms...fruit of a lively imagination and a skill in translating impressions into music.
SALT LAKE CITY DESERT NEWS ...another fireball in sound on the rising Request label...the World Symphony is impressive.
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE ...interesting...slick-sounding orchestra.
SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER ...light,enjoya ble material composed by a world traveler Have a listen...
VARIETY ...a flock of attractive sides...light and invigorating... excellently suited to progra mming.
WHEELING (W.VA.) NEWS REGISTER ...delightful...played zestfully...
WORLD HERALD, OMAHA,(Neb.) ... pleasant listening...

And dozens of other excellent reviews.

REQUEST RECORDS,INC., 117 West 48th Street,New York 36, N.Y. Tel: CIrcle 7-3632

KNBC · KNBC - FM

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RADIO CITY, San Francisco 2, California

GRAYSTONE 4-8700

April 29, 1955

Mr. H. J. Lengsfelder
27 Montrose Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mr. Lengsfelder:

Was quite pleased to hear from you again -- and please be assured that "MUSICAL NOTES" has become a permanent part of my programming. I have used at least one selection from the disc on every one of my morning programs since I received it -- which should give you some indication of my personal reaction to it.

With regard to the listeners' reaction, I think their favorite has become the "TYROLIAN TANGO" -- and next "BALL OF THE CRICKETS". I am, of course, basing this upon the letters and telephone calls I get inquiring as to where the records can be purchased. Of course, I like them all -- but then I might add I've been an admirer of yours since first hearing "THE TYPEWRITER CONCERTO". Just in case you're interested, you were included on my "BEST IN MUSIC" program this week along with Meyerbeer, Mozart, Paganini, Mendelssohn, and Gounod.

I shall be most interested in hearing of your new releases with the World Symphony Orchestra -- and trust, in the interests of good music, that this will be in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Doug Pledger

Douglas J. Pledger

DJP ap

Tupperware Home Parties, Inc.

June 8, 1955

Dear Mr. Bump:

Thank you for your letter of May 19th.

I wish I might write the article you request but very much regret to have to tell you that I will be unable to do so.

The fact is that the pressure of my schedule has increased to the point where I have been forced to decide not to undertake anything extra-curricular.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Glen H. Bump
Tupperware Home Parties, Inc.
Orlando, Florida

fc

Tupperware Home Parties Inc.

BUYERS OF QUALITY BUY AGAIN . . . .

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

May 19, 1955

Regrets

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio City
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are gathering material for the first issue of a new inspirational type pocket-size magazine to be distributed free to our 20,000 dealers (95% women) from coast to coast and we would like very much to have an article by you in an early issue.

This little monthly publication will be purely non-commercial and non-profit with no advertising or sales promotional material. In it we are not trying to give sales training or recruit more dealers or anything of that nature. We have other publications for those purposes. In this one, we are not necessarily trying to make our people better dealers, but better people.

For this purpose, we plan that the magazine will have at first only about three articles; One by our vice-president and general manager, Brownie Wise; one by an obscure person who has overcome an obstacle in life; and third, an article by some person in the public eye, such as yourself.

Your article can be something you have previously published in a magazine or newspaper, an excerpt from a book; or a talk. Or it can be unpublished material. The subject is optional as long as it is inspirational, teaching some lesson of character-building; philosophy or general help for everyday living.

The enclosed reprints will give you a little background on our company if that is of interest to you.

We shall be anxious to hear from you.

Sincerely,

TUPPERWARE HOME PARTIES INC.

Glen H. Bump

Glen H. Bump
Assistant Director of
Advertising and
Public Relations

GHB:af
Enclosures

TUPPERWARE!

Turkish Info. Serv.

September 15, 1955

Dear Nuri Eren:

Many thanks for your letter of September 8th and for sending me the text of the official communique issued by the Turkish Government.

I read it with a great deal of interest and appreciate your taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nuri Eren, Director
Turkish Information Office
444 East 52nd Street
New York 22, New York

fe

TURKISH INFORMATION OFFICE
444 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-4390
CABLE ADDRESS: TURKYAYIN

September 8, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please find attached the text of the official communique issued by the Turkish Government in connection with the recent disorders in Istanbul and Izmir, which, I believe, has not been brought to your attention in its entirety.

I trust that this communique will provide the information that has been lacking concerning these regrettable incidents.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Nuri Eren
Director

Turkish Information Office
444 East 52nd Street
New York 22, N.Y.

MUrray Hil 8-4390

TURKEY REGRETS INCIDENTS
WILL PAY COMPENSATION

Text of the official communique issued by the Turkish Government in connection with the recent disorders in Izmir and Istanbul:

' The outrage perpetrated at Salonica on the house of our beloved Atatürk and on the Turkish Consulate, occuring at a time when public opinion had already been in a state of aroused emotion for several months because of incidents connected with the 'Cyprus question', as well as the instigations by provocators composed partly of persons with threacherous designs and partly by irresponsible elements devoid of a sense of judgement, have resulted in demonstrations on the part of large masses. These continued, particularly in Istanbul, into the late hours of last night.

' We have to state with the deepest grief and regret that during these demonstrations great damage was caused by entering shops and stores of which a large majority belonged to our Greek-speaking citizens. It can be said that, last night, Istanbul and the country was subjected to an essentially Communistic conspiracy and instigation, and to a severe shock.

' This irresponsible action, designed against the best

(more)

interests of the country, has caused the destruction of a part of our national wealth and resulted in heavy damage, difficult to repair, for a number of Turkish citizens whose every right stands guaranteed under the Constitution. It has become a major catastrophe.

' Without doubt, the speedy indemnification and compensation of the damages suffered by these citizens falls within the prerequisites of the State; this requirement will be fulfilled.

' All necessary measures have been taken, and will continue to be taken, to re-establish immediately the public order and tranquillity which was greatly disturbed by these incidents. As one most urgent measure during these occurences, a state of emergency was proclaimed in Istanbul and Izmir, and has been lifted following the assumption of control by government forces.

' Those who took part, either directly as perpetrators and their tools, or as planners and instigators, in this most regrettable incident in which planned as well as irresponsible provocation played a leading part, will be punished speedily and without fail. A large number of instigators have already been apprehended, and legal proceedings started against them.

' The greatest patriotic duty that befalls all our citizens, who are perceptive and conscientious and imbued with sincere attachment to the high interests of the country, is to aid the Government in its action. '

Turner, Fred H.

September 1, 1955

Dear Dean Turner:

I have just returned from vacation to find your letter of August 24th.

I regret to say that I have no files on the National Student Association. They all disappeared during the war.

The best I can do is suggest two possible sources: Namely Mr. Chester Williams, whose address is WORLD INFORMATION, Empire State Building New York 1, New York; and Martha Biehle, who is with the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.

I trust they will be able to help you.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Fred H. Turner
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

fc

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

August 24, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,-

If my memory serves me correctly, you visited my office sometime in the early 1930's as a representative of the National Students Federation.

In a recent conversation with some of the officers of the present National Students Association, I ventured the opinion that the National Students Federation was probably the forerunner and perhaps the father or grandfather of the present National Students Association. I found that the NSA people seemed to have no knowledge at all of the Federation, which is understandable since many of them were small children, if they had actually arrived at that time.

Do you have any records in your files which might indicate any relationship between the Federation and the present day National Students Association.

Sincerely,

Fred H. Turner

FHT-M

Fred H. Turner

Turner, Lawson

December 20, 1954

Dear Mrs. Turner:

After much tracing and looking we finally found your two reels of film which I am enclosing.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Lawson Turner
Old Elkton
Forest, Virginia

Turner Lucile

Mac Donald-Heath Ltd.

Sporting and Mufti Tailors

745 FIFTH AVENUE — NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE PLAZA 8-2425

November 9, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Ave.
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A short time ago we made up a needlepoint vest for Mrs. Lawson Turner of Forest, Virginia. I presume she has presented you with the waistcoat by this time.

In view of the fact that we used one of your weskits as a guide in making up the vest and having it completed without a fitting, we do not know whether it fits you properly.

Should it need any adjustment whatsoever, kindly drop in with it and we will see to it that the alteration is made for you.

Very truly yours,

Julius J. Durante

Julius J. Durante

JJD:IW

Turner, Lucil

OCTOBER 18, 1955

MRS. LUCILE TURNER
OLD ELKTON
FOREST
VIRGINIA

THE WAISTCOAT IS A TRIUMPH STOP PLEASE

CALL WHEN YOU ARRIVE STOP THE NUMBER IS

PLAZA 1-2345.

ED MURROW

414-43

Old Elkton,
Forest, Virginia
Oct. 3rd, '55

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Here 'tis!

It gave me pleasure to make it and I hope you get lots of fun wearing it.

As you can see, one side is your work and the other, your play. I expect to be in New York Oct. 20th for several days. May I drop by your "house" and see how you look in it? If any

alteration is needed take it by the Tailor's (name inside vest, of course) and they will gladly take care of same.

My best to Mrs. Murray, Carey and many happy meetings to you.

Sincerely Yours,

Cile Turner.

Twitchell, Kenaston

2419 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

October 14, 1955

NO-
Ignore

Dear Ed,

I have just returned from the Moral Re-Armament Mission to Asia and Africa. It included 198 people from 28 nations; Members of Parliament, industrialists, former communists, and the ideological musical play "The Vanishing Island" which was shown to 80,000 in representative audiences in the 18 countries we visited. In 11 of these we were guests of the governments concerned.

This outline from the Congressional Record suggests the response. In the more relaxed post-Geneva atmosphere the ideological situation is naturally more important than ever. We found in strongly anti-communist countries like Formosa and Viet Nam and the neutralist countries like Burma as well as in the Moslem world the keenest interest in an ideology which changes men and fights for absolute standards.

We expect to be in New York and Washington for the coming weeks and will hope to see you.

All the best,

Yours sincerely,

Ken

H. Kenaston Twitchell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT STATESMEN'S MISSION

SPEECH

OF

HON. HARRY R. SHEPPARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1955

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to call your attention at this point in the proceedings to the heartening and inspiring news of the MRA statesmen's mission. The program for this mission was prepared at the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament under the leadership of Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman at Mackinac Island, Mich., May 26 to June 5. Following its reception in Washington, the mission left on June 10 for Honolulu and Japan.

BACKGROUND FACTS

A group of African and Asian leaders prepared a statement following the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Washington in January 1955. In it they said:

> Moral re-armament points the way to achieve a constructive cooperation which none need fear and which can benefit all mankind.

At the Bandung Conference in April, Dr. Fadhil Jamali, leader of the Iraqi delegation, in a vigorously applauded speech at the first plenary session made an appeal for East-West unity on a basis of moral re-armament.

Mr. Speaker, national leaders who were hosts to or received the statesmen's mission were Ichiro Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan; the Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea; President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and O. K. Yui, Prime Minister of the Republic of China; Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Republic of the Philippines; Ngo Dinh Diem, President and Prime Minister of Vietnam; Field Marshal Pibulsonggram, Prime Minister of Thailand; Dr. Ba U, President, and U Nu, Prime Minister of the Union of Burma; Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India; Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran and Prime Minister Hussein Ala; Burhanuddin Bashayan, Foreign Minister of Iraq; Col. Gamel Abdel Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt; Members of the Council of Ministers of Kenya and the Mayor of Nairobi; and Adnan Menderes, Prime Minister, and Fuat Koprulu, Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey.

MISSION WHO'S WHO

The Mission itself is composed of political and other national leaders from all five continents and they take with them the cast of a new ideological play The Vanishing Island, written by Peter Howard. The party consists of 198 men and women from 28 nations.

Among those taking part, either throughout or at certain stages of the journey, are Dr. Theodor Oberlaender, Minister for Refugees in the German Federal Cabinet; Diomede Catroux, member of the French National Assembly, Minister of Air in the Mendes-France cabinet; Ole Bjorn Kraft, leader of the Danish Conservative Party and chairman of NATO 1952–53; Mohammed Masmoudi, Minister of State for Tunisia; The Tolon Na, Yakabu Tali, Member of the Gold Coast Legislature and president of the Northern Territories Council; Eugene Claudius-Petit, Cabinet Minister in 10 postwar French governments; the Honorable B. C. Okwu, member of the House of Assembly in Eastern Nigeria; Madam Irene Laure, former deputy in the French Parliament and secretary-general of the Socialist Women of France; Dr. Oskar Leimgruber, Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, 1943–51; Majid Movaghar, representing the Shah of Iran; Air Vice Marshal Thomas Traill, former Director General of Personnel, Royal Air Force; John McGovern, member of Parliament, Great Britain; James Haworth, member of the national executive of the British Labor Party; Niro Hoshijima, member of the Japanese Diet and signatory of the Japanese Peace Treaty; The Honorable Charles B. Deane, Member of the United States House of Representatives; Joseph Scott, leading Catholic attorney of Los Angeles; Senator Shidzue Kato, Member of the Japanese House of Councillors; Kanju Kato, former Minister of Labor of Japan and leader of the rightwing Socialist Party; Ibrahim Shukrullah, Secretary of the Arab League Council, Cairo; Dr. Daniel Lew, United Nations technical counselor for Nationalist China; Kahi Harawira, New Zealand; Daw Nyein Tha, nationally known educator of Burma; Surya Sena, son of Sir James Pieris, first Ceylonese to preside over the Legislative Assembly of Ceylon; Ian MacLean, executive officer, Kenya Coffee Board; Prof. Barend Nel, dean of the faculty of education, University of Pretoria; Dr. William Nkomo, founder and first president of the African National Congress Youth League; Thio Chan Bee, noted educator of Malaya and for 7 years member of Legislative Council of Singapore; Fausto Pecorari, vice president of the Italian Constituent Assembly; Robert Carmichael, president of the jute industry of France and newly elected president of the European jute industry; Robin C. Mowat, senior lecturer in history, Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Ole Olsen of the Olsen and Johnson productions.

The national hosts to the MRA Statesmen's Mission, beginning in Japan, received the following message from the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority and minority leaders of the House. The message reads:

> To the Honorable Ichiro Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan:
>
> As Members of the United States Congress, we recognize the great significance of the

moral re-armament mission of 170 from some 28 countries now traveling to and through the principal capitals of Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East with the musical play, The Vanishing Island, which dramatizes the central struggle of our time. The play was witnessed in Washington by overflow audiences including key administration, political, and military leaders.

The principles that moral re-armament represents, which are basic to all people who desire freedom, can be a decisive factor for the whole world when applied by men and women of all races, all creeds and in all walks of life. We heartily commend this mission to you and to your people.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives.
JOHN MCCORMACK,
Majority Leader, House of Representatives.

Enroute to Japan the mission stopped at Honolulu for a presentation of The Vanishing Island which had been arranged by a committee of invitation whose chairman, Walter Dillingham, senior businessman of Hawaii, stated:

A great gift has been made to the people of Honolulu. It is the only thing I have ever heard of that has any chance of revolutionizing the thinking of the world.

JAPAN

Mr. Hatoyama, the Prime Minister, said at the reception of this mission:

This has been the most memorable moment of my life.

Mr. Ogata, newly elected head of the Liberal Party, said:

This is something we have never seen before. The problem in the world is division. The only answer is unity. MRA is the agency that is going to bring it.

The evaluation of a member of the Diet was:

You have changed the fate of Japan. You have given us back the hope that had gone out of our lives.

The Prime Minister, members of his cabinet, and over 100 members of the Diet went to see The Vanishing Island. It was given to the nation on the television network. News of it was on the radio and in the newspapers every day and night. For the first time in history Japanese homes gave hospitality on such a scale to westerners. Said the Nippon Times in an editorial:

In Japan we have need for this ideology of MRA. Hatred, bitterness, jealousy, and greed have permeated deep into the hearts of too many of our people. We need to clean out the dregs which have poisoned our spirits and made us chase after false values and ideologies. The coming of the MRA task force is an opportunity for all of us to do some serious soul searching and above all let there be no hypocrites among us.

This newspaper then published a 4-page special edition on the work of MRA around the world.

Thirty of the principal national labor leaders of Japan, including 7 national chairmen, representing over 3 million workers from all 3 major divisions of organized labor, met with leaders of the Mission.

Prime Minister Hatoyama designated Niro Hoshijima, top policy adviser and one of the signatories of the Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco in 1951, to accompany the mission to Formosa and the Philippines. Also with him was Kanju Kato, the former Minister of Labor.

There was also Nakajima, who lost his family and was seriously burned when the atomic bomb was exploded over Hiroshima. This man was a trade-union leader who lost his bitterness toward America when he came to the Moral Re-Armament Assembly in Caux, Switzerland, 3 years ago. He will travel with the mission throughout Asia, giving his evidence of the ideology which is uniting the East and West.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

"Chiang Salutes MRA as Invincible Force," headlined the New York Journal-American in reporting the response to the moral re-armament statesmen's mission in Formosa. President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek received the Mission in Taipei. He said:

Moral Re-Armament is providing the world with ideological leadership.

It is the most important form of aid we have ever received. Your Mission has created a great impression not only throughout this nation but also on the Communist mainland.

He told Reginald Owen, who plays in The Vanishing Island, that the theater was the most powerful ideological weapon today, that the Communists had effectively used it, and that he rejoiced that the free world was now doing the job effectively in the moral re-armament plays.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, who received the surrender of the Japanese armies in 1945, evaluated the work of the mission:

You are forging the moral and ideological basis of East-West unity. This visit is unprecedented in the history of China. Never before has such a group come to China or for that matter to any Asian nation.

The streets of Taipei were crisscrossed with scarlet banners emblazoned in gold with the words, "MRA, an idea to win the world."

Dr. Daniel Lew, technical counsellor for Nationalist China at the United Nations, was designated to travel with the mission. He said:

I expected to find some brand of anticommunism. Instead I found an idea to win humanity.

Eight broadcasts to southeast Asia and Communist China were made from Formosa, Japan, and Manila. Peter Howard said in one of these broadcasts:

Attempts, however sincere, to make a new world must inevitably fail unless a new type of man is created to live in it. New systems crumble before the same old motives of greed, mistrust, and exploitation. Those who use hate to gain control inevitably find that they have to use force to keep it. You cannot make a new world out of the same old people. You cannot make a good omelet out of bad eggs. A new type of world demands a new type of man. The ideology which produces the new type of man will win the world. And basic change in a man's motives can take place. I know it because it happened to me.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Government of the Republic of Korea arranged for a delegation from the mission to visit Seoul. The delegation was received by members of the cabinet, chiefs of armed forces, and leaders of education and social welfare.

A favorable turn to the vexed problem of Korean-Japanese relations was given by a message of apology from leading members of the Japanese Parliament conveyed on their behalf by former NATO Chairman Ole Bjorn Kraft to the Foreign Minister and other members of the Korean Cabinet.

The Foreign Minister, who was also Acting Prime Minister under President Syngman Rhee, said:

I am convinced that unless the world catches this spirit of moral re-armament, another world disaster will be inevitable.

Members of the mission were honor guests at the ceremonies on June 25 marking the fifth anniversary of the invasion of South Korea in 1950.

THE PHILIPPINES

Joseph Scott, of Los Angeles, one of America's senior Catholic laymen, led the moral re-armament statesmen's mission when it arrived in the Philippines on June 27.

A dinner was given for the visiting representatives by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Senate President, Eulogio Rodriguez, in his speech of welcome, stated:

The hope of a turbulent Asia lies in the effect of such a force.

The mission was front-page news in the Philippine press and an hour was given for a national broadcast. Typical of the press comment was:

Joseph Scott, 87 years strong in the faith of his fathers and his family—Catholicism—gave a stirring message on the impact moral re-armament has on every religion—and in his Catholicism, its power to deepen and strengthen that faith in his life.

Another comment:

The Vanishing Island caught fire with the audience. It creates quite a vision of the future. A godless ideology is undoubtedly creeping over the islands of freedom. It must be stopped. The Vanishing Island proposes the solution. * * * The solution is not only worth a try. It is the only solution.

Niro Hoshijima, for 35 years a member of the Japanese Diet, apologized to the nation for the wrongs Japan had committed.

That is why my Prime Minister urged me to come on this mission. Please forgive us. Moral re-armament is already building a new Japan and with moral re-armament all Asia can unite.

The Manila Evening News in an article by the American columnist Winifred Bissinger gave these impressions of a thinking American living in Asia:

Saturday night we stepped off the cocktail party circuit and went to see the moral re-armament play, The Vanishing Island. It was the most rewarding experience of our life. MRA's musical is exceedingly cleverly conceived, magnificently presented propaganda for what, at this stage of an unhappy game, seems to be the answer—the only answer. Notably unsusceptible to propaganda—we hope—we can happily say we have fallen for this hook, line, and sinker. We left the Far Eastern University auditorium Saturday night in a glow. We could never wholeheartedly accept either of the world's two opposing ideologies. Of communism, we have a horror because we love freedom. In smug democracy, we have found many flaws. Here in moral re-armament we find an ideology we can accept—if only we were unselfish enough, decent enough, and—we must say it—good enough.

After the performance, several national groups of persons affiliated with the movement were introduced to the audience. They included highly respected statesmen, two former British admirals decorated for great heroism in the last war, resistance leaders and mineworkers. As outstanding and impressive a group of people we have never seen gathered together in all our newspaper experience.

Congressman Roseller T. Lim evaluated the visit in these words:

The coming of this mission at this time is the beginning of a tidal wave of change in the nations of Asia. I have decided to live MRA and with God's help I hope to give the rest of my life to it.

SINGAPORE

Conferences and meetings were held with the rival Malay and Chinese political parties, with heads of the chamber of commerce and trade-union leadership, and with educational and student leaders.

A reception, tendered by the president of the Chinese chamber of commerce, many of whose members have close family ties with Communist China, was attended by Singapore's chief minister, David Marshall, and other notables from the Malayan, Chinese, British, and Indian communities.

Mr. Thio Chan Bee, noted educationalist and former legislative council member, and one of those who was responsible through MRA for bringing the rival Malay and Chinese communities together after the war, joined the special plane as Singapore's representative on the world mission.

VIETNAM

With the people of South Vietnam only 12 months away from the fateful July 1956 deadline when they must vote for or against the Communist North, President Ngo Dinh Diem on July 5 welcomed as Government guests a delegation from the MRA world mission.

An hour after the special plane landed at Saigon Airport, the President and his Cabinet formally received the mission in the same Palace of Independence where recently he had turned the tide in his civil war. He said:

You are carriers of a noble ideal and powerful advocates for this idea—I would even say of a vast movement for the unity of men and nations. You have straightaway won the active sympathy of the Vietnam people. * * * For myself I understand the immense repercussions that will come from this mobilization of spiritual forces in the world which you have undertaken in effective cooperation with all men of good will. You have confronted an ideology that supposes to unite the world on the basis of hatred, fear, and strife with an idea which proclaims love and understanding and which proposes to bring about unity to the world by way of the heart and spirit.

In sharing your idea I have the firm conviction that a worldwide renaissance of moral and spiritual forces which we are all aiming for in the depths of our hearts, will be accomplished in the coming days, for the greatest benefit of us all. This will be the dawn of a new age which will see the transformation of the world.

Next morning, first anniversary of Diem's taking office after the Geneva armistice, he invited the mission to address the massed crowds from the palace steps. In his introduction he referred to MRA as "the great ideology that is sweeping the world."

That evening he gave a state banquet in honor of the MRA mission to which the diplomatic corps and chief Government leaders were invited.

Before leaving Saigon, members of the mission spent an afternoon with the Minister of War and 50 picked officers responsible for indoctrinating the country for next year's critical vote. The Chief of Psychological Warfare, Dr. Phuoc, said:

We were grateful for American military and economic aid, but lacked an ideology. Now you have given us the idea which can win.

THAILAND

In Thailand, keystone of SEATO, the MRA world mission were official guests of the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Pibulsonggram, who opened the Bangkok premiere of The Vanishing Island and welcomed his visitors "on behalf of my Government and the Thai people."

At a reception and dinner for the members of the mission, the Prime Minister referred to his visit to the MRA World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland, the month before. He declared that "peace-loving peoples will sooner or later yield to the ideology of MRA," which he described as "a strong force that answers world materialism." He continued:

Our honored guests are from all walks of life and are sacrificing themselves for the sake of the peace of mankind. The MRA mission aims to build up unity between nations and to bridge East and West. Its ideology is pure and sincere. Since its inception MRA has been growing larger and larger and will continue to grow with great force. The doors of Thailand will be gladly opened to MRA at all times.

In introducing the play at the theater of the Ministry of Culture, the Prime Minister declared:

The Vanishing Island is a remarkable play and teaches us a unique lesson. It will be a most potent weapon for casting away doubt and fear and so healing the differences between nations.

For the first time breaking a firm rule against attending theatrical productions, 15 members of the supreme Buddhist council, including the president of the council and other high priests of the Buddhist faith, attended the second performance of The Vanishing Island as the Prime Minister's personal guests. The president of the council said:

MRA has the same purpose for righteousness as the Lord Buddha. The ability of MRA to change men is proof that MRA has the power to unite the world.

Concluding their visit in this heart of the Buddhist world, which numbers some 400 million of Asia's population, the mission was received for 2 hours by the Lord Abbot of Wat Mahatat, one of the largest monasteries in the land, who said:

As a Buddhist, I take the greatest pleasure in receiving this mission. Our Buddhist faith teaches us to keep company with what is good, and from MRA I find in the four absolute standards something which is good. You can be assured that I shall be only too glad to serve you in any capacity. And I say this in front of the Lord Buddha. I am less lucky than you, because I am not able to accompany you. But I am happy you are accompanied by some who will be traveling on my behalf. It is a great tribute to Dr. Frank Buchman that a force like this can travel around the world—and such a strong force. This should be regarded as one of the great and important events in the history of humanity. Dr. Buchman is one of the great men of the world.

Among those present at the play were delegates to the current SEATO military talks.

BURMA

Prime Minister U Nu's official representative U Win, the Minister of National Planning, welcomed the world Mission to Burma.

Performances of the play The Vanishing Island were packed out with hundreds standing. All classes of Rangoon University were suspended for a special showing for more than 3,000 students.

The President of Burma, Dr. Ba U, gave a state presidential reception for the MRA mission and personally took a party of 16 to an overflow performance of the play.

Dr. Hla Tun, head of the Karen state government and Minister for Karen Affairs in the Federal Government, represents more than a million Karens, who have been in bitter dispute with the Federal Government since this country received its independence. In a statement to the MRA mission, Dr. Hla Tun said:

One failing has poisoned our national life—our hatred for our Burmese brethren. It is high time for us to face this matter squarely and get rid of this moral evil from within our hearts.

We are grateful for your coming. We thank you for the wonderful play The Vanishing Island. We are sure that without a moral basis there can be no real peace and cooperation. In these days of doubts, fears, and general pessimism your visit has cheered us and given us hope that a new world can be built.

A leading Burmese Communist commented after seeing The Vanishing Island:

I came here expecting to see a western play. But I found a great Burmese drama. It shows the way by which each one of us can change his nature.

An Asian Ambassador to Rangoon epitomized the East's response to the moral re-armament mission when he said:

I have looked down on the West with contempt. I thought the West with the hydrogen bomb was drawing us all to destruction. Last night when I saw The Vanishing Island and saw the Americans, South Africans, and all nations on the stage—particularly the Americans—all my prejudices vanished and my bitterness for the West went with them, too.

The Times of Burma stated editorially:

This idea has certainly found expression and struck a concordant note in the hearts and minds of millions of people. MRA is today a world force and stands unrivaled in the fight against moral decadence. It is a spiritual insurrection against a world enmeshed in the tentacles of hate, greed, or selfishness and intolerance.

CEYLON

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Sir John Kotelawala, threw open the grounds of his residence, Temple Trees, in an official welcome to the moral re-armament world mission. Sir John became the seventh leader of Asian nations to give powerful support to the mission. He personally took a party of 50 people to the premiere of The Vanishing Island, including 6 members of the Cabinet and Chief Justice H. H. Basnayake.

Sir John said:

I hope that by employing MRA we shall have peace in the world so that people can walk it in freedom and majesty. We in Ceylon will learn from all of you.

Among others who attended the play were the Governor General of Ceylon, the president of the Senate, the leader of the House, the leader of the opposition, speaker of the house, the mayor of Colombo, many Members from both Houses of Parliament, general secretary of the Ceylon Trades Union Congress, representatives of the Ceylon Federation of Labor, Ceylon Workers Congress, and Ceylon Trade Union Federation.

Trade-union leaders traveling with the mission met separately with the principal officers of the 4 trade-union groups of Ceylon representing 400,000 workers of all political opinions.

Commented the Speaker of the House, Sir Albert Peries, on the nationwide impact of The Vanishing Island and MRA's Mission: "We need nothing in this island so much as we need MRA."

Leader of the opposition S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike summed up the universal response to the play when he said:

The brain and intellect of the world have outstripped the world's character in growth. With this play and the spirit of MRA you are developing the character of all mankind.

Before leaving by air for India, once again at the Prime Minister's invitation, the entire mission was entertained at his home estate.

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INDIA

In Delhi the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, received members of the MRA ideological mission. Delegations from the mission were also entertained by the Vice President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Congress President U. N. Dhebar, as well as the leader of the Socialist Party of the House of the People, K. P. Kripalani, and Home Minister Pandit G. B. Pant, Minister of Labor Khandubhai Desai and the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. The latter stated:

The greatest problems today are conflicts between races and that is where MRA is bringing an answer. Its growth is inevitable.

During its four packed performances in Delhi The Vanishing Island was attended by a number of the members of Cabinet, as well as the Speaker of the House, G. V. Mavalankar, who describes moral re-armament as, "the old ancient way of the East. It has given our own philosophy a new orientation and it has given it wings."

Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and editor of the Hindustan Times, arranged for the Mission a special showing of the film The Voice of India, the story of his father's life, for which MRA artists had contributed background music.

The Vanishing Island played to packed houses in Madras, Calcutta, and Delhi. A group of leading Madras citizens, including the mayor, the vice chancellor of Madras University, the president of the Motion Picture Producers Association of India and the general secretary of the Southern Railway Employees Union cabled from Madras to the Delhi performance:

Grateful your inspired visit to Madras. A widespread response to MRA here. Our best wishes for the success of the Mission in Delhi.

Eleven of the foremost papers have printed special MRA supplements ranging from 4 to 10 pages in the past 2 years. These include The Bombay Chronicle, the Hindu, The Hindusthan Standard of Delhi and Calcutta, The Advance, Indian Finance and Juguntar of Calcutta.

Mr. Tashar Kanti Ghosh, editor of the influential daily Amrita Bazar Patrika, said: "The world tour is an event of profound significance, particularly at this crucial moment in the history of the world. As far as India is concerned, your ideological Mission will be warmly appreciated." Reviewing the play the paper said:

The Vanishing Island depicts an answer to the very problems faced by the summit conference—conflict between democracies and dictatorships. The problems are presented with pungent satire in songs and humorous dialogue, and the solution is presented with a surprise that leaves a lasting impression.

The Times of India carried an illustrated account of the ideological Mission. Its dramatic critic wrote:

The grand way in which the story is treated, with such perfect team spirit even for a stupendous cast, is an example of grand showmanship worthy of emulation on the Indian stage.

The man who helped organize a demonstration against moral re-armament when the force came to Calcutta 2 years ago was on hand to welcome the MRA ideological Mission. Phani Gupta, a trade-union organizer, said:

I've spent most of my life in the Communist Party. I have fought in the streets and fields with sten guns and bombs for the liberation of my country but never found the answer. In MRA I found it. It's the most effective way of solving national and international problems.

A Delhi theater owner called the play an absolute masterpiece. An industrialist's comment was:

I saw all the ideological plays they are showing in China, but none touches this one.

The proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Hindu was host to a number of the Mission. His paper carried many columns on the Mission and the play.

A militant trade unionist who had been a member of the Communist Party said:

The Vanishing Island is the most powerful ideological drama I've ever seen. It's just like a rocket. It covers 95 percent of the problems we face in India today and brings a clear answer.

MRA is the answer to the need of the hour—said T. V. Anandhan, general secretary of the Southern Railway Employees Union. Anandhan, with 75 of his officials, welcomed labor members of the mission to union headquarters in Madras.

Addressing 400 students of Madras Christian College, the president of the student body, who visited Moscow last year, told of the change that had begun in his life since meeting moral re-armament. He said:

The aim of MRA is to revolutionize the world starting with change in the individual.

The Indian Express, with the largest circulation in the country, carried an excellently displayed article on the editorial page by Vincent Evans, former Washington bureau chief of the London Daily Express.

PAKISTAN

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali, gave a garden reception at his home to welcome the whole moral re-armament ideological mission. The reception was attended by several members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, chiefs of the armed services, and the judiciary.

Speaking on behalf of the 198 from 28 countries that arrived with the MRA Mission, Peter Howard, author of the MRA musical drama, The Vanishing Island, referred to the long friendship between Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of MRA, and the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan. He quoted the latter, who told Dr. Buchman in London, "Honest apology is the golden key. You have the answer to the hates of the world."

Among the other guests present were Mr. Ispahani, Minister of Industry, and Begum Ispahani; General Ayub Khan, Minister of Defense; Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Minister of Commerce; Adm. H. M. S. Choudri, commander in chief of the Royal Pakistan Navy; Air Vice Marshal MacDonald, commander in chief of the Royal Pakistan Air Force; Maj. Gen. Mohammed Musa, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; the Ambassadors of Iraq and Iran; and Yussef Haroon, publisher of Dawn. Chaudri Mohammed Ali, Minister of Finance and incoming Prime Minister, received members of the Mission on the morning in which he announced the devaluation of the currency.

The Chief Minister of East Pakistan received a delegation from the Mission in Dacca saying:

You in MRA have a common ground on which all people can stand. You can be sure of a great response in our country.

The delegation was officially received by His Excellency Mr. Amiruddin Ahmed, Governor of East Pakistan, and 70 leaders in politics, industry, commerce, the diplomatic corps and the administration.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, under general permission to extend remarks, I am submitting additional material completing my speech on the Moral Re-Armament statesmen's mission which was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 1, 1955:

IRAN

The MRA world mission were personal guests of the Shah and Government of Iran.

In the official reception line at Teheran Airport were representatives of the court, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the services, the universities, and industrial, labor, and women's organizations.

A 2-hour national broadcast, directed by the Vice Premier and the Minister of Education, and keynoted by the President of the Supreme Court, inaugurated a visit described by Foreign Minister Entezam as "a world move to bring international relations into a new dimension."

Prime Minister Hussein Ala spent a morning with representatives of the mission. He said:

My Sovereign and Government are wholeheartedly with you in support of moral re-armament. We consider it a fundamental step toward uniting nations for the creation of peace which the common people of every land need and long for. What you are doing is perhaps the only hope of the world if we are to create understanding and prosperity for all peoples. The Koran and Islam sponsor and favor moral re-armament. You are showing the world how to put aside the old ideas of 19th century imperialism from which we have suffered in the Middle East and replace them with moral standards which are universal. You are giving a superior idea to communism and that is why you will succeed in winning the world.

The Minister of Education, Dr. Mohmoud Mehran, took first steps toward the ideological training of Iranian youth. He said:

Moral re-armament has a vital role to play in giving to our youth an ethical ideology which is the only answer to materialist ideas and propaganda.

Special lunches, dinners, and receptions were given in honor of the mission by the heads of every principal national organization and an extensive series of industrial visits brought them into touch with workers and managers on a factory level.

The Iranian premiere of The Vanishing Island was a command performance for the Shah and Queen Soraya given by royal order on a specially constructed stage in the grounds of the summer palace. The impact of the play was such that by imperial command the palace grounds were, for the first time in history, thrown open to the public to witness the last two performances of the play.

An Iranian Goverment delegation is being formed to attend the Caux Assembly in September.

Before leaving for Baghdad the mission were guests of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Iranian Parliament, the Majlis.

IRAQ

Members of the MRA mission were guests of Burhanuddin Bashayan, Foreign Minister of Iraq, during a 4-day visit to this heart of the ancient world.

The Vanishing Island had its Baghdad premiere in the King Feisal II Theater before a cross-section of the governmental, diplomatic, industrial, and labor life of the capital.

Dr. Fadhil Jamali, former Premier and chief of his country's United Nations delegation, and who as Chairman of the Iraqi delegation at the Bandung conference has stood up to communism and has appealed for Asian-African unity on the basis of moral re-armament, gave a thought-provoking evaluation of the play to the press of Baghdad. The following is a translation from an interview by Dr. Jamali in Al Akhbar, leading Arabic daily of Baghdad:

Without doubt the theater is one of the most effective of the fine arts in propagating good character, the social virtues, and a lofty example to mankind. This is the task to which moral re-armament is actually applying itself. It portrays in its stage presentations a picture of human society, whether it be in the home, in the factory, in business, or in international relations, stating the problem and making clear the answer. It was my privilege to witness a number of these plays in America.

The day before yesterday I saw The Vanishing Island. Without doubt this play produces an amazing artistic effect and evokes real appreciation. The most important point about this play is its human, social, and political implications. The play presents two islands. One of them stands for democratic freedom, but materialism and selfishness have so led it astray that its people pay no attention to an imminent threat to their way of life. They do not believe that destruction peers at them from behind the door.

In the portrayal of this kingdom is a telling lesson for the anti-Communist countries which believe that they are right—completely right—forgetting that they themselves are ruled by materialism, selfishness, and exploitation.

The second act portrays a land under Communist government where dictatorship, slavery, and cruelty reign, where with the death of individual liberty human feelings are forgotten. Thus all of mankind is led along in slavery by chains of materialism.

These two regimes which are alike engulfed in materialism have no one to guide them aright. It is the good king of the first country who foretells the imminent danger to his island which is complacent in its freedom. When finally they refuse to accept the advice of their king, their island disappears and does not return until after they have repented and returned to their senses.

This good king is mankind's apostle and rescuer, the one who unites the social order, divided into leftist and rightist elements, by presenting a superior plan—a program of absolute purity, absolute love, and unselfishness among all the peoples of the world. Here the play ends by asking that the principles which MRA stands for be applied among all men. These principles are part of all the inspired religions. Together they are the essence of Islam, as they are of Christianity, Buddhism, and Hinduism. These principles are not the special property of any one religion or nation or geographical area, but are common to all mankind.

These principles are not new. What is new is that the world stands in greater need of them than ever before in history. In this atomic age mankind has before it the choice either to change human nature and thus to change human destiny by establishing these principles, or to continue to a war of extinction. Moral re-armament believes that the first thing to be effected is a change of character, and that this change is the effective way for individuals and societies. On this basis MRA is spreading in all parts of the world through a change of heart based on the light of God's guidance. This light of faith is the way which will save mankind from final destruction.

We absolutely cannot hold back from accepting this ideology presented by Moral Re-Armament. I urge that we all work together to purify and dedicate ourselves to absolute honesty, unselfishness, and love in all our work and in our family, social, economic, political, and international life. What this ideology calls for is a faithful confirmation of the verse from the holy Koran which says, "God does not change the condition of a nation until the men of that nation change themselves."

357548—55763

EGYPT

The mission were guests in Cairo of Lt. Col. Gamel Abdel Nasser, President of Egypt. He received the mission in his office in the presidency.

In a press interview given the following day Colonel Nasser said:

This ideology could be a solution to save the world from the conflict between the so-called West and East. We should all believe in it.

In his cable invitation he had said:

I wish to welcome to Egypt the delegation of Moral Re-Armament. Your principles and objectives are highly appreciated in Egypt where all efforts are mobilized to restore moral values, social justice, human dignity, and freedom.

The Governor of Cairo, Dr. Abdul El Latif Salem, and Dr. Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, headed a distinguished first-night audience at a gala performance of The Vanishing Island in Cairo's famous Opera House, built 80 years ago for the world premiere of Verdi's Aida on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal.

Earlier Dr. Hassouna was host at a reception for the mission. The Secretary-General, who is a former Foreign Minister of Egypt, in welcoming the mission on behalf of the Arab League, paid tribute to what had been accomplished in the last 2 months. He specially referred to Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, and said:

We will be working with them through the four absolute standards of MRA for the salvation of humanity and the well-being of the whole of human kind.

Chinese Ambassador Ho Feng-shan, dean of the diplomatic corps, gave a dinner and said:

We have been talking about honesty and unselfishness for thousands of years, but these standards have not come into a concrete force as we see now in MRA. We have been talking too much and philosophizing without an effort to practice. Here is a force to inundate the world for generations to come.

Labor members of the mission were given a reception by 100 trade-union leaders at the headquarters of the Liberation Rally. Maj. M. Noor, Chief Provincial Officer for the Egyptian trade unions, declared:

I am absolutely dumbfounded by four words—the four words of the absolute standards. I want to help to give these to our whole country and the whole world.

At the close of the meeting the speakers were inundated with requests for literature and entire stocks were emptied.

The Minister of Education, Kemal Edin Hussein—youngest member of the Council of Revolution—gave a warm reception to members of the mission and told them, "It is a tremendous and worthwhile task you have undertaken." He proposed to translate MRA literature into Arabic for use in the schools and universities. He expressed the keenest appreciation at the presence of the 32 Egyptian students sent to Caux by President Nasser.

"Images" of Cairo, leading pictorial magazine of the Middle East, carried 3 pages of pictures of The Vanishing Island and commented:

The admiration this play inspires has been expressed in superlative terms—"a resurrection of the theater," "brings renaissance to nations," "greatest spectacle of our time." In Cairo, where it was invited by Prime Minister Nasser, its success has been equally brilliant. Symbolizing a new dimension in international relations, it has made an indelible impression on the capital.

In Alexandria, commercial and industrial center of Egypt, the enthusiastic audiences at the play included the Governor of Alexandria, the Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, the admiral commanding the Egyptian Navy, the Governor of the Bank of Egypt, and officials of the ruling Liberation Rally who came by invitation of their chief, Lesy Abdel Nasser, brother of the President.

KENYA

Nineteen hours after closing at Cairo, the cast of The Vanishing Island opened before a packed multiracial audience in the Kenya National Theater in Nairobi, 2,500 miles south of Cairo, where the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, received members of the Moral Re-Armament mission.

Kenya officials greeted the entire mission of 192 on their arrival. Mayor I. Somen welcomed the party on behalf of the city of Nairobi. A. B. Patel, Minister for Asian Affairs in the Kenya Cabinet, and Alan Knight, commandant of the Athi River Mau Mau detention camp, were also at the airport.

At the Athi River camp, 500 hard core Mau Mau leaders had earlier renounced their Mau Mau oaths as a result of applying Moral Re-Armament principles, and Knight brought 24 pounds sterling which had been contributed in shillings and pence by 150 detainees to help finance the mission. The men earn only 1 shilling a day.

Hon. Michael Blundell, minister without portfolio and member of the Emergency War Council, came to the theater to express the warmth of his welcome to Kenya, while Cabinet Minister Patel told a gathering of the Asian community:

Under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Frank Buchman, MRA has made great strides in the last years. It is an ideology essential to the progress of the human race if we are to establish peace.

At the premiere, former Communists, Africans, Asians, Europeans, and Maoris from New Zealand all spoke from the stage. The first members of the mission to be introduced were Mary Waruhiu, daughter of a senior Kikuyu chief, and Mrs. Agnes Hofmeyr, daughter of a famous English settler. The fathers of both had been murdered by the Mau Mau.

At the camp a group from the mission, including Congressman CHARLES B. DEANE of North Carolina and Basil Okwu, Member of the Eastern Nigeria Parliament spoke to 1,500 detainees gathered in the camp theater, giving their own experience of MRA and of its uniting impact across the world.

The climax of the mission's visit in Kenya was an open air meeting for members of the Kikuyu tribe, heart of the Mau Mau revolt, when 7,000 crowded a grassy hillside in the Kikuyu Reserve at 24 hours' notice on the invitation of Chief Simon Waruhiu and his brother David. Hundreds of thousands of Africans later heard the meeting by radio.

357548—55763

TURKEY

Invited by the Turkish Government, members of the mission visited Istanbul and Ankara, modern capital of the country on the plains of Anatolia.

Following the thunderous ovation from the packed theater in Istanbul, Dr. Bahrettin Goekay, Governor of Istanbul, spoke from the stage. He said, "I believe Turkey will be the greatest exponent of MRA among all the nations. There will be no limit to what MRA can do in Turkey."

The ecumenical patriarch, Athenagoras I, head of the 250 million Christians of the Eastern Orthodox Church, received members of the mission at his official residence in this ancient capital of the Eastern Empire, and said, "Moral Re-Armament is the agency which is bringing a new world to birth. Tell Dr. Buchman we believe in him and thank God for him and for all he has done and is doing for the world. Yours is a modern apostolic mission. You have found the secret of life."

In Ankara the mission were guests of honor on Turkey's Victory Day at the Hippodrome where 5,000 picked troops demonstrated the armed strength of the Turkish nation. After the parade the Deputy Prime Minister and former Foreign Minister, Dr. Fuat Koprulu, received the entire mission. "You are serving the sublime cause of an ideology which has opened new horizons for all humanity. The play last night made a terrific impact on our nation," he said. "Rearming is not enough. In the world today we need moral re-armament to complete it. You understand this and the day will come when all the world will realize it."

The Governor of Ankara, Kemal Aygun, added, "Since your play came here everyone in Ankara wants to be a part of MRA." The Chief of Staff of the Turkish Air Force, Gen. Tekim Ariburun, acted as interpreter for the Governor as he spoke from the stage following the play.

Speaking to the audience, Representative CHARLES B. DEANE, of North Carolina, said, "The choice before the nations today is moral re-armament or world communism. The ideology of this play is the strength of democracy and the hope for a new world."

357548—55763

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956

* AMERICA * ASIA * AFRICA * EUROPE *

Across Four Continents

THE MORAL RE-ARMAMENT WORLD MISSION—a force of 198 people from 28 nations—has travelled 35,000 miles and visited the capitals of 16 nations at the invitation of political leaders and heads of state.

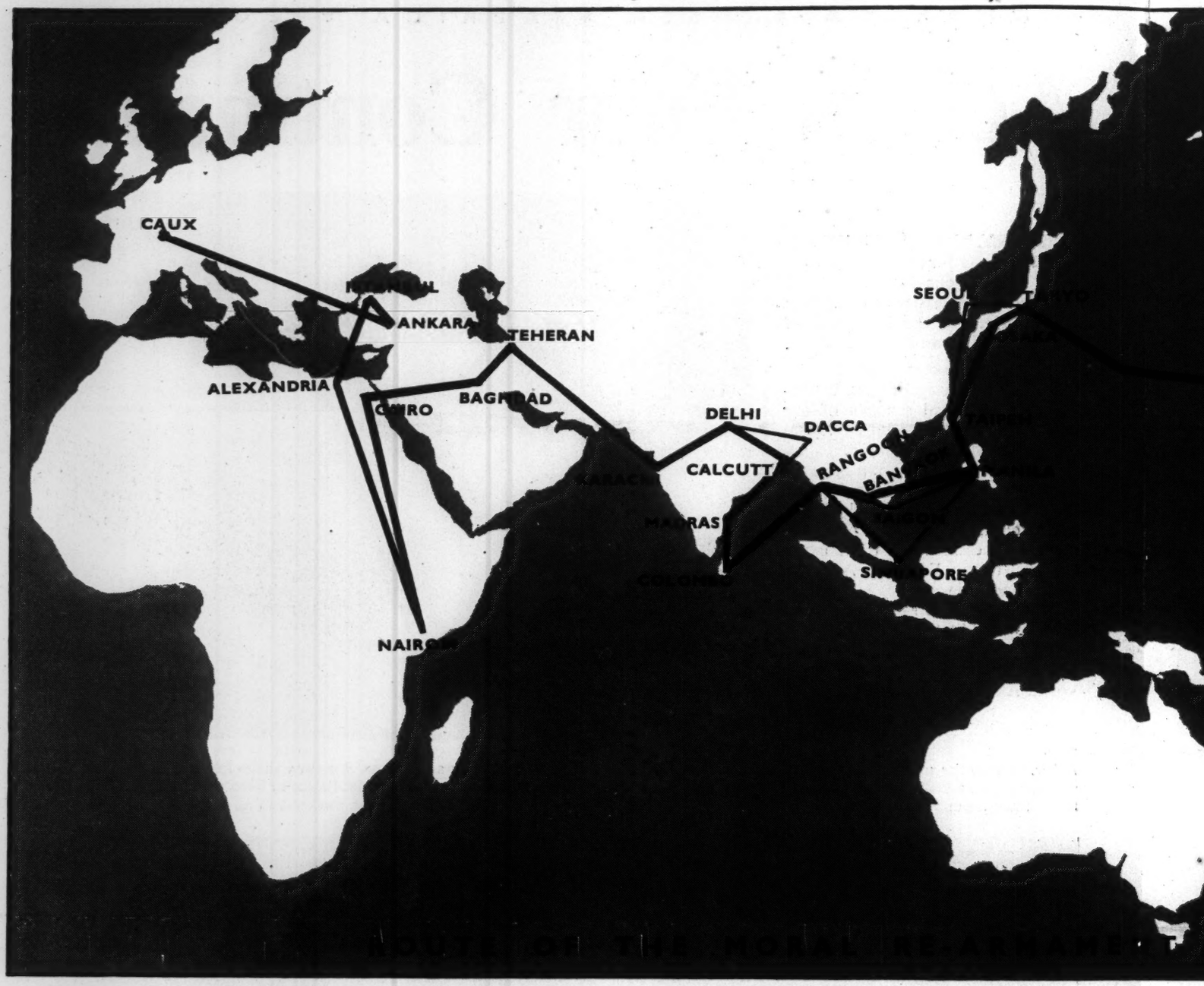
It included the cast of *The Vanishing Island*—a musical drama depicting the ideological struggle of our time. This play was seen by 75,000 people during twelve weeks.

Members of the mission have included men of cabinet rank from Germany, France, Denmark, Japan and Tunisia, and Members of Parliament, businessmen and trade union leaders from Europe, America, Africa and Asia.

The mission left Mackinac Island in the United States on 5 June, 1955, and arrived in Switzerland on 31 August to take part in the MRA World Assembly at Caux.

His Imperial Majesty the SHAH OF IRAN and QUEEN SURAYYA shake hands with each member of the mission at a reception they gave in the Imperial Palace of Saheb Gheraniyya. They are seen here with some of the African members of all races.

Below. The entire mission is seen here with the planes and air crews which have flown them around the world.



UNITED STATES (5-12 *June*)—At the close of the World Assembly for MRA at Mackinac Island the mission left for Washington, where they presented *The Vanishing Island* in the National Theatre. Last month the *Congressional Record* contained 8 pages summarizing the mission inserted by Senator Alexander Wiley and Congressman Harry R. S. Sheppard.

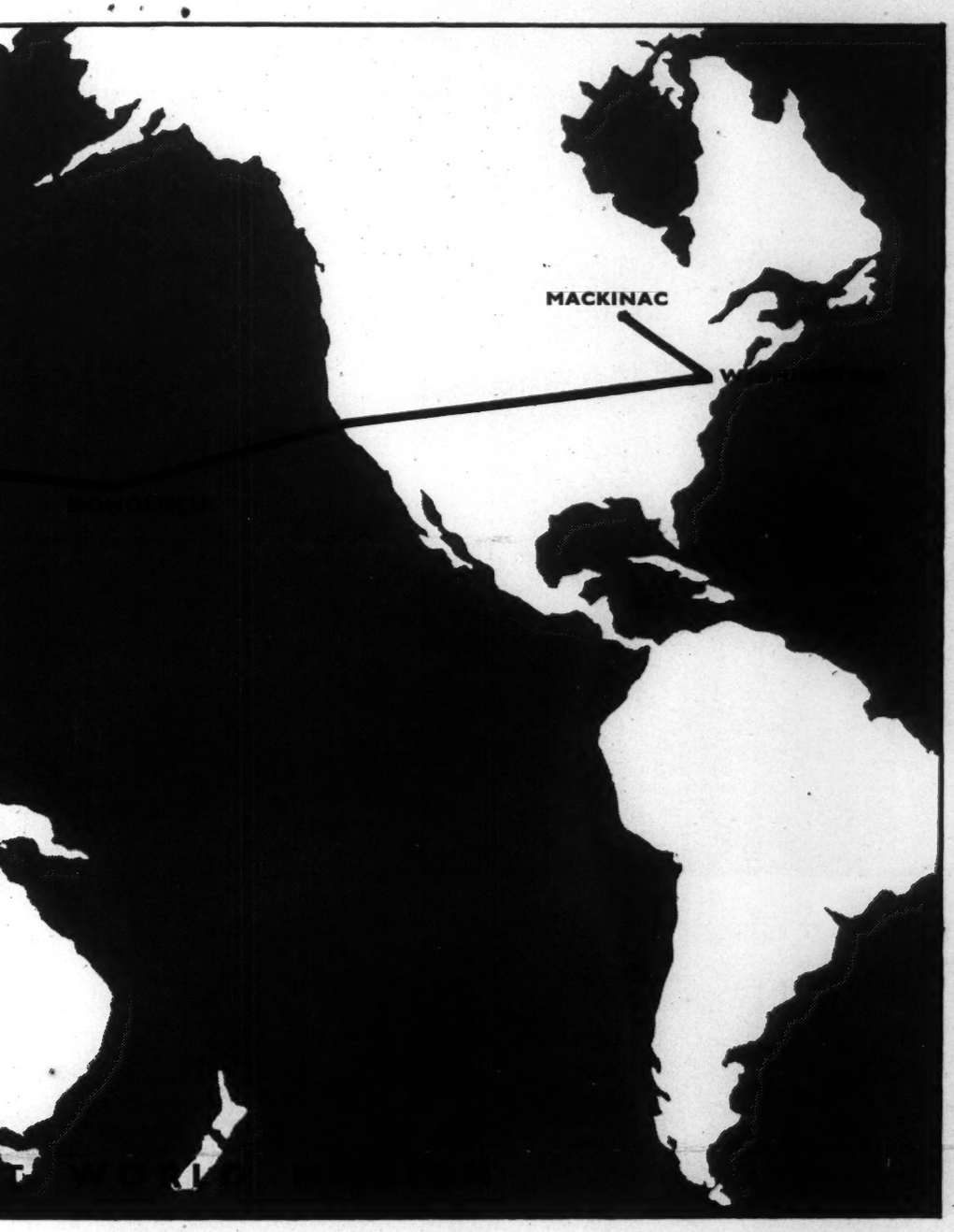
JAPAN (14-21 *June*)—At an official reception given by the Prime Minister, Ichiro Hatoyama, and attended by eight of the cabinet, he said, 'This has been the most memorable moment of my life.' Mission members were received in the Diet by leaders of all parties. *The Vanishing Island* was seen by 10,000 people and was televised nationally.

FORMOSA (21-25 *June*)—The members of the mission were official guests of the Government. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said at a special reception, 'MRA has given mankind a new perspective.' During this visit Mr. Peter Howard and others of the mission broadcast to the Chinese mainland. A party visited South Korea en route for Taipeh.

THE PHILIPPINES (25 *June*-5 *July*)—President Magsaysay invited the mission to his country. Mr. Hoshijima, Senior Adviser to the Japanese Government, came to apologise for the damage his country had done to the Islands. He declared, 'My hope is that with the spirit of MRA we may learn to be different and find a basis of unity with the other nations of Asia.'

THAILAND (5-9 *July*)—The Prime Minister, Field Marshal Pibulsonggram, introduced the Bangkok premiere of *The Vanishing Island*. He said, 'The doors of Thailand will be gladly open to MRA at all times.' The notable Buddhist leader, the Lord Abbot of Wat Mahatat, declared, 'This mission should be regarded as one of the great events in the history of humanity.'

VIETNAM (6-8 *July*)—A delegation from the mission was invited to Saigon by the Vietnamese Government. An official reception was given by the Prime Minister, Ngo Dinh Diem, who said that MRA was an ideology which was in the process of winning the world. The Foreign Minister announced that a Vietnam delegation would attend the Caux Assembly.



SINGAPORE (6-8 *July*)—Members of the mission visited Singapore. Mr. David Marshall, the Chief Minister, was present and the entire colony represented at a reception given for them by the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. One newspaper gave the headline 'Way to End Emergency,' to their story of the visit and another gave editorial comment.

BURMA (9-12 *July*)—The President of Burma, Dr. Ba U, officially received the mission and attended *The Vanishing Island*. The Government and Rangoon University authorities asked for a special students' showing. 3,000 attended. In an editorial *The New Times of Burma* wrote, 'MRA is today a world force and stands unrivalled in the fight against moral decadence.'

CEYLON (12-16 *July*)—The mission came to Colombo at the invitation of Sir John Kotalawala, the Prime Minister. He threw open the grounds of his official residence 'Temple Trees' for a reception for them to meet the leadership of the country. The Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, and ten Cabinet Ministers saw the play.

INDIA (16-29 *July*)—The mission was invited to Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi where ten performances of *The Vanishing Island* were given. The Calcutta English-language daily, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, wrote, 'The play depicts an answer to the very problems faced by the "Summit Conference"—the conflict between the democracies and the dictatorships.'

PAKISTAN (29 *July*-2 *August*)—Mr. Mohammed Ali, the Prime Minister, welcomed the mission to Pakistan. He spoke of 'the yeoman service it is doing to the cause of freedom in the world.' Mr. Choudhri Mohammed Ali, who has since become Prime Minister, spent an hour with the African delegation. A group from the mission went to Dacca at the invitation of the East Pakistan cabinet, where the Chief Minister said, 'You in MRA have a common ground on which all people can stand.'

IRAN (2-8 *August*)—A principal feature of the visit was an Imperial Command Performance of *The Vanishing Island* before H.I.M. the Shah and Queen Surayya. On the following day the Shah gave personal instructions for further performances to be given in the gardens of the Palace. This was the first time the general public has ever been invited into the Palace Grounds. The Prime Minister, Hussein Ala, said, 'My Sovereign and Government are whole-heartedly with you in support of MRA.'

IRAQ (8-11 *August*)—The mission came at the invitation of the Foreign Minister, Burhan D. Bashayan, and on the initiative of Dr. Fadhil Jamali, who is the present leader of the Iraqi delegation to the United Nations. In a press statement Dr. Jamali said, 'We absolutely cannot refuse to accept this ideology. The first thing to be effected is a change of character. On this basis MRA is spreading in all parts of the world. This light of faith will save mankind.'

EGYPT (11-17 *and* 23-26 *August*)—The mission was invited to Egypt by the Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser, and its members were state guests. In a press interview Colonel Nasser was asked, 'What is your impression of MRA.' He answered, 'This ideology could be a solution to save the world from the conflict between the so-called West and East. We should all believe in it. It is a solution.' A reception attended by diplomatic representatives of ten nations was given by Abdel Khalek Hassouna, Secretary General of the Arab League.

KENYA (17-23 *August*)—The visit included five performances of *The Vanishing Island* at the National Theatre at which the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, Cabinet Members and Senior African Chiefs were present. During the stay the entire personnel of the Athi River Detention Camp received the mission. Former hard-core Mau Mau spoke of the change that MRA had brought to their lives and presented £26 contributed by detainees for the mission expenses. Two specially arranged meetings attended by 7,000 Kikuyu heard members of the mission.

TURKEY (26-31 *August*)—The mission was welcomed by Dr. Goekay, the Governor of Istanbul, who said, 'I believe Turkey will be the greatest exponent of MRA amongst all the nations.' His Holiness the Oecumenical Patriarch, Athenagoras the First, the head of 250 million in the Orthodox Church, received members of the Mission. The Deputy Prime Minister declared, 'In the world today we need Moral Re-Armament. You are serving the cause of an ideology which has opened new horizons for all humanity.'

EGYPT

Left. Colonel GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, the Prime Minister of Egypt, receiving the first copy in Arabic of the MRA handbook *Where Do We Go From Here?* from THE TOLON NA, Gold Coast M.P. and President of the Northern Territories Council. This event took place at a reception given in the Presidency by Colonel Nasser for the entire mission.

KENYA

Below. Dr. WILLIAM NKOMO, a Founder and first President of the African National Congress Youth League of South Africa, is seen addressing a great meeting of 5,000 Kikuyu at Githunguri near Nairobi. It was the first gathering of any size that has been held since the Emergency started two years ago and was organised by CHIEF SIMON WARUHIU and other leaders of the area for their people to meet the world mission.

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Lyon Levering

July 27, 1955

Dear Dr. Tyson:

Your letter to Mr. Murrow arrived in his absence on vacation.

This is merely a note to tell you that I will bring it to his attention upon his return in the early fall.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissen

Dr. Lewering Tyson
Free Europe University in Exile
110 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

fd

Free Europe University in Exile

An Affiliate of the Free Europe Committee, Inc.

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CABLE ADDRESS: EXILUNIVER

July 18, 1955

Dear Ed,

Today I just learned that you not so long ago interviewed John A. Biggs in connection with one of your television adventures. Whether or not you decided to engage him, I don't know. I do know, however, that he is a very capable person and if the combination of abilities he possesses fits into any of your slots, I am sure you will not be disappointed in him.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Tyson, Levering

Free Europe University in Exile

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CABLE ADDRESS: EXILUNIVER

May 2, 1955

Dear Ed,

Apparently there is quite a lot of excitement about Abbé Pierre, who evidently has made somewhat of a stir in France. He is a very picturesque character and perhaps he has already been mentioned to you as a possibility for exhibit on "See it Now".

Sincerely,

Levering Tyson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Tyson, Levering

January 10, 1955

Dear Ty:

This is merely a note to thank you for taking the trouble to send me the material on forced labor.

As ever yours,

Dr. Levering Tyson
Free Europe University in Exile
Room 308
4 West 57 Street
New York 19, New York

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CABLE ADDRESS: EXILUNIVER

December 22, 1954

Thanks

Dear Ed,

The enclosed has just come across my desk. To what extent you are interested in the subject of forced labor, I don't know, but perhaps you or some of your staff might like to have this material if you haven't already picked it up.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

enc. (1)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
CHECK TEXT AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release #2077
December 10, 1954

Statement by The Honorable A. M. Ade Johnson, Alternate United States Representative, in Committee III on Forced Labor in Communist China.

- -

Mr. Chairman:

This Twentieth Century in which we are living came as an era of great hope for the human race. Much that has been beyond our grasp for so long in our history seems at last within reach. Many of our hopes for this century have been fulfilled or are on the way to fulfillment. Technologically we have learned a great deal. We have made vast strides in medicine, and we are able to prevent, control and cure diseases that once had the power to ravage whole cities and even nations. We are able to produce ever-greater quantities of food for our expanding world population. In other fields, too, we have seen some dreams come true. At the end of the first World War, a number of new sovereign nations came into being, in line with the principle of self-determination of peoples. And within the past decade we have seen the emergence of still more free nations. That the distinguished representatives of the Philippines, of India, of Burma, of Pakistan, of Indonesia and a number of other governments are here in this Assembly, playing a vital and essential role in our critical deliberations, is clear testimony of the changes and progress of our century.

It is within this setting that we have to consider the phenomenon which we call "forced labor." And within this setting of progressive enlightenment, the thing that we call "forced labor" looms as a dark, ominous and cruel shadow. It is not the first time we have had to take a look at this question. We are already familiar with it. And yet each time it arises most of us, I am sure, are overtaken by feelings of shock that such a thing exists in our century. Old-fashioned slavery was long ago repudiated and outlawed by most of the world. Where it survives it is only as a remnant of a way of life which the civilized world long ago abandoned. But this thing which we call forced labor exists on a huge scale. It involves uncounted millions of helpless human beings. And it is an instrument of concerted government policy in a contiguous region of the world where nearly one billion people live.

It is certainly one of the paramount obligations of our United Nations to seek paths, day in and day out, for closer understanding between nations and differing political systems. But there are aspects of differing political concepts which permit of no compromise whatsoever. I am deeply convinced of the principle that our world cannot forever endure "half slave and half free." Either this world will continue its progress toward the freedom which the Twentieth Century promised, or it will succumb to the

MORE

concept of man as a demeaned, inconsequential creature whose destiny is to live, work and die at the bidding of those who wield political power. Whether we speak of these things in the United Nations or not, these two concepts are in real and serious conflict with one another. We cannot fail to take sober notice of this conflict.

Mr. Chairman, the General Assembly last year discussed this question at some length. This past spring, the Economic and Social Council examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor. There is no need, under the circumstances, to recapitulate the familiar facts in regard to forced labor within the Soviet Union and its satellites. Those facts are clear enough for all to see and ponder.

It is also a matter of record that the Soviet Union has refused to make any substantive reply to communications from the Ad Hoc Committee and the Secretary-General concerning forced labor within the Soviet Union. No matter what interpretation the Soviet Union places on its action, I think the real significance of the refusal is apparent to all.

-- Forced Labor in Communist China --

Today I want to turn the spotlight on the manner in which the forced labor system, so ingeniously developed and refined under Soviet communism, has been imposed upon a nation of more than six hundred million people in Asia. This nation is Communist China. Under the current communist regime in Peiping, Communist China has fallen victim to the full fury of this legally-sanctioned savagery. The manifold purposes of forced labor under the Chinese Communists are -- as in the Soviet Union -- to provide a vast horde of human arms, backs and legs to perform construction tasks at an absolute minimum cost; to eliminate from the population at large all those who have opposed or who might oppose the policies of the regime; to hold over the heads of the Chinese people, day and night, the threat of the direst punishment for the slightest action or expression against the government; and to reconstitute the Chinese society into an absolute monolithic state in which the individual lives only for the purpose of supporting the regime which controls him. Forced labor in China, is, in short, an instrument for political control, for public terror, and for implementation of economic programs.

It would be hard to know exactly how many millions of helpless Chinese of all classes -- former landowners, former civil servants, former business men, former soldiers of the National Government, and former farmers -- are today in Peiping's slave labor camps, or how many are serving at compulsory labor outside the camps. We know that the number is large, and much of our information comes directly from spokesmen of China's communist regime.

-- Economic Importance --

With a candor born of inexperience, the Chinese Communist leaders have spread profusely on the record the manner in which they have used the forced labor system as a means of fulfilling economic plans. The Peiping People's Daily Jen Min Jih Pao -- the official organ of the Chinese Communist Party -- on September 7 of this year revealed that more than 83% of the persons in confinement throughout the country had been assigned to forced labor. The People's Daily specified that these individuals had been put to work cutting timber, constructing buildings, restoring and building water conservation installations, railways and highways. The economic value of this slave-labor force to the regime was revealed in the meeting of the Government Administration Council on August 26, 1954, by Lo Jui-Ching, Peiping's Minister of Public Security, who ennumerated a few of the production totals for the year 1953. He noted that slave laborers had produced in 1953 two billion bricks, 770 million tiles, 4,284,000 pairs of socks, and 1,700,000 couplers for steam radiators. Lo Jui-Ching also reported that many new farms had been established for forced labor, a number with more than 10,000 mou (1666 acres) of land, and that considerable numbers of forced labor industrial units had been established. He reported that many so-called "engineering corps" had been created for the repair of conservation works, lumbering, railroad building and the construction of state buildings.

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- Extent of Forced Labor in Communist China -

Other reports indicate the vast extent of this system. As early as October 24, 1951, Radio Chungking announced that more than 19,000 prisoners in the South Szechuan area had been put to compulsory work of various kinds, with another 7,500 prisoners performing labor for the army. A late 1954 report states that a labor-reform camp near Yingte, Kwangtung, established in 1950, had become the second largest such camp in Central and South China, with approximately 70,000 slave laborers.

In March 1953 forced labor was reported on railway construction jobs in Kansu Province in Northwest China. Another recent report on camps in Szechuan includes those at Chungking with 11,000 forced laborers and Chengtu with 10,000. A camp at Kantzu in Sikiang province is reported to have 10,000. Forced labor camps have also been reported at Fenghsu near Amoy, Chinchiting, Hoshan-Tungpu, Tenghsien, Kashgar and Sulo. Forced labor camps reported in Heilungchian include those at Tetu, with over 15,000 slave laborers, Sunwu with 8,000, and Hsurhochen with 4,000.

Even with the fragmentary information available, it is clearly apparent that the slave labor system is firmly established on the Chinese mainland. And, Mr. Chairman, what we have to deal with is not just statistics. These figures I have mentioned represent human beings. The figures themselves are so overwhelming that by the time we come to the end of them it is difficult to remember that we aren't talking about bushels of rice, or about rupees, but about men and women, young and old.

- Forced Labor Under Sentence of Death -

You recall, I am sure, that representatives of the Labor Party of the United Kingdom visited China recently. Those visitors saw some of the slave laborers in action. One member of the visiting group was Rene MacColl, a correspondent of the London Daily Express. Here is his description of what he saw — I am quoting:

"Here were half-naked men working with a ferocious determination and concentration such as I have never seen elsewhere. The way in which they went through a sort of drill, shuffling and moving to a pattern, was first impressive and then frightening. It was like a speeded-up film by some satirical director bent upon exposing the soullessness of big business.

"Then came the chief warden's casual revelation: about two-thirds of the several thousand men and women in the jail were political prisoners; and many of the political prisoners were under sentence of death.

"We began to understand the prisoners' total absorption in their tasks. It was explained that the death sentence was held in abeyance for a two-year period in order to see if the prisoner 'truly and sincerely would see the error of his ways and genuinely embrace the concepts of the People's New China.' If he did, the prisoner could expect commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment."

Mr. Chairman, the British correspondent's information about deferred death sentences hanging like a guillotine over the heads of the helpless slave labor prisoners is well substantiated. This diabolical device is an integral part of the system. Let me quote to you what the Peiping People's Daily has to say on this subject:

"Deferment of two years does not mean immediate release after two years. Based upon the accomplishment during these two years, decision will be made as to whether the execution of the death sentence will be carried out. If it is found that the work they achieved is not satisfactory, or that they refuse to reform, they can be executed at any time. And even if they show willingness to be reformed, their conviction can also be commuted to life imprisonment...."

MORE
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I suggest that in the darker periods of human history, when old-fashioned slavery was acceptable to some peoples, we had nothing quite comparable to this ugly inhumanity. Men and women from all walks of life are rounded up because they are regarded as enemies or possible enemies of the regime in power, because they have not learned that in this kind of state there is only one view that can be voiced -- that of the regime itself. They are divested of what Peiping calls "political rights" -- that means, divested of legal and humanitarian protections of any kind -- and assigned to hard labor for life, or for as long as the regime wishes, or until the state decides to liquidate them altogether. As long as they live they are called upon to be "reformed," to have their brains washed, to criticise themselves, to make confession upon confession, to demean their human spirit, and to give every ounce of physical energy to the work assigned by the regime in the faint hope that the regime will relent.

-- Political Purpose, Enunciated by Mao Tse-tung --

This thing did not happen by accident. It was not something that just occurred. It has nothing whatever to do with the basic character of the Chinese people, any more than the forced labor system in the Soviet Union has to do with the character of the Soviet peoples. This nightmarish device was planned and replanned. On July 1, 1949 -- even before he achieved absolute power -- Mao Tse-tung enunciated the basic principle of the forced labor institution he intended to impose on China. In his essay "On People's Democratic Dictatorship" he declared:

> "All the experiences of the Chinese people, accumulated in the course of successive decades, tell us to carry out a people's democratic dictatorship. This means," Mao said, "that the reactionaries must be deprived of the right to voice their opinions; only the people have that right. Those belonging to reactionary classes or groups would be given a chance to reform themselves through labor into new persons -- but only on condition that they do not rebel, sabotage, or create disturbances."

This policy, Mao explained, could be referred to as "benevolent policy," but it would be "compulsorily imposed upon those originally from enemy classes... If they do not want to work, the People's State will force them to do so."

Mao's basic principle was incorporated three months later in an official document called the "Common Program," and adopted by the Political Consultative Conference on September 29, 1949. That document provided for the suppression of so-called "counter-revolutionary activities," and it spelled out some of the things it had in mind. I quote from Article 7:

> "Reactionary elements, feudal landlords, bureaucratic capitalists in general must, according to law, also be deprived of their political rights within a necessary period after they have been disarmed and their special power abolished, but they shall at the same time be given a means of living and compelled to reform themselves through labor to become new men..."

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—"People" and "Non-People" in Communist China —

I would like to diverge for a moment here to take note of the peculiar context in which these documents refer to "men" and "people." There appear to be two classes of creatures in China having the outward characteristics of human beings. First, there are what Mao Tse-tung calls "the people," members and supporters of the communist party, and those who make no overt resistance to the dictatorship imposed on them. Then there are the "non-people" -- those who, for whatever political or social reason, are regarded as undesirable or dangerous to the regime. These include all who oppose the regime, or who voice opposition sentiment, or who may have been in the civil service or army of the National Government, and so on. The Chinese communist press and radio, over a long period of time, referred to open anti-communists in the country as "wild beasts." It reported every so often to the fact that so many thousand "wild beasts" had been slaughtered by communist forces. What we have here, among other things, is an ideological rationale for slavery and arbitrary mistreatment. Those sentenced to forced labor are not really people, according to the doctrine, and therefore, the communists say, we need have no further concern for them -- unless here and there, perhaps, a convict may be able to wash his brain so thoroughly and work so hard that he may -- conditionally -- again be considered a part of the human race. It is in this context that Mao's statement that only the "people" have the right to voice their opinions becomes clear.

The punitive drive against the non-people in Communist China, those branded as "counter-revolutionaries," was further elaborated on February 21, 1951, in a law entitled "Regulations of the People's Republic of China for the Punishment of Counter-Revolutionaries." These regulations spelled out in greater detail who were the "people" and who were not. They broadened the number of punishable offenses to include virtually anyone whom the regime might desire to punish. Counter-revolutionaries now included not only capitalists, landlords and other so-called "reactionary elements," but also those who fabricate and spread rumors, instigate resistance to labor service, conduct "counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation," alienate and split the solidarity between the government and the nationalities, democratic classes, parties and groups, and the like.

Under the principle of retroactivity, a man could be condemned for an act committed before the law itself had been conceived. Thus a person who at any time in his life had publicly uttered sentiments contrary to communist policy in 1951 would be liable to punishment. Under the principle of analogy, a man could be punished for an act not even specified in the regulations, but which resembled in some way the punishable acts which were cited.

In short, they incorporated into Communist China basic elements of the Soviet forced labor system -- the term "counter-revolutionary" as a term to embrace all those "class-enemies" who disagree with the detailed plans of the party, the retroactive nature of laws and the extension of the laws through analogy.

While they thus established a legal basis to punish opposition to the policies of the regime, and to punish the expression of opinions contrary to those of the regime, the rulers of Communist China did not bother to provide for any legal measures establishing forced labor as a punishment or specifying the conditions under which persons might be sentenced to forced labor camps. The Regulations of 1951 were silent on this point, although they have in fact served as the basis for the extensive system of forced labor Communist China has carried on since 1949.

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-- Forced Labor Law Adopted August 26, 1954 --

Finally, on the basis of all of this experience, the Peiping regime got around to "legalizing" its slave labor system. On August 26 of this year, Chinese communist leaders completed the drafting of a law intended to make slave labor a legal and permanent institution. This law, passed by the 222nd Meeting of the Government Administration Council, is called "Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform of the People's Republic of China."

Translations of the text of this law, and of supplementary regulations for dealing with the release of forced laborers at the termination of their sentences, have been submitted to the Secretary-General by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and circulated directly by that Organization to delegations. The ICFTU has also submitted to the Secretary-General, and circulated to delegations, the speech of Minister Lo Jui-ching in which he presented the law to the Council, as well as an editorial from the Peiping People's Daily urging its rapid implementation.

Because these documents are already available, I will limit my remarks to some of the most important aspects of the new law.

In its own language, the purpose of the forced labor regulations is to punish all "counter-revolutionary criminals and other criminals through labor service to become new people."

-- Thought Control --

The law carefully states what was already the practice under the Common Program -- that is, the intention of the regime to compel the prisoners to change their political opinions. This political character is openly ascribed to the punishment, both in the regulations and in the commentaries made on them. Article 25 makes it most explicit, calling for the coordination of forced labor with political and ideological education so the criminals may be "reformed into new men." The "reform" is to be carried out through collective study classes, individual interviews, study of assigned documents, and organized discussions (Article 26) for at least one hour a day 28 days a month (Article 52).

The comments of the People's Daily with respect to this policy were that the Communist Party must carry out "various effective measures to transform the various evil ideological conceptions in the minds of the people, so that they may be educated and reformed into new people. The enforcement of compulsory labor service for reform among the criminals during the period of their confinement is one of the most effective means to achieve such an end."

-- Economic Plans --

The intention to employ forced labor in accordance with the economic plans of the state is equally well stated. As in the USSR, the rulers of Communist China are assuring themselves of a vast pool of cheap labor upon which they can plan when constructing their economic programs. That such utilization of forced laborers will not be forgotten is assured by Article 30 of the Regulations, which specifies: "Production in labor service for reform shall serve the interests of national economic construction, and be included in the state's general production and construction plans." The plans for using forced laborers are to be drawn up in accordance with guidance from the various departments of the government (Article 31). Specific priority is given to agricultural production; industrial, mining and porcelain production enterprises; and water conservancy, road building, and other construction projects (Article 33). Forced laborers may be transferred from one area and one type of employment to another (Article 35).

Juveniles from the ages of 13 to 18 are also to perform "light labor service" while being given an "education in politics, in the new moral code, and in basic cultural subjects and production techniques" (Article 22).

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- Forced Labor Institutions -

Aside from special institutions for juveniles, there are three major types of forced labor institutions corresponding generally to the places of ordinary imprisonment, forced labor camps, and forced labor colonies of the USSR. The institution for the relatively minor crimes, calling for sentences of two years or less, is the "detention house" (Article 8). Apparently there was some objection to the utilization of these jails, for Minister Lo Jui-ching found it necessary in his statement before the Government Administration Council to defend them on the basis that they were also included in the forced labor legislation of the Soviet Union.

The most serious offenders — those having been sentenced to death or lengthy terms -- are to be placed in prisons, made to do compulsory labor service and to receive education under the principle of rigid control (Articles 13-14).

The third institution, most comparable to the vast slave labor camps of the USSR, is known as the "labor service for reform corps." The mass of "counter-revolutionaries and other criminals suited for labor service in the open" including, apparently, many with sentences only up to two years, are to be put into the camps and colonies of the reform corps (Article 17). It is through this institution — and under its own MVD — that Communist China is undoubtedly building in its northwest provinces the Communist Chinese counterpart of the great Siberian slave labor empire of the Soviet secret police.

How large such an empire may be is also reflected in the Regulations, Article 20 of which specifies that on the basis of the number of criminals and the needs of production, forced labor corps may be organized into small companies, medium companies, large companies, branch companies, and General Corps. Forced labor corps of 3000 or more prisoners in isolated areas are envisaged in such numbers that it was found necessary to include four articles on them (Articles 63-66).

- Regulations Governing Forced Laborers -

Forced laborers are to work from 9 - 10 hours daily, or as much as 12 hours daily in seasonal production activities; they are to get only one day of rest every two weeks (Article 52). This means a work week of a minimum of 58½ hours. Add the minimum of 6½ hours political education per week and the total work week comes to a minimum of 65 hours. A speed-up system is introduced under the guise of "production competitions" (Article 28). The Chinese slave laborers receive no pay. This is not made clear in the regulations but was pointedly stated in the accompanying editorial in the following words: "Such labor is forced, and without compensation, and carried out under strict control." As in the USSR, forced laborers will be assigned work norms (Article 68). Whether food rations will be tied to these norms is not specified.

Other built-in compulsions for rigorous application to assigned work and rapid reform of thinking almost make the crude pressure of work norms unnecessary in any case. The deferment of the execution of death penalties for two years, during which the prisoner is called upon to prove his regeneration through hard work and reform of his thoughts, is retained (Article 13). An elaborate system of reporting on the maintenance of discipline, and attitudes toward labor and study is specified (Article 29). Forced laborers are encouraged to report on each other to prison authorities in hope of being extolled, given material rewards, credited with a note of merit, having sentences reduced, or being paroled (Article 68).

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- Arbitrary Retention After End of Sentence -

On the other hand, a forced laborer must have done more than simply serve his sentence as specified by law in order to be released. As a matter of fact, almost no one who is sentenced to forced labor may assume that he will be allowed to return to his home as a free man on the completion of his sentence, no matter how "actively" he engaged in forced labor or how studious he was in correcting his thoughts.

To begin with: If he has been sent to a forced labor camp in a "large and sparsely populated district," he can be held there arbitrarily, regardless of how he has served his sentence (Article 2 of the Provisional Measures for Dealing with Release of Criminals) and even if he has a family to return to elsewhere (Article 7, same).

Even if he is not in a camp in a "large and sparsely populated district," and even if he has served his sentence satisfactorily, he may still be held arbitrarily unless he has a definite home or vocation to return to (Article 62). One of the more cynical reasons for these provisions, which make it possible to retain the great bulk of prisoners indefinitely, was revealed by Minister Lo Jui-ching when he said: "Not only will certain criminals be relieved of anxiety for employment on the expiry of their sentence, but the state will also have its difficulties reduced in dealing with the unemployment problem."

Besides these general authorizations for the arbitrary retention of forced laborers, other provisions are set forth to extend sentences of those who have not satisfied the regime during their imprisonment. Any important "counter-revolutionary" criminal, habitual robber or thief who fails to engage "actively" in forced labor, frequently violates prison regulations, or fails to reform, can have his sentence extended by local courts (Article 72). Open resistance to forced labor without repenting after "repeated education" requires reporting to local people's courts for "attention according to law," (Article 71) and any new evidence discovered during his internment apparently can result in a lengthening of his sentence (Article 43).

In summary, a forced laborer can only be assured of release at the end of his sentence if he is not in a camp in a sparsely settled area, has a home or job to return to, has worked "actively" at forced labor, has had his opinions corrected, and has been a model prisoner. Otherwise, he can be held indefinitely.

- Participation of USSR in Establishing System -

Mr. Chairman, this institution of forced labor which has been imposed on the Chinese people bears marked similarities to the forced labor institution in the Soviet Union. We may take note of the fact that the phrase "counter-revolutionary criminals" embraces all persons who do not agree with the regime, or whose social origins are not acceptable. It corresponds closely to what the Russians call "class enemies" in Article 1 of the Soviet Corrective Labor Code. We have noted that the various types of forced labor confinement places in China have already been institutionalized in the Soviet Union. There are innumerable other similarities throughout. This is no accident. Soviet practices in regard to forced labor have been used as a model and a tested precedent. Nor did it end there. I want to quote to you from the statement made by Lo Jui-ching, the Peiping Minister of Public Security, when he submitted his report on the new draft law to the Government Administration Council. Mr. Lo said — and I am now quoting exactly:

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"During the process of preparation, assistance was received from Soviet legal experts, and many discussions were held and revisions made."

That is a short sentence, easily overlooked in the long texts which have been distributed. But I call your special attention to it. It is something to think about. While Soviet representatives in the United Nations were denying the existence of forced labor in the USSR, Soviet representatives in Communist China were extending a perverted "technical assistance" to extend the Soviet system of forced labor to that country.

I believe this reveals, more clearly than anything I could say, the reality that the world cannot remain forever in balance part slave and part free. What we are looking at here is an abhorrent system of slave labor spreading from the place of its origin to another continent. It now blankets all of mainland China, with a population of more than 600 million people.

- Albanian Forced Labor -

We have already seen how the slave labor doctrine was exported from the Soviet Union into its satellite states in Eastern Europe. We have had reports on all of these states except one, Albania. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania -- all have been infected with this cruel disease. One might have thought that the tiny country of Albania, with a polulation of 1,300,000, would escape the plague. It was not so. No area under Soviet control or operating under Soviet doctrine has escaped, neither the great population of China nor the small population of Albania. Ever since the end of World War Two, forced labor has been carried out in Albania under a variety of laws for both political and economic purposes. The Albanian penal code adopted by the People's Assembly on May 23, 1952, provided a stable and systematized basis for slave labor. Here again the hand of the teacher and master is seen. The Albanian Minister of Justice, Bilbil Klose, declared when this law was submitted for approval that it embodied the familiar Soviet principles of class warfare and revolutionary justice.

The Albanian penal code frankly states its purpose as that of preserving the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Major penalties under the code are death, imprisonment, and internment at "corrective labor" camps. All of the familiar characteristics of Soviet slave labor practices are present. There are some 40 political prisons and concentration camps, which have been in operation since the end of the war. Over 80,000 men, women and children have gone into these camps, It is estimated that 16,000 people in the camps have perished. At present, around 10,000 persons are probably serving in political prisons, and another 10,000 to 15,000 in concentration camps.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have the time to go into any great detail here on the subject of forced labor in Albania. But we do have a great deal of information on this subject. My Government intends to submit evidence in writing to the Secretary General, in the near future, on the purposes, extent and operation of forced labor in Albania as well as in Communist China.

Much of what I have had to say today may seem unreal as we sit here in this comfortable room. It is truly fantastic in this enlightened Twentieth Century, but it is real.

Some may ask themselves, "What does it profit us to raise this specter in the United Nations?" My answer is that we do not raise it, it has raised itself. There is no way of pretending that slave labor does not exist. It exists, as many millions of unfortunate, helpless people in Europe and Asia know too well. We may not escape facing it. Certainly this Committee, which is concerned with human problems -- with basic rights, with fundamental freedoms, with slavery, self-determination, refugees, and freedom of information--cannot close its eyes to such a primordial violation of the human spirit. Remote as slave labor may

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seem to some of us who have been born and have always lived in an atmosphere of liberty, we cannot be unconcerned with it, any more than we can be unconcerned with cholera, leprosy, and yellow fever.

We may take note that while there has been no change in the system there appears to have been some amelioration in the treatment of forced laborers in the Soviet Union. Perhaps our discussions here in the United Nations have had something to do with it. It is hard to know. But we must continue our efforts, in behalf of the little people of this world in whose interest -- in the last analysis -- the United Nations was founded.

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
CHECK TEXT AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release No. 2083
December 14, 1954.

Statement by the Honorable James F. Green, Acting United States Representative, in Committee III, on Forced Labor.

Mr. Chairman:

The Communist representatives have had three things to say about my country's comments on forced labor and about the Ad Hoc Committee itself.

First -- they have claimed that the United States is the source of real forced labor. Perhaps through their Marxian eyes they really believe this. I can only say that they should look about them more closely. The United States has no fear of the facts. It answered all allegations made to the Ad Hoc Committee and it has answered all these charges before.

The United States has never claimed to be perfect. There is, of course, some unemployment, there is some discrimination, some poverty, some other abuses. But we do not have forced labor. Our political and religious ideologies are in opposition to all such abuses and we are continually making programs. The Communists, on the other hand, have made forced labor part of their laws.

Several of this group of Representatives have commented on the status of the Negro in the United States, although they did not make clear just what this subject has to do with our agenda on forced labor. It is quite true that our Negro citizens have not yet achieved full equality in every field of activity in this country. It is also quite true that our Negro citizens are moving steadily ahead, year by year, under our democratic processes. I am proud to see Ralph Bunche receive a Nobel Prize for his services to the United Nations. I am proud to read that Marian Anderson will sing this winter at the Metropolitan Opera. But I am even prouder when the Supreme Court knocks down the barriers to Negroes in American schools. I am prouder when I see the steady progress forward of our Negro citizens.

Mr. Chairman, slavery was ended in the United States some 90 years ago. In fact, the traditional forms of slavery have long since disappeared in most regions of the world, although - as several speakers pointed out in our debate on the Report of the Economic and Social Council - vestiges of slavery still remain in some countries. The tragedy is that a new form of slavery has been developed and perfected in the Soviet Union, in the States of Eastern Europe, and in Communist China today -- in the middle of the Twentieth Century. There is no question whatever in my mind that the lot of a Negro today in this country is far better than the lot of a slave in a slave labor camp in the Soviet Union or in Communist China. As a matter of fact, the average Negro earns about three times the amount of the ordinary Soviet citizen even outside the forced labor camps.

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Second -- they have abused the members of the Ad Hoc Committee. They have maligned the integrity of distinguished citizens of India, Peru, and Norway. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, Sir Rama Swami Mudaliar of India, has been an outstanding figure in the economic and social work of the United Nations and he is well known to many of us personally for his intelligence and integrity. The Representatives who cast aspersions on the members of the Ad Hoc Committee have not, however, challenged the facts on the basis of which their conclusions were made. The Ad Hoc Committee cited these facts accurately and they cannot be repudiated by the Communists.

Third -- they claimed the remarks of the United States were slanderous. The Communist representatives have tried to take all the meaning out of such words as freedom, rights, democracy, and people. They are now trying to change the meaning of slanderous.

Almost everything our representative, Mr. Johnson, said last Saturday was taken directly, often in verbatim quotations, from official Chinese Communist and Albanian Communist sources. If the facts are slanderous, the complaints should be addressed to the Chinese Communists themselves and not to the United States Delegation.

The Communist delegates have carefully avoided making any direct comments on forced labor in their territories.

The Representative of Byelorussia admitted the existence of the Corrective Labor Codes in the USSR. I would appreciate hearing what prisoners in forced labor camps and colonies or those exiled under these laws are doing if they are not at forced labor.

I would like to hear explanations of the meanings of the Penal Codes and the Corrective Labor Codes of Poland and Czechoslovakia if they are not regarded by their representatives as forced labor laws.

I would like to know the Communist explanation of the Chinese Communist "Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform" if they are not forced labor regulations.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the Representative of the Ukraine told us that there was complete freedom to express political views in the USSR. If he is correct we would all rejoice. I wonder whether a person in the USSR could in fact freely support a non-communist candidate against Malenkov as Premier or suggest the return of capitalism. I note that the Representative of the Ukraine also confirmed, however, that persons arrested in the USSR are made to do "labor service for the State". The Byelorussian referred to "mythical millions" of forced laborers. If there is no extensive forced labor in the USSR, its Representatives could clarify that fact quickly by telling us exactly how many persons are in their corrective labor camps, colonies, and in exile. If there are no more than would ordinarily be expected to be in jails and prisons in a democratic state, the burden of the case would fall of its own weight.

As to the correspondent of the New York Times who visited Siberia and reported that he saw no forced labor, the facts are that he had two separate, full-page articles of forced labor, including pictures of some of the camps.

* * * *

REFORM THROUGH LABOR OF
CRIMINALS IN COMMUNIST
CHINA

(1)

Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform of
the People's Republic of China

(Passed by the 22nd Meeting of the Government
Administration Council, August 26, 1954)

(NCNA Peking, September 7, 1954)

Chapter One -- General Principles

Article 1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, for the punishment of all counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals and the compulsory reform of these criminals through labor service to become new people, these Regulations have been formulated.

Article 2. The machineries for labor service for reform of the People's Republic of China constitute a tool of the people's democratic dictatorship, being machineries for the punishment and reform of all counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals.

Article 3. In the enforcement of labor service for reform, criminals who have been convicted shall be subject to imprisonment and control of different natures, according to the nature of their crimes and the seriousness of the sentences imposed, and be admitted to prisons or labor service for reform corps.

Criminals not yet sentenced shall be admitted to detention houses for supervision and control.

Juvenile delinquents shall be admitted to Juvenile delinquents institutes for education and reform.

Article 4. Organs enforcing labor service for reform, in dealing with all counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals, shall thoroughly carry out the policy of coordinating punishment and control with ideological reform, and coordinating labor production and political education.

Article 5. Organs enforcing labor service for reform, in dealing with all counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals, shall enforce during the period of the imprisonment of the criminals, strict control and lethargic attitudes and relaxation of efforts shall not be permitted. Maltreatment and corporal punishment shall be strictly prohibited.

Article 6. Organs enforcing labor service for reform shall be subject to the leadership of the people's public security organs, the supervision of the offices of the people's procurator at all levels, and in matters connected with judicial activities, the direction of the people's courts at all levels.

Article 7. Organs enforcing labor service for reform, in dealing with criminals still under investigation or trial, the work of control and education shall be subservient to the work of investigation and trial.

Chapter Two - Machinery for Labor Service for Reform

Section I - Detention Houses

Article 8. A detention is mainly used for the custody of criminals not yet sentenced.

Criminals sentenced to two years or less, who cannot be conveniently sent to a Labor Service for Reform Corps, may be sent to a detention house for custody.

Article 9. A detention house shall assume responsibility for understanding the conditions of criminals awaiting sentence. Those involved in serious cases shall be placed in individual custody. Those involved in the same crime or in related crimes shall be isolated. These measures are to coordinate with the work of investigation and facilitate the judicial organs in the speedy disposal of cases. Under the conditions of producing no obstacles to the work of investigation and trial, criminals awaiting sentence may be organized for appropriate labor service.

Convicted criminals placed under the custody of a detention house shall be placed in separate custody from those awaiting sentences, and they shall be forced to engage in labor service and to receive political education.

Article 10. When a criminal awaiting sentence and admitted to a detention house has been sentenced to surveillance or labor service without custody, the affirmed judgment of the people's court shall be upheld, and he shall be returned to his original domicile or to his original work department, and the sentence shall be carried out by the local people's government or the original work department.

Article 11. Detention houses shall be established with the central government, the provinces, the municipalities, and the hsien in the country as units, and shall be under the jurisdiction of the public security organs of the corresponding levels.

Detention houses of different units located in the same place may be merged in consideration of actual conditions.

Public Security Sub-Bureaus in a municipality directly subordinated to the Central Government, or in a municipality which is a provincial capital, may, if necessary, establish detention houses attached to them.

Article 12. A detention house shall have a chief, one or two deputy chiefs, and a number of secretaries and wardens.

Section II - Prisons

Article 13. A prison is mainly intended for the custody of criminals who are not suited to labor service in the open, including counter revolutionary criminals given the death sentence but having its execution stayed or given a life term, as well as other important criminals.

Article 14. A prison shall carry out the serious custody of the criminals and exercise rigid precaution, and when necessary may put the criminals in individual confinement. Under the principle of rigid control, and in accordance with the different conditions of the criminals, they shall be made to do compulsory labor service and to receive education.

Article 15. Prisons shall be maintained in all provinces and municipalities in accordance with actual needs, and they shall be under the jurisdiction of the relevant provincial and municipal public security organs.

Article 16. A prison shall have a Chief Warden, one to two Deputy Chief Wardens, and there shall be work departments dealing respectively with control and education, production, and general affairs.

Section III - Labor Service for Reform Corps

Article 17. Labor Service for Reform Corps shall undertake the custody of convicted counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals suited for labor service in the open.

Article 18. A Labor Service for Reform Corps shall organize the criminals for planned production in agriculture, industry and construction projects, and shall coordinate labor production with political education.

Article 19. Labor Service for Reform Corps shall be established in provinces and municipalities in accordance with actual needs, and they shall be under the jurisdiction of the relevant provincial and municipal public security organs.

Article 20. On the basis of the number of criminals and the needs of production, Labor Service for Reform Corps may be organized into small companies, medium companies, large companies, branch companies, and General Corps.

A corps shall have a chief and a number of deputy chiefs. Work departments may be established in accordance with the actual needs of control and education and production.

Section IV - Juvenile Delinquents Institutes

Article 21. A Juvenile Delinquents Institute shall undertake the custody of juvenile delinquents between the ages of 13 and 18.

Article 22. A juvenile delinquents institute shall give juvenile delinquents education in politics, in the new moral code, and in basic cultural subjects and production technique. And with due consideration to their biological growth, they shall be made to perform light labor service.

Article 23. Juvenile delinquents institutes shall be established with the provinces and municipalities as units as necessary, and shall be under the jurisdiction of the relevant provincial and municipal public security organs.

Article 24. A juvenile delinquent institute shall have a director, one or two deputy directors, and a number of control and teaching personnel as necessary.

Chapter Three - Labor Service Reform and Educational Reform

Article 25. Labor service for reform shall be coordinated with political and ideological education, so that forced labor may gradually be promoted to approach voluntary labor, and the criminals may be reformed into new men.

Article 26. In dealing with the criminals, there shall be regularly adopted the measures of collective study classes, individual interviews, study of assigned documents, and organized discussions, to educate them in the admission of guilt and obedience to law, political and current events, labor production, and culture, so as to expose the nature of the crimes committed, thoroughly wipe out criminal thoughts, and establish a new moral code.

Criminals may be organized for appropriate physical cultural, cultural, and entertainment activities, and also organized for the reviewing of their living conditions, labor, and study.

Article 27. Attention shall be paid to the cultivation among the criminals of production technique and labor habit. In thereform through labor of criminals with technical attainments, the fullest use shall be made of their technical capacities.

Article 28. Production competitions may be launched among criminals, to raise production efficiency and to promote the active zeal of the criminals in labor service for reform.

Article 29. For the inspection of conditions relating to the reform of criminals, there shall be established a card index system for the records of the criminals, and special personnel shall be placed in charge. There shall be recorded from time to time conditions relating to the maintenacne of discipline, their attitude toward labor and study, and periodical inspections shall be carried out.

Chapter Four - Production in Labor Reform

Article 30. Production in labor service for reform shall serve the interest of national construction, and be included in the state's production construction general plans.

Article 31. Production in labor service for reform shall be subject to the unified leadership of the committees of financial andeconomic affairs of the people's governments of different levels, and also to the concrete guidance by the relevant agricultural-forestry, industrial, financial, communications, water conservancy, and commercial departments.

Article 32. The Central Government and the provincial and municipal governments shall establish committees in charge of production in labor service for reform, to lead and supervise the enforcement of the production plans. Such a committee shall be organized with the responsible members of the relevant committee of financial and economic affairs, financial and economic departments, and public security and judicial departments.

Article 33. The direction of development of production in labor service for reform shall be: the concentrated operation of production activities in provinces and municipal ties in all out efforts for agricultural production; the undertaking of industrial, mining and porcelain production enterprises which have possibilities for development; and the organization of production in water conservancy, road building, and other construction projects.

At the administrative district, hsien (municipality) levels, major attention shall be paid to the organization of production in the detention houses, and if practical, production in the open may be carried out at the administrative district and hsien (municipal) levels.

Article 34. In the organization of the criminals for production, the principle of safety in production shall be upheld, and the necessary safety equipment and system shall be established. Should a criminal be actually disabled or killed during production or in the suppression of calamities, the circumstances of the case shall be consd ered and the criminal or his family shall be given appropriate care.

Article 35. The Ministry of Public Security of the Central People's Government may take into consideration the numbers of criminals in different areas, conditions relating to production, and the needs of national construction, and draw up plans for the transfer of criminal manpower, which shall be carried out in a unified manner after approval has been obtained from the Government Administration Council. Temporary transfers of smaller numbers of criminals which affect only a small area may, however, be carried out with the approval of the Ministry of Public Security of the Central People's Government.

Chapter Five - System of Control of Criminals

Section I - Taking into Custody

Article 36. A criminal shall be taken into custody on the basis of a judgment, letter of execution, or certificate of detention, and no prisoner may be accepted without any of the above documents. Where records in the aforementioned documents do not agree with facts, or where they are incomplete, the original organ sending the prisoner shall produce an explanation or make the necessary supplementary records.

Article 37. When a criminal is taken into custody, a physical checkup shall immediately be carried out. With the exception of important counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals involved in serious crimes, a criminal may not be taken into custody when any one of the following conditions obtain:

(1) When the criminal is mentally ill, or suffers from an emergency illness, or suffers from a malignant communicable disease;

(2) When the criminal suffers from a serious illness which may endanger his life if placed under custody;

(3) When a criminal has given birth to a child within six months or is pregnant.

When a criminal cannot be accepted for custody for any of the reasons stated above, the original organ sending the criminal shall consider the circumstances, and send him (her) to a hospital, or hand him over to a guardian, or place him in some other appropriate establishment.

Article 38. When criminals are taken into custody, actual conditions shall be considered, and they shall be admitted to mixed cells, individual cells, women's cells, or sick wards for separate custody.

Women criminals shall be supervised by women wardens.

Article 39. A woman criminal shall not be allowed to bring into a prison her children. Where such a criminal has young children with nobody to care for them, the civil affairs department of the local administrative organ of the state shall undertake to have such children taken care of by other residents, or at an orphanage or creche, the expenses incurred to be defrayed out of social relief funds.

Article 40. When a criminal is taken into custody, a strict examination shall be carried out, and contrabands found shall be sent to the people's court for confiscation. Non-daily necessities shall be kept on his behalf and a receipt issued him, to be returned on his release, but when there is a legitimate use for such articles, he shall be allowed to use it. Materials which can be used for reference in investigation and trial shall be sent to the organ carrying out the investigation and trial.

A woman criminal shall be examined by a woman warden.

Article 41. In taking a criminal into custody, there shall be entered into a book of records of criminals his name, sex, age, nationality, native place, address, antecedents, vocation, cultural attainment, special capacity, crime committed, length of sentence, health condition, family conditions, and the people's court handing down the judgment. If necessary, a photograph may also be attached.

Article 42. When a criminal awaiting judgment has been detained for a period in excess of that allowed by law, and the investigations and judgment had not been completed, the detention house shall immediately inform the organ sending the criminal to speed up the case.

Article 43. An organ enforcing labor service shall reform, during its supervision and control of a convicted criminal, should it discover concrete and reliable data that may effect the case, shall immediately submit such data to the original organ giving the judgment or the local people's court for use as basis for the reopening of the case.

Section II - Security Measures

Article 44. Armed security measures against the criminals shall be carried out in a unified manner by the people's public security forces, and organs enforcing labor service for reform shall exercise leadership over these armed forces in the carrying out of security measures.

Article 45. Rigid security measures shall be enforced in the outer perimeters of a prison, the outer perimeters of a work site, and during the movement of criminals. With the exception of the security forces and personnel connected with the supervision and control of the criminals, no one shall be allowed to carry arms in entering a prison or a work site or resting place of the criminals.

Article 46. When there is a possibility of the criminals staging an escape, a riot or other dangerous acts, after a special directive from the investigation organ, or with the approval of the responsible personnel of an organ enforcing labor service for reform, a state of emergency may be declared. But when the above mentioned possibility has been removed, the emergency shall be called off.

Article 47. Under any of the undermentioned conditions, and when other preventive measures have been exhausted, an organ enforcing labor service for reform and its security forces may resort to the use of arms:

(1) when the criminals start a collective riot;

(2) when criminals escape, refuse orders to stop, or resist arrest;

(3) when criminals armed with weapons or dangerous articles are in the act of committing a crime or carrying out sabotage, refusing orders to stop, or carrying out resistance;

(4) when criminals are being forced or assisted to escape, and orders to stop are unheeded; and

(5) when criminals seize the arms of the security guards.

Conditions relating to each occasion when the use of force has been resorted to shall be reported in detail to the competent people's public security organ and the office of the people's procurator for examination.

An organ enforcing labor service for reform and its security forces, if employing arms without correct reason and thereby leading to criminal acts, shall be held responsible for the crime.

Article 48. An organ for the enforcement of labor service for reform and its security forces, on encountering a natural calamity or an accidental development, shall exert efforts to rescue the criminals and at the same time increase security measures.

Article 49. An organ enforcing labor service for reform shall carry out a daily inspection of the criminals and their cells, and a general inspection each week or half-month.

Section III - Living Conditions

Article 50. The standards set for the food and clothing of criminals shall conform with unified specifications, and there shall be strictly prohibited deductions from the quotas set, or the use of the funds for other purposes.

In supplying food to the criminals, within the standards set, efforts shall be exerted to achieve variety and quality, and the living habits of national minority criminals shall be taken care of.

Article 51. For the supply of subsidiary foods and daily necessities to the criminals, the practical needs may be considered, and supply centers established within the labor service for reform sites.

Article 52. The actual period of labor for the criminals shall generally be from 9 to 10 hours, and seasonal production activities shall in no case exceed 12 hours a day. The period for sleep shall generally be 8 hours. The period for study shall be provided in accordance with actual conditions, but shall not average less than one hour a day. The periods of sleep and study for juvenile delinquents shall be appropriately extended. Criminals not participating in labor service shall have at least from one to two hours open air activities.

The criminals shall generally have one rest day each half-month, and juvenile delinquents shall have one rest day a week.

Article 53. An organ enforcing labor service for reform shall, in accordance with the size of its unit, provide medical facilities such as clinics and hospitals, and shall have the necessary medical equipment. In a hsien (municipal) detention house where the criminals are not numerous, the hsien hospital may be entrusted with medical attention to the criminals.

Criminals shall be regularly given sanitary and health facilities such as baths, hair-cuts, laundry facilities, disinfection, and plague prevention treatment.

Article 54. When a criminal dies, a medical certificate shall be procured, and an examination made by the local people's court, while notification shall also be issued to his family and the organ originally sending the criminal.

Article 55. Expenses incurred in connection with medical and health services, education, physical culture and cultural and entertainment facilities for the criminals shall be defrayed by the organs enforcing labor service for reform in accordance with stipulated standards and actual needs.

Section IV - Visitors and Communication

Article 56. A criminal may not receive members of his family more than twice a month, and each interview shall not exceed 30 minutes. Under special circumstances and with the approval of the responsible personnel of the organ enforcing labor service for reform, the period may be extended. During an interview, the use of disguised language or foreign languages in conversation shall be banned. Foreign criminals receiving members of their family shall have interpreting personnel present on the occasion.

A criminal awaiting judgment may only receive members of his family with the approval of the original organ sending him or the organ trying his case.

Article 57. Daily necessities or people's currency notes sent a criminal by his family shall be fully inspected by the organ enforcing labor service for reform, and articles not necessary shall not be sent in. Currency notes sent to a criminal shall be registered and placed in the custody of the organ enforcing labor service for reform, and a receipt given the criminal. When the latter has legitimate use for money he may draw from it.

Article 58. A criminal sending or receiving a letter shall have it censored by the organ enforcing labor service for reform. A criminal awaiting judgment shall have a letter sent out or received censored by the original organ sending him or the organ trying his case. Letters which contain material leading to complicity in a case or obstructing the education or reform of a criminal shall be detained.

Article 59. In special circumstances, restriction or suspension may be ordered of a criminal receiving visitors, accepting gifts, or sending or receiving letters.

Section V - Bail

Article 60. When any one of the undermentioned conditions obtain, a criminal may be permitted to have his sentence served outside a prison on the furnishing of bail, but prior approval shall have to be obtained from the competent people's public security organ, and the people's public security organ in the area of his residence shall be notified to exercise supervision over him, the period spent outside the prison being included in the prison terms served:

(1) when a criminal suffers from a very serious illness which necessitates medical attention outside the prison under bail, with the exception of a criminal guilty of an arch crime; and

(2) when a criminal is more than 55 or disabled, serving a sentence of more than five years, and incapable of doing further harm to society.

The condition under paragraph (1) above shall also apply to a criminal awaiting judgment, but the approval of the organ originally sending him must be obtained, and the people's public security organ of the locality of his residence must be notified to exercise supervision over him.

Section VI - Release

Article 61. A criminal shall be released on the following conditions:

(1) The expiry of his prison term;

(2) Notification of release from the organ carrying out the investigation or trial of the case; or

(3) On parole.

A criminal who is to be released shall be issued a release certificate by the organ enforcing labor service for reform, and be released at the proper time. Before the release, an examination of the case shall be made, and the conclusions recorded in the release certificate.

A released criminal shall be issued travelling expenses to his home by the organ enforcing labor service for reform. If he is seriously ill, his family shall be informed to come and take him home.

Article 62. When a criminal is released on the expiry of his sentence, and voluntarily desires to remain in the Corps for employment, or has no home or vocation to

return to, or can be found a place locally in large and sparsely populated district, the organ enforcing labor service for reform shall undertake the organization of such people for employment. Measures for such organization shall be separately provided.

Chapter Six - Supervisory and Control Committees

Article 63. A Committee of supervision and control shall be established for a Labor Service for Reform Corps with 3,000 or more members, situated in a desolate area a considerable distance away from a provincial capital.

Article 64. The duties of a Committee of Supervision and Control are to supervise, inspect and direct the Labor Service for Reform Corps in its work of enforcing labor service, education, control of the criminals and the implementation of the system of awards and punishments.

Article 65. A Committee of Supervision and Control shall have from 5 to 7 members, with one or two representatives each from the provincial people's public security organ, and the people's court, and the responsible members of the Labor Serive for Reform Corps.

Article 66. The Committee of Supervision and Control shall periodically make reports to, and obtain instructions from, the relevant provincial people's public security organ, the people's court, and the office of the people's procurator.

Chapter Seven - Awards and Punishment

Article 67. There shall be enforced among the criminals a system of award and punishment which enables them to contribute meritorious service in remission of their sins, and gives awards or inflicts punishment in a just manner.

Article 68. Under any one of the undermentioned conditions, and in accordance with the different extent of the manifestations, a criminal shall be awarded by being extolled, given material rewards, credited with a note of merit, have his sentence reduced, or be paroled:

(1) When a criminal has all along abided by discipline, exerted effort at study, and shows real repentence for the crime committed;

(2) When a criminal persuades and prevents other criminals from doing illegal acts, or exposes counter revolutionary organizations and activities within or without the prison, such facts having been verified;

(3) When a criminal actively engages in labor service, fulfilling or overfulfilling production tasks;

(4) When a criminal exercises economy in the use of raw materials, products, public property, having registered special achievements;

(5) When a criminal excels in technical research, with inventions or creations to his credit, or shows exceptional readiness to impart to others his technical knowledge;

(6) When a criminal is responsible for the suppression of calamities or serious accidents leading to the avoidance of losses; and

(7) When a criminal has done such other acts as are beneficial to the state and the people.

Article 69. Under any one of the undermentioned conditions, and in accordance with the varying degrees of seriousness, a criminal shall be punished through being cautioned, having a note of demerit recorded against him or being placed in confinement:-

(1) When a criminal obstructs the reform of other criminals;

(2) When a criminal does not treasure and damages production tools;

(3) When a criminal is idle during labor service; and

(4) When a criminal otherwise violates control regulations.

Article 70. The awards and punishments provided for in Articles 68 and 69, after having been approved by the responsible personnel of the organ enforcing labor service for reform, shall be announced and enforced. Reduction of sentence and parole, however, shall be reported to the competent people's public security organ for review and further sent to the local provincial or municipal people's court for approval before announcement and enforcement.

Article 71. When a criminal under confinement commits any one of the undermentioned crimes, the seriousness of the situation shall be taken into consideration, and the organ enforcing labor service for reform shall report the case to the local people's court for attention according to law:

(1) The carrying out of rioting or acts of ciolence, or inciting others to acts of violence;

(2) Attempting at escape or organizing an attempt at escape;

(3) The sabotage of construction projects or important public property;

(4) Open resistance to labor service without repentence after repeated education; and

(5) Other acts seriously violating the law.

Article 72. When an important counter revolutionary criminal, or a habitual robber, or a habitual thief, during the period of labor service for reform, fails to engage actively in labor service, frequently violates prison regulations, and is factually proved to have failed in getting reformed, so that there is the possibility of his continuing to endanger social security after his release, on the approach of the expiry of his sentence, the organ enforcing labor service for reform may submit views to the competent people's public security organ for examiniation, and with the handing down of a judgment according to law by the local people's court, he may be required to continue labor service for reform.

Article 73. A criminal who has been punished, on his showing obvious signs of repentence, may, in accordance with the extent of his repentence, have the punishment reduced or revoked.

Chapter Eight - Funds

Article 74. Funds for the organs enforcing labor service for reform are derived from the following sources:

(1) Appropriations from the state budget; and

(2) Income from production of organs enforcing labor service for reform.

Article 75. The expenditures of organs enforcing labor service for reform shall conform with the standards and system jointly provided by the Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Finance of the Central People's Government.

Concrete measures for the control of the receipts and expenditures of organs enforcing labor service for reform shall be separately provided.

Chapter Nine - Addenda

Article 76. Detailed rules for the enforcement of these Regulations shall be separately provided.

Article 77. These Regulations shall be promulgated for enforcement after approval by the meeting of the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government.

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(2)

Provisional Measures For Dealing with the Release of Criminals Undergoing Labor Service for Reform on the Expiry of Their Sentences, and for Placing Them in Employment

(Passed by the 22nd meeting of the Government Administration Council on August 26, 1954)

(NCNA Peking, September 7, 1954)

Article 1. For the thorough implementation of the policy of labor service for reform, the consolidation of social security, and the solution of the problem of employment for criminals after the expiry of their prison terms, and on the basis of the provisions of Article 62 of the Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform of the People's Republic of China, these Measures have been formulated.

Article 2. When the prison term of a criminal has expired, under any one of the undermentioned conditions, he may be accomodated by an organ enforcing labor service for reform and be placed in employment:

(1) When the criminal voluntarily desires to remain in the Corps for employment, and his services are needed in production therein;

(2) When the criminal has no home to return to, and no job to take up;

(3) A criminal undertaking labor service for reform in a place extensive in area and sparse in population, so that on the expiry of his term there is the need for him to participate in the local resettlement measures and build his home there.

Article 3. When the conditions stated in sections (2) and (3) of Article 2 of these Measures apply, the organ enforcing labor service for reform, shall, three months before the expiry of the prison term of the criminal, submit views to the competent people's public security organ for approval, so that on the expiry of his term, he may be placed in employment.

Article 4. A person placed in employment shall, on the day of the expiry of his prison term, go through the procedure of being released, and have his release from prison announced. His political rights hitherto deprived from him shall be restored, or continue to be deprived from him, in accordance with the stipulations of the original judgment.

Article 5. The following measures shall be adopted in placing in employment a criminal on the expiry of his prison term:

(1) A person who had registered good results during labor service for reform and is in possession of production techniques such as are needed by social production enterprises shall be encouraged to seek employment himself, or where possible, the organ enforcing labor service for reform or a labor department may introduce him to a job.

(2) Employment may be given such a person in the original Labor Service for Reform Corps, and wages granted on the basis of his labor conditions and technique.

(3) A portion of land may be assigned from a Labor Service for Reform Farm or in the vicinity of such a farm to a number of such persons who shall be organized for collective production and the building of a new village.

Article 6. The building of a new village shall be planned jointly by the relevant provincial organ enforcing labor service for reform and the civil affairs department of the same level.

Article 7. In the case of persons who had completed their sentences are placed in employment in extensive areas with sparse population, when they have reached the stage of producing sufficiently for self-support, the relevant civil affairs departments shall employ resettlement measures to assist them to bring their families over, so that they may establish locally their homes and build their fortunes.

Article 8. In the case of labor service for production units in factories, mines, enterprises, engineering corps, and other units with a small scale of production, on the expiry of the sentence of criminals, in addition to dealing with them in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, sections (1) and (2) of these Measures, should there still be persons not yet provided for, the provincial, municipal or central organ enforcing labor service for reform shall in a unified manner transfer them to other labor service for reform units or new villages for employment.

Article 9. These Measures shall come into force on their approval by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government.

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(3)

Explanation on the Draft of Regulations
Governing Labor Service for Reform

by

Lo Jui-ching

Vice Chairman of the Committee of Political and Legal
Affairs, GAC, and Minister of Public Security

(Report before the 22nd meeting of the Government
Administration Council on August 26, 1954)

NCNA Peking, September 7, 1954

Mr. Premier, and Members of the Government Administration Council:

The draft of the Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform of the People's Republic of China had been started quite some time ago. During the process of its preparation, assistance was received from Soviet legal experts, and many discussions were held and revisions made. The first draft thus arrived at was presented to the 22nd meeting of the Committee of Political and Legal Affairs of the Government Administration Council for examination and was passed after revision. To enable the work of the reform of criminals through labor service to be more properly done, more correctly handled, and to produce greater results, we consider there is the need for the early promulgation of these Regulations. We therefore submit this draft to the meeting of the Government Administration Council for examination and approval, so that they may be promulgated for enforcement. I propose now to explain certain points connected with the chief contents of the present draft Regulations:

I.

During the past few years, the organs for enforcing labor service for reform of different levels throughout the country, under the leadership of the people's governments of different levels, abiding by the directive on the matter in Chairman Mao's treatise On People's Democratic Dictatorship and Article 7 of the Common Program, and on the basis of the basic policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government for the reform of criminals through labor into new people, have thorougly implemented the correct program of "coordinating punishment and control with ideological reform", and "coordinating labor production with political education". As a result, in the work of the reform of criminals through labor, there have been registered great achievements.

Our organs enforcing labor service for reform have not limited their task to the confinement of large numbers of criminals so that they may not continue to perpetrate evil acts in society, but more important still, they have during the period of the punishment and custody of the criminals organized them for labor production, and during the process of such labor service carried their ideological reform, at the same time giving them cultural education and training in production skill, actively striving to transform them into new people. This has not only produced great effects on the safeguarding of the stability of public order and the smooth progress of national construction enterprises, but also enabled the absolute majority of the criminals to rapidly bow their heads in the admission of their crimes, and during the period of custody, reform to varying extents their ideology, raise their cultural attainments,

and foster the habit for labor. Accordingly, quite a number of criminals, after reform through labor service, have been transformed into skilled workers in industry, agriculture, and construction engineering, and some of them after release and employment, have been elected advanced workers and labor models.

The facts have proved that the policy of reform through labor is capable of turning these criminals, during the process of labor service, into reformed persons. It is thus one of the effective means for the basic elimination of counter revolutionaries and other criminals. It is not difficult to imagine that if we have not adopted such a policy, have not ideologically transformed these people, have not enabled them to cultivate the habit for labor and acquire production skill, we shall have no means to ensure that these people on their release after the expiry of their terms, will not continue to commit crimes, to continue counter revolutionary sabotage activities that endanger the state and the people. We shall have no means to enable them to seek proper outlets in the new society and live on their own labor. Thus the policy of reforming criminals through labor is not only supported by the people throughout the country, but many criminals themselves and their families have also expressed genuine gratitude to us for the policy of reform through labor. They refer to our organs enforcing labor service for reform as "hospitals for ideological reform, schools for technical training." Some have said, "The prisons of old society put good people under custody, the prisons of the new society take into custody bad people, and turn them into new people." Others have said, "I could not control my children properly, but the Government has controlled them properly for me." Many foreign friends from the capitalist countries, after visiting our organs enforcing labor service for reform, have expressed surprise, and all agreed that "this is the most correct and most humane policy in treating criminals."

Another aspect of the achievements in the work of the reform of criminals through labor has been our organization of the criminals to carry out production on a considerably large scale. During the past four years, we have established many farms for labor service for reform, and among them are many larger farms with more than 10,000 mow of land each. We have also established considerable numbers of industrial production units, and many engineering corps for the repair of conservancy works, building of railways, felling of timber, and construction of buildings for the state. These production enterprises have not only directly benefitted the development of the state's various construction enterprises, but also prodiced a considerable saving in the expenditure of the state, and created wealth to a definite amount.

The income from production of labor service for reform of various kinds during the past four years, after deducting the living costs of the criminals and the other necessary expenses incurred in the work of reform through labor, has been accumulated, in the forms of fixed capital and fluid capital, to an amount approximately equal to the expenses appropriated by the state for reform through labor. By 1955, the aggregate income and expenditure in the country as a whole may approach balance. Many products from industrial production in labor service for reform have produced definite effects in supplying the needs of the country's capital construction and the people's livelihood. As an example, the construction materials production undertakings (of labor service for reform) last year turned out more than 2,000,000,000 bricks and 770,000,000 tiles directly supplied to the state's dapital construction projects. The hosiery works of the labor service for reform in Peking last year turned out to the people by the state. The Tientsin Steel Works last year produced more than 1,700,000 couplers for steam radiators. Because the quality came up to standard specifications, a long term contract had been entered for their supply to Anshan Steel. Indeed, existing farms, factoris, mines and kilns have already laid down the good foundations for the production enterprises of labor service for reform.

Naturally, our work of the reform of criminals through labor is not without defects, which not only existed in the past, but still remain at the present. But viewed generally, our policy for the reform of criminals through labor into new men, and the work carried out in the past four years, have achieved marked results.

On the basis of the above facts, there must be close coordination between the punishment and control of criminals, their compulsory labor for production, and the enforcement of political and ideological education, and not one of the three things must be neglected. This policy is the basis on which we have drafted these Regulations. In other words, the draft of the Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform of the People's Republic of China is principally the summary of the experiences in our implementation of the policy during these past years. Accordingly the actual experiences of the past years have been systematized in these Regulations and they have been affirmed in legal form.

II

With reference to the provision of organs enforcing labor service for reform, on the basis of experiences of these past years, we are putting up separately detention houses, prisons, labor service for reform corps, and juvenile delinquents institutes in accordance with the nature of the crimes committed, the seriousness of the sentences, and the different conditions relating to convicted criminals and those awaiting judgment, so that different classes of criminals may be given different kinds of custody and control, to facilitate the smooth progress of trial and reform.

Counter revolutionary and other criminals suited for labor service in the open are to be turned over to the custody of labor service for reform corps, and organized in a concentrated manner for labor in the open, in planned agricultural, industrial and other production, or participation in water conservancy, road building and other engineering projects. This is the principal and comparatively more suitable organization form for the organization of criminals for labor service.

Important counter revolutionay criminals and other criminals guilty of serious crimes, not suited for labor in the open, are to be turned over to prisons to be organized for labor service within the prisons.

There are also the juvenile delinquents, though not numerous, who cannot be placed under custody together with the criminals who have attained their majority, and they must be rigidly distinguished. For in tracing responsibility for crime, the juvenile delinquents must be treated differently from the adults, andeducation and care shall occupy primary attention, so that they may be properly educated and cared for. At the same time, juvenile delinquents are more easily reformed into good people through educational methods, and besides, the physical capacity of the juvenile delinquents render them unsuitable for arduous physical labor. There is therefore the need for the provision of juvenile delinquents institutes in provinces and municipalities especially for their education. In the work of the control and education of the juvenile delinquents be paid to their ideological education and basic cultural and technical education, supplemented by light physical exertion to turn them into useful talent for the state.

A detention house is provided for the custody of criminals awaiting judgment and undergoing investigations and trial, and is principally intended for the detention of criminals awaiting judgement. There is a definite difference between it and a prison or social service for reform corps but in nature it is still a part of the tool of the people's democratic dictatorship and still an important detention and control organ for dealing with counter revolutionary and other criminals. At the same time, criminals awaiting judgment, capable of participating in labor service, shall also be

made to do so. In addition, under present conditions, some detention houses have to take into custody and to reform some criminals sentenced to not more than two years. For these reasons, we have included the detention house in the organs enforcing labor service for reform, and this is fully in keeping with the spirit of the people's democratic judicial system. The Reform through Labor legislation of the Soviet Union also has the same provisions.

The above mentioned organs enforcing labor service for reform, their tasks and the scope of their work, are concretely provided for in Chapter Two of the draft Regulations.

III

Since the punishment and reform of criminals is carried out compulsorily, there is the necessity to exercise revolutionary vigilance to a high degree in the rigid control of the criminals. Accordingly, in Chapter Five of the Regulations, concrete provisions are made for taking the criminals into custody, the system of receiving callers and carrying out correspondence, and security measures under different conditions. On the other hand, on the basis of the spirit of reforming the criminals into new men, care is provided for the health of the criminals, and the material and cultural needs of living. Chapters Two to Five of the draft Regulations made appropriately concrete provisions for such matters as the labor hours, rest hours, medical services and health and sanitation facilities, food and cultural amenities, as well as the living habits of national minorities among the criminals and certain possible special difficulties met by women criminals. In addition, for the strengthening of the effects of the reform of the criminals, provision is made in Chapter Seven for the award and punishment of criminals.

IV

Finally, there is one more problem which calls for explanation. Due to the fact that in the past few years, when criminals were released on the expiry of their sentences and gone through labor service for reform, increasing numbers of them had voluntarily requested to remain in the corps for participation in production or requested the organs enforcing labor service for reform to recommend them to jobs, Article 62 of the draft Regulations has specially provided that "when a criminal is released on the expiry of his sentence, and voluntarily desires to remain in the Corps for employment, or has no home or vocation to return to, or can be found a place locally in a large and sparsely populated district, the organ enforcing labor service for reform shall undertake the organization of such people for employment."

The inclusion of this Article means that with the enforcement, not only will certain criminals be relieved of anxiety for employment on the expiry of their sentence, but the state will also have its difficulties reduced in dealing with the unemployment problem. At the same time, the criminal will be prevented from returning to crime because of his inability to seek a living. This measure not only satisfies the demand of those completing their sentences for staying with the Corps, but is also completely in accord with the interests of the state and the people.

In point of fact, during the past few years, some of the organs enforcing labor service for reform have been carrying out such measures. The Ching Ho Farm in Peking during the past four years have released 5,384 criminals on the expiry of their sentences and after performing labor service for reform, and 1,455 of them voluntarily elected to remain at the Farm, being 27 percent of all those released. These people who remained behind have all been made to participate in work on the Farm or in its subsidiary factories. Those who during the period of reform have been trained as technical workers such as tractor drivers, automobile drivers, and skilled workers in

agriculture, water conservancy, medical service, electrical works, carpentry, and tile making, when retained in service, are being treated on the same basis as technicians employed. At the same time, to encourage those who ramained behind to build their homes, the family members who have been brought to the Farm have been assisted and organized for such work as straw weaving, poultry and livestock keeping, and nursery and education, so that they may gradually live on their own efforts. Accordinly, all those who remained on the Farm and their families are most grateful to the People's Government, and consider that they have "their life problems solved". Many of the criminals still under custody have been greatly moved, and expressed their desire "to work hard before the expiry of their sentences, and to strive to remain on the Farm after their expiry".

The experience of Ching Ho Farm and other units of organs enforcing labor service for reform have proved that Article 62 of the draft Regulations is completely necessary. For the concrete and thorough implementation of the provisions of Article 62, we have also drafted the "Provisional Measures for Dealing with the Release of Criminals Undergoing Labor Service for Reform, on the expiry of their Sentences, and for Placing Them in Employment". The examination and approval of these Measures are being requested at the same time.

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(4)

Implement Thoroughly the Policy of the Reform of Criminals Through Labor Service

- Jen Min Jih Pao editorial -

(Peking Jen Min Jih Pao, September 7, 1954)

In our country, all criminals, including counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals, must be punished in accordance with the law of the state, if the gains of our people's democratic revolution are to be consolidated, the life and property of the state and the people are to be protected, and the smooth progress of the state's Socialist construction enterprises is to be safeguarded. But all crimes have definite social ideological roots. The evil ideology and evil habits left behind by the old society, calling for the injuring of others for self profit, and seeking enjoyment without labor, still remain in the minds of some people to a marked degree. Thus if we are to wipe out all crimes from their root, in addition to inflicting on the criminals the punishments due, we must also carry out various effective measures to transform the various evil ideological conceptions in the minds of the people, so that they may be educated and reformed into new people. The enforcement of compulsory labor service for reform among the criminals during the period of their confinement is one of the most effective means to achieve such an end.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his treatise On People's Democratic Dictatorship, already pointed out to us, "As for those belonging to reactionary classes or groups, after their political power has been overthrown, we will also give them land and work, permitting them to make a living and to reform themselves through labor into persons - but only on condition that they do not rebel, sabotage, or create disturbances. If they do not want to work, the people's state will force them to do so." Article 7 of the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference also provides, "Reactionary elements, feudal landlords, bureaucratic capitalists in general, must, according to law, also be deprived of their political rights within a necessary period after they have been disarmed and their special power abolished, but they shall at the same time be given a means of living and compelled to reform themselves through labor to become new men."

During the past few years, our state has carried out with great fanfare and on a nation-wide scope the movement for the suppression of counter revolutionaries, and arrested according to law large number of bandits, despots, special service agents, backbone elements of reactionary parties and corps, and leaders of reactionary societies and Taoist organizations. At the same time restraint has been placed according to law on various criminals who undermined social security, endangered the safety of the state and the people.

Of the large number of these counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals, the minority guilty of arch crimes and persisted in their refusal to repent had to be given the death penalty in accordance with the law of the state and to appease the hatred from them of the people. But as for the majority of the other criminals, our state organs have generally carried out the above mentioned directive of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Article of the Common Program, and sentenced them to prison terms, deprived them of political rights, and carried out their reform through forced labor, organizing them for labor production, and during the process of labor, carried out among them political and ideological education. This will enable them to gradually recognize their crimes, transform their crimes, transform their reactionary standpoint of being hostile to the people (a standpoint they had brought with them from the reactionary ruling class) and other evil ideological trends, and in the midst of labor turn them into new people. Thus when they have completed their prison terms and are released from prison, they will no longer engage in criminals activities endangering the state and the people. At the same time, because during their period of reform they have learned some definite technique in production, and cultivated the habit for labor service, they will be in the position to obtain a proper living in society by relying on their own labor, and become citizens living on their own efforts.

During the past few years, we have achieved great results in the work of the reform of criminals through labor. According to statistical returns from different areas, of the criminals in confinement throughout the country, more than 83 percent have participated in agricultural and industrial production, or have been organized into various engineering corps for the felling of timber, construction of buildings, restoration and construction of conservancy works and the building of railways and highways. These criminals who have participated in labor production, under the correct leadership of Party organs and people's governments in different areas, under the control and supervision of organs enforcing labor service for reform, have achieved reform to varying extents. The absolute majority of them have actively taken the initiative to participate in labor production, to strive for the contribution of meritorious service in remission of their sins. This has gradually transformed compulsory labor into voluntary labor, and many criminals have become skilled workers in industrial and agricultural production. Among the criminals who have been released, with the exception of a number of determined counter revolutionaries and criminals deep rooted in their evil habits who continued to indulge in malpractices, the rest have generally abided by the law and actively engaged themselves in proper labor production. For this reason, the policy of the reform of criminals through labor and the concrete tasks carried out in its connection have received the enthusiastic welcome of the broad masses of the people, and many criminals and their families have also expressed their gratitude. After they were released to participate in production and other jobs, they have written to the organs enforcing labor service for reform, thanking the state for changing them into new people. Many friends from foreign countries after visiting our organs enforcing labor service for reform, have also considered it to be "the most correct and most humane policy in treating criminals."

The Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government has now promulgated the "Regulation Governing Labor Service for Reform of the People's Republic of China". These Regulations, based on the experiences in the work of reform through labor during the past few years, have affirmed in legal form our state's pol-

icy and measures in the enforcement of compulsory labor service for the reform of counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals. The organic forms of the organs enforcing labor service for reform, the scope of their authority, and the principles underlying the control of criminals undergoing reform through labor. Party committees and people's governments at all levels must educate the cadres and the masses to fully realize the important political significance of the promulgation of these Regulations, lead and supervise the organs enforcing labor service for reform in the serious implementation of the various provisions of the Regulations. In this way, the work of the reform of criminals through labor will be further improved, the counter revolutionary criminals and other criminals will continue to be educated into new people, and the people's democratic dictatorship will be further consolidated.

To ensure the correct and thorough implementation of these Regulations, the cadres and the masses must be made to realize that there is a difference in principle and nature between the organization of criminals under custody for participation in labor production and the participation in production construction on the part of the general masses of the people. In our state, the people are the masters, they enjoy full democratic rights. Their participation in the production construction of the state is motivated by their love for labor and for the country, and such labor is self-conscious and voluntary, and compensatory. But criminals generally, whether involved in counter revolutionary or other crimes, because of their injury to varying extents of the state and the people, have been placed under restraint by the law of the state, and deprived of their political rights. The state would organize them during their period of confinement to participation in labor production for the purpose of their education and reform, and to give them an opportunity to contribute meritorious service in remission of their sins. Such labor is forced, and without compensation, and carried out under strict control. The organs carrying out this task are thus not ordinary production units, but one of the tools of the people's democratic dictatorship, organs for the punishment and reform of all counter revolutionary and other criminals.

For this reason, in dealing with the reform of criminals through labor, we must implement the policy of "coordinating punishment and control with ideological reform, coordinating labor production with political education". That is to say, in dealing with criminals still in custody, while their living must be appropriately cared for and their maltreatment cannot be tolerated, they must also be remembered as criminals who had once endangered the state and the people, and they may still entertain a hostile attitude toward the state and the people. Thus their control and supervision must be strengthened, and they must be made to engage, under rigid control, in labor production, and during this process accept definite political education and ideological education, to reform themselves ideologically, and to acquire the necessary cultural knowledge and production skill. Only with the close coordination of punishment and control, compulsory labor production, and the enforcement of political and ideological education, may the work of reform through labor be smoothly developed, and the expected results realized.

On the other hand, if we attach importance only to labor production, and relax the necessary punishment, we shall assuredly give certain criminals who resist reform the opportunity to continue their secret sabotage of labor production, or even to engage in greater sabotage activities, so that the task of reform through labor cannot be carried out in an orderly manner. Naturally, at the same time we also should not relax the leadership and organization of the criminals to make a good job of labor production, as otherwise we shall similarly fail in our objective of reforming the criminals through labor. Accordingly, mistaken are both the conceptions of neglecting political control and education, and of neglecting reform through labor.

The compulsory labor service for reform applied to criminals in custody is an effective means for the basic elimination of the criminal acts of the counter revolutionary and other criminals. The correct and thorough implementation of this policy, and the persistent continuation of its application will succeed in the education and reform of those criminals who did no good to the state and the people but instead did much harm, into people who not only will cease to harm the state and the people, but also prove useful to them. This policy is obviously very necessary for the consolidation of our social order, for the strengthening of the people's democratic dictatorship, and for the promotion of the smooth development of national construction enterprises. Organs of states at all levels must educate cadres and the masses to fully appreciate the political and economic significance of this task, and thus to attend to the job with a correct attitude, and within possible scopes give assistance to the organs enforcing labor service for reform, helping them to make even a better job of their task.

Party committees and people's governments at all levels must give constant attention to this work, strngthen its leadership and supervision, and make labor service for reform serve the needs of national construction, including it in the local production plans. The production and management affairs of units for labor service for reform, in addition to accepting the direct leadership of the relevant public security organs, shall also accept the unified leadership of the local committees of financial and economic committees, and in their various concrete undertakings, accept the guidance of different competent financial and economic departments, so as to strengthen the planning aspect of production, and further raise the production and management levels. Production by criminals undergoing reform through labor may thus be smoothly developed, to make even greater contributions to the development of the state's economic construction enterprises.

* * * * * * *

COPY New York, October 4, 1954

NEW DATA ON CHINA FORCED LABOR

PRESENTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

TO THE NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, UNITED NATIONS

The Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor mentions that it was not possible to complete its study of the allegations relating to China because documentary material pertaining thereto (particularly the laws and regulations) had not been cited nor submitted and could not be obtained by the Committee. Nevertheless, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions continued its investigation and is in a position to submit to the Economic and Social Council such official documentation on forced labor in the China Mainland which the Ad Hoc Committee was not able to obtain. It consists of:

1: Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform of the Peoples' Republic of China (NCNA New China News Agency Peking Sept. 7, 1954)

2: Explanation of the Draft of Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform (by Lo Jui-Ching and NCNA, Peking Sept. 7, 1954)

3: Provisional Measures for Dealing with Release of Criminals Undergoing Labor Service for Reform on the Expiry of their Sentences, and for Placing them in Employment.

Now we have before us the Government Administration Council of the Peking Central Peoples' Government decision of August 26, 1954, and representing the Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform of the Peoples' Republic of China. These Regulations, together with the subsidiary Provisional Measures, provide for the employment of former criminals who have completed their prison terms. What was up to now only rumors from scattered sources is at this moment officially admitted. It is based on a directive of Chairman Mao Tse-Tung, "On Peoples' Democratic Dictatorship", as well as the provisions of Article 7 of the Common Program.

Mao explained that reactionaries, on the overthrow of their government, "will be allowed to continue to live and to reform themselves through labor.

If they do not want to work, the people's state will force them to do so."

Article 7 of the Common Program clearly declares that "feudal landlords, bureaucratic capitalists and reactionary elements in general .... shall be given some means of livelihood through labor ao as to become new men". (The Common Program, page 4)

Only general provisions are given regarding living conditions of convicts undergoing reform through labor. They are to work for from 9 to 10 hours daily, and not over 12 hours at most during seasonal busy periods.

Most significant are the provisions relating to the release of prisoners on completion of their terms. Normally they are to be released on expiry of their sentences or on parole. In the case of people who voluntarily elect to remain with the Labor Service Corps, or who have no home to return to, steps are to be taken to get them employment.

Prisoners with a bad record while in custody, consequently not successfully "reformed" during their confinement hence likely to continue their criminal activities upon release after serving their terms, may, on the recommendation of the authorities of the Labor Service Corps, be brought before a court and there sentenced to a continued term of labor service for reform.

The first chapter of the "Regulation", in its second article stipulates the political character of the Forced Labor System when it says:

> "The machineries for labor service for reform of the People's Republic of China constitute a tool of the people's democratic dictatorship (!) being machineries for the punishment and reform of all <u>counter-revolutionary criminals</u> and other criminals".

The purpose of this detainment is explained in Article 4 where it is said:

> "Organs enforcing labor service for reform, in dealing with all counter-revolutionary criminals and other criminals shall thorougly carry out the policy of coordinating labor production and political education".

The emphasis in the entire document on Regulations is on those "criminals" who have to be "reformed", which makes it clear that the purpose is not only the need for workers on certain government enterprises but the suppression of every kind of opposition to the Communist regime. Article 26 clearly spells it out. It states:

> "In dealing with the criminals there shall be regularly adopted the measures of collective study classes, individual interviews, study of assigned documents and organized discussions to educate them in the admission of guilt and obedience to law, political and current events, labor production and culture so as to expose the nature of the crime committed, thoroughly wipe out criminal thoughts and establish a new moral code".

How does the People's Government think to enforce the security measures? Article 47 informs us of the ideas of the Chinese Mainland rulers in this direction. It says, in so many words, that where preventive measures have been exhausted, an organ enforcing labor service reform and its security forces may resort to the use of arms.

The 10 or 12 hour work day does not seem strenuous enough for the internee. Therefore the Regulations decree that the criminals shall have one rest day each half month and juvenile delinquents shall have one rest day a week.

Lo Jui-ching, the Vice-chairman of the Committee of Political and Legal Affairs GAC, and Minister of Public Security, commenting on the Draft of Regulations Governing Labor Service for Reform, also tells us who was emulated in these regulations. On the 7th of September, 1954, speaking of the preparation of the document for the Regulations, he says that assistance was received from Soviet legal experts.

In the same document, explaining the treatment of prisoners, Lo Jui-ching said of the detention houses, that in the establishment of these Houses the Chinese Government was fully in keeping with the spirit of the People's Democratic Judicial

System. "The reform through Labor Legislation of the Soviet Union also has the same provisions".

These admissions show that the Soviet Union has been taken as an example for dealing with political opponents, all of whom are classified under the same title, "counter-revolutionaries".

The documents show many more statements indicating that the Chinese Communists are copying exactly the system on Forced Labor in the Soviet Union. Mr. Lo Jui-ching relates his experience which carried the ideological reform to the point that they enabled "the absolute majority of the criminals to rapidly bow their heads in the admission of their aims and during the period of custody, reform to varying extents, their ideology".

We also learn important data on the economic results of Forced Labor in China. The "Explanation" mentions the following figures:

> "Many products from industrial production in labor service for reform have produced definite effects in supplying the needs of the country's capital construction and the people's livlihood. As an example, the construction materials production undertakings (of labor service for reform) last year turned out more than 2,000,000,000 bricks and 770,000,000 tiles directly supplied to the State's capital construction projects. The hosiery works of the labor service for reform in Peking last year turned out 714,000 dozen of socks which also directly assisted the supply of daily necessities. The Tientsin Steel Works last year produced more than 1,700,000 couplers for steam radiators".

These figures show the increasing economic importance which forced labor plays in the National economy.

Countries conquered by the USSR suddenly are found crowded by "criminal elements". Since the main crime committed in these formerly self-governing nations is the opposition to the Communist totalitarian regime, the chapter entitled "Implement

Thoroughly the Policy of the Reform of Criminals Through Labor Service" as explained by Jon Min Jih Pao on September 7, 1954, states:

"During the past few years, our state has carried out with great fanfare and on a nation-wide scope the movement for the suppression of counter revolutionaries, and arrested according to law large number of bandits, despots, special service agents, backbone elements of reactionary parties and corps, and leaders of reactionary societies and Taoist organizations. At the same time restraint has been placed according to law on various criminals who undermined social security, endangered the safety of the state and the people. Of the large number of those counter-revolutionary criminals and other criminals, the minority guilty of arch crimes and persisted in their refusal to repent had to be given the death penalty in accordance with the law of the state and to appease the hatred from them of the people".

Nowhere can you find an explanation of <u>who is a reactionary</u> - which shows that the Soviet authorities have to use the broadest interpretation so as to include all those elements having a deep conviction which cannot be shattered even by the Camp regime's efforts at brain washing.

The following are some conclusions to be drawn from the study of Chinese Forced Labor:

<u>Forced Labor</u> in China does exist in various parts of the Chinese Mainland;

The conditions relating to the treatment of prisoners in China bear out the fact that they are closely related to the Soviet system of Forced Labor;

Treatment of inmates of the Camps seem to be similar, and copied from the USSR Regulations;

The majority of the prisoners appear to be "criminals" who could not be forced to accept Communist thinking and Communist practice.

The documents mentioned above are attached to this Memorandum. Their content speaks for itself. Nobody can any longer deny that Chinese "Communism" is not different from Soviet "Communism".

The material attached hereto is not the only information which the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions possess on the topic of Forced Labor. We have concentrated on the abovementioned Chinese Mainland documents whose content cannot be disputed.

This is a justification for the further need of an impartial body of experts to continue the study undertaken by the Ad Hoc Committee. In order to have this job done in a very objective way, it is recommended that a committee be appointed jointly with the ILO in order to continue the investigation and report back on its findings. The whole civilized world will welcome such conscientious work and is prepared to face facts - however cruel they may be.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

February 3, 1954

Mr. Ucker of the Voice of America would like you to call him today. He has some information which he thinks you could use on your 7:45 broadcast tonight.

JU 6-2000

Advisory Commission on Info

Hagen

semi-annual report on
gov't info agency
Schools Voice

Congress give Voice Bratty
Appeal from investigations

Dean File

U.S. Advisory Commission on Information

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UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C.

FOR THE PRESS

REpublic 7-8340
Ext. 4413 or 2611

February 3, 1954

FOR RELEASE AT 3 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1954

The United States Advisory Commission on Information today submitted its Ninth Semiannual Report to the Congress. It is the first such report dealing with the new United States Information Agency created on August 1 under Reorganization Plan No. 8. The report was signed by Erwin D. Canham, Editor of the Christian Science Monitor, as acting chairman; Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Co., Ben Hibbs, Editor of the Saturday Evening Post; and Justin Miller, Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

The Advisory Commission on Information was created by Act of Congress in 1948, and its members are appointed by the President. The Commission reports twice a year to the Congress.

The report covers the five-month period from August 1, when the new Agency was created and Theodore C. Streibert appointed Director by President Eisenhower, to December 31, 1953.

Highlights of the report are summarized below. (Copies of the full report, limited in number, may be obtained at the Department of State, News Division; the Press Club; and the U. S. Information Agency, 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, Room 408.)

"The United States Government is in the international information field out of sheer necessity," the United States Advisory Commission on Information said today in its Ninth Semiannual Report to the Congress.

"It dare not pull out of this field any more than it would dare to pull out of military defense," the Commission continued. "Russia's military might is within her own boundary but her propaganda might is on the loose in the world. We must do all in our power to thwart it, unmask its lies and pretenses and

break

break its hold over allegiances and loyalties of men."

The Commission made 14 specific recommendations for further improving the effectiveness of the international information program. They are:

1. That the 83rd Congress take action to express congressional intent consistent with the directive which President Eisenhower gave the new U. S. Information Agency last fall.

2. That the Congress appoint a permanent joint Congressional committee for general liaison work with the Agency.

3. That the U. S. Information Agency be spared further formal investigations by congressional committees at this time.

4. That the President designate the Director of the Agency a permanent voting member of the Operations Coordinating Board, an arm of the National Security Council.

5. That the Exchange of Persons program be transferred from the Department of State to the U. S. Information Agency.

6. That steps be taken to give the Agency greater freedom in management of budget and personnel.

7. That Congress take action to give career tenure to at least one category of information agency personnel.

8. That the U. S. Information Agency's training program be implemented and a training school for its personnel established.

9. That the top information officer at important missions abroad, the Public Affairs Officer, be given the rank of Minister of Embassy.

10. That employees of the U. S. Information Agency abroad be given diplomatic status and granted diplomatic passports in the same way as when the information program was part of the Department of State.

11. That Congress authorize a building in Washington suitable to house the entire staff and facilities of the U. S. Information Agency.

12. That adequate funds be provided in the budget for the 1955 fiscal year for more translations of books and articles.

13. That provision be made to develop a plan to utilize "the powerful medium of television" in the information program.

14. That a greater effort be made to find ways of using the support of American private industry and business at home and abroad.

In reporting

In reporting on progress since August 1, 1953, the Commission said the "creation of a new Agency has resulted already in several improvements over conditions that existed a year ago," and listed eleven "important signs of the progress."

"In our judgment," said the Commission, "the new Agency is off to a good start. It has a new directive from the President; a new conception of its missions; a new form of organization, and many new men in its top positions. While it is altogether too early to judge the results of its work, yet its efforts reflect an honest and intelligent attempt to comply with the wishes of the new administration and of the 83rd Congress for a bold new type of program."

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UNITED STATES
ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON
INFORMATION

NINTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

JANUARY 1954

FOREWORD

The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402) was approved by the Eightieth Congress on January 27, 1948, an act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations. Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 provided for the transfer of information program functions from the Department of State to an independent agency. The U. S. Information Agency came into being on August 1, 1953.

Public Law 402 created the United States Advisory Commission on Information to formulate and recommend to the Secretary of State* policies and programs for the carrying out of this act. It required the Commission to transmit to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under the authority of the act, including appraisals, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs, and such recommendations as shall have been made by the Commission to the Secretary* for effectuating the purposes and objectives of the act and action taken to carry out such recommendations.

This is the ninth semiannual report by the United States Advisory Commission on Information to the Congress. The eighth report was transmitted in August 1953.

Erwin D. Canham

Erwin D. Canham, Acting Chairman

Philip D. Reed

Philip D. Reed

Ben Hibbs

Ben Hibbs

Justin Miller

Justin Miller

NOTE: Mark A. May, Chairman, resigned from the Commission on August 21, 1953.

* Functions transferred to the Director of the U. S. Information Agency under Reorganization Plan No. 8.

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NINTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

On August 1, 1953, under Reorganization Plan No. 8, a new United States Information Agency (USIA) was launched. It combines into one organization the former International Information Administration (IIA) of the Department of State (except the Exchange of Persons Program), the overseas information activities of the former Mutual Security Agency (MSA) and Technical Cooperation Administration (TCA) in accordance with a recommendation made by this Commission to the 83rd Congress in January, 1953. In accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 8 this Commission is now advisory on the book and information centers program as well as on the other media. It is the only commission that is now advisory to USIA.

This report covers our observation and appraisal of the new Agency for the five-month period August 1 to December 31, 1953. It is limited to the aspects of the work of USIA concerning which we offer comments, suggestions for improvement, and recommended actions for the second session of the 83rd Congress.

First let it be said that in our judgment the new Agency is off to a good start. It has a new Director and a new directive from the President; a new conception of its mission, a new form of organization, and many new men in its top positions. While it is altogether too early to judge the results of its work, yet its efforts reflect an honest and intelligent attempt to comply with the wishes of the new administration and of the 83rd Congress for a bold new type of program. For this effort we feel that it deserves, for the time being at least, the sympathetic support of the Executive, Legislative branches of our Government, private industry, and the general public. This report includes a number of recommended actions on the part of Congress and the Executive branch which, if taken, will we believe materially improve its chances of success. The recommendations are stated first in a condensed form and expanded in the main body of the report.

I

Recommendations

1. The new directive. The President has handed down to the Agency a directive which defines its mission as follows:

> "The purpose of the United States Information Agency shall be to submit evidence to peoples of other nations by means of communications techniques that the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress, and peace."

It is recommended:

THAT early in its second session the 83rd Congress shall take appropriate action to express congressional intent consistent with this directive.

2. Congressional liaison. The Director of USIA now reports to the President through an arm of the National Security Council (NSC) known as the Operations Coordinating Board (OCB) which provides an open channel of communication between the Agency and the head of the Executive branch. A single official channel should be opened for constant communication with the Legislative branch.

It is recommended:

THAT a permanent joint congressional committee composed of representatives from existing committees concerned with foreign policies and appropriations be appointed for general liaison with the work of USIA.

3. Congressional investigations. During the past year USIA-IIA has undergone two congressional investigations, one by the Senate's Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs (the Hickenlooper Committee) and one by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations (the McCarthy Committee). It has also been investigated by the President's Committee on International Information (the W. H. Jackson Committee).

It is recommended:

THAT USIA be spared further formal investigations by congressional committees until it has had an opportunity to prove itself.

4. Closer liaison with the Executive branch. The work of all overseas operating agencies of the United States Government is now coordinated by an arm of NSC known as OCB. Although the Director of USIA attends the meetings of this board on invitation he is not a regular voting member.

It is recommended:

THAT the President designate the Director of USIA a permanent voting member of OCB.

5. The composition of USIA. All overseas information programs of the United States Government, except the Exchange of Persons Program, are now in USIA. The Exchange of Persons Program lies within the scope of the new directive and is currently serviced overseas as in the past by USIA personnel.

It is recommended:

THAT the Exchange of Persons Program be transferred from the Department of State to USIA.

6. Greater flexibility for USIA in the management of its budget and personnel. Although USIA enjoys greater freedom in its management than did IIA, yet the organization of its work in a rapidly changing international scene requires a greater flexibility than it now has.

It is recommended:

THAT steps be taken to give USIA greater freedom in the management of its budget and personnel.

7. Career tenure for USIA overseas personnel. The overseas personnel of USIA over which it has exclusive control are classified as Foreign Service Reserve (FSR) and Foreign Service Staff (FSS). These are not career categories.

It is recommended:

THAT Congress take appropriate action to give career tenure to at least one category of USIA overseas personnel.

8. Training program for USIA personnel. The Commission has reviewed with USIA what it is presently doing in terms of personnel training and finds the training program considerably limited due to the personnel and budget cuts of last August. Training is important for all personnel--domestic and overseas--but it is particularly important for those persons who are going abroad to represent the United States Government.

It is recommended:

THAT the training program which USIA has developed be implemented and a training school established for USIA personnel.

9. Higher status in United States Embassies for USIA personnel. In the field each USIA mission is an integral part of the United States Embassy or Consulate. The new program requires greater responsibility for the head of each USIA mission, namely, the PAO. In many instances these responsibilities are equal in importance to those of the political and economic members of embassies.

It is recommended:

THAT at important missions the PAO be given the rank of Minister of Embassy.

10. Diplomatic status for USIA personnel. Prior to Reorganization Plan No. 8, which separated the information program from the Department of State, diplomatic passports were issued to USIS employees holding diplomatic and consular titles and commissions as well as to other Foreign Service employees whose duties were such as to require a diplomatic passport for the effective performance of their duties.

It is recommended:

THAT overseas personnel of USIA should be granted diplomatic status and issued diplomatic passports, as formerly when the information program was a part of the Department of State.

11. A building for the Agency in Washington. During 1954 practically all of the domestic personnel of USIA will be located in Washington. They will be scattered through several buildings. A building large enough and suitable to house the entire Agency has not been made available. The new conception of the program calls for closer coordination of all the media services, policy, research staffs and administration.

It is recommended:

THAT Congress authorize in Washington a building suitable to house the entire staff and operating facilities of USIA.

12. More translations of books and articles. IBS broadcasts in several languages; motion pictures are recorded in several languages and press and publications are translated in several languages. However, the book program is lagging behind in putting printed materials into the languages of the masses of peoples of other countries.

It is recommended:

THAT adequate funds be provided in the FY 1955 budget for more translations.

13. International television. Television is becoming an important medium of communication in the international field.

It is recommended:

THAT provisions be made for the development of a plan for utilizing the new and powerful medium of Television.

14. Greater use of American industry and business. Public Law 402 specifies that this should be done. It has been done to a considerable extent in many ways. More can be done.

It is recommended:

THAT a greater effort be made to find ways of using the support of American private industry and business both at home and abroad.

II

Reasons For The Above Recommendations

1) Early in its second session the 83rd Congress should take appropriate action to express Congressional intent consistent with this directive.

Here is the full text of the directive.

"In carrying out its responsibilities in accordance with pertinent statutes and Presidential directives, the U.S. Information Agency shall be guided by the following:

"1. The purpose of the U. S. Information Agency shall be to submit evidence to peoples of other nations by means of communication techniques that the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress and peace.

"2. The purpose in paragraph 1 above is to be carried out primarily:

"a. By explaining and interpreting to foreign peoples the objectives and policies of the United States Government.

"b. By depicting imaginatively the correlation between U.S. policies and the legitimate aspirations of other peoples of the world.

"c. By unmasking and countering hostile attempts to distort or to frustrate the objectives and policies of the United States.

"d. By delineating those important aspects of the life and culture of the people of the United States which facilitate understanding of the policies and objectives of the Government of the United States."

The new chord which the directive strikes was first sounded by the President in his Inaugural Address in 1953. He enunciated the positive

values to which this Government and the people of the United States are committed: strength for peace; recognition of the independent rights of all nations; desire to cooperate with all friendly nations for peace; all men entitled to the blessings of prosperity and peace; and "we are called upon as people to give testimony in the sight of the world to our faith and the future shall belong to the free."

When translated into an informational program the new note was sounded by Mr. Streibert in a recent address when he said: ". . . we are not out to sell the United States. We are not trying to make them copy us, emulate us, or become like us. Rather, we are seeking to identify ourselves with the legitimate aims and aspirations of the peoples of all countries. . ."

The new program is based on the belief that the ties that bind a voluntary coalition of friendly countries are their common aspirations for peace--freedom of each to solve its own problems in its own way, to perpetuate its own culture, to hold its own standards of value, and to maintain its own freedom of religion. We should strive to strengthen these bonds of unity, both by emphasizing mutual aspirations and by combatting Communist propaganda that stresses divided issues.

It will not be easy to carry out this directive. There are many obstacles to be overcome both at home and abroad. Abroad we are faced with suspicions that our efforts are entirely selfish; that we are out to exploit other peoples for our own interests. These suspicions are reinforced by Communist propaganda. At home a medley of voices speaks from high places in tones that resound around the world concerning our national objectives and interests. Some of the pronouncements are very disturbing to friendly nations whose support we need in our efforts to combat Communism. It is not easy, in fact almost impossible, to persuade peoples of other countries that these conflicting opinions and pronouncements are typical of American democracy and reflect our belief that every man has a right to express his opinions within the limits of common decency. Moreover, it is difficult to persuade peoples of other countries that some of our objectives are in harmony with their aspirations for peace and freedom--e.g., immigration and trade restrictions.

In the final analysis the justification for the existence of this Agency in the eyes of the taxpayers and Congress is its ability to combat Communist imperialism effectively. The power of that involuntary and coerced coalition of Soviet-controlled states is indeed a threat and a menace to the free world. Who is it that does not fear a devastating atomic war between Russia and the free world? It is this fear that motivates the personal sacrifices that all of us must make to secure our defenses and to weaken the capacity of our enemy to destroy us. The extent to which the work of this Agency can reduce this anxiety, the more grateful the peoples of the free world will

be for its efforts. The greater the success of this Agency in reducing the threat of war by psychological means, the less we shall need to tax ourselves for military security.

The task of combating the spread of Communism need not be elaborated here. It is clearly implied in a recent report--"The Strength of the International Communist Movement"--published by a special committee on security affairs of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations. We are faced with a highly organized, ruthless and unprincipled propaganda machine against which our most formidable weapon is the unvarnished truth which we believe will unmask the ugly face of this monster in the sight of the peoples of the world.

As we see it, this Presidential directive assigns to the new Agency a task that will tax to the utmost its capacities to perform. But the President of the United States has a military record of having accomplished feats which many of his fellow citizens thought were impossible. He did it by virtue of the strong support of Congress, the people of the United States and the governments and individuals of our allies.

Is this then the bold new program which Congress wants? If so, Congressional endorsement would be of great encouragement and would motivate the utmost effort on the part of its administrative officials all the way down to the lowest ranks of its employees to redouble their efforts in a determined attempt to make the new program a success. If, on the other hand, it is not the new program for which Congress is looking, we believe that the Executive branch and the Director of the new Agency are entitled to know more definitely than has been known in the past the type of program which Congress is prepared to support.

2). <u>That a permanent joint Congressional committee composed of representatives from existing committees concerned with foreign policies and appropriations be appointed for general liaison with the work of USIA.</u>

The Commission renews its recommendation made to Congress in its Seventh Semiannual Report. The following is quoted from it:

> "IIA (now USIA) does not now deal regularly with any standing committee or subcommittee of Congress which is primarily interested in the substantive problems of overseas information. The result of this lack has been that, while propaganda grows in importance as an arm of our foreign policy, the congressional specialists operating in this area have been limited almost entirely to the budgetary field. Officers of IIA (now USIA) have been able to turn for advice and guidance only to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees dealing with Department of State (now USIA) funds, and to a

much lesser degree to certain subcommittees of the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees. Not only has this overburdened the members of these two appropriations subcommittees, but also it has meant that they have been asked to give advice on matters of policy and operations rather than on their specialty of appropriations."

Obviously, ways and means must be found for establishing understanding and effective working relations between the Information Agency, Congress, and the Executive branch. The Advisory Commission on Information stands ready to play such an intermediary role, as it may, in effecting this highly desirable end. Whether on a formal or informal basis, the Commission is ready to respond to requests or to take the initiative in establishing channels of communication and for working out methods for securing such understanding and cooperation. We are thoroughly convinced that the most important first step which could be taken in this direction would be the setting up of a joint committee of Congress for the purpose.

This Commission believes that the work of the Senate's Foreign Relation Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs has been thoroughly and extremely constructive. It has revealed the actual and potential strengths of the Information Agency as well as its weaknesses.

3) <u>That USIA be spared further special investigations by Congressional Committees until it has had an opportunity to prove itself</u>.

If recommendation no. 2 is adopted there will be no further need for special investigations by Congress of the work of this Agency. The proposed permanent joint committee should in conjunction with the work of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information be entirely adequate for keeping Congress fully informed at all times on the policies, programs, projects and management of USIA.

The wide and unfavorable publicity that resulted from one of the congressional investigations gave the Agency such a bad name that professionally competent persons were reluctant to accept employment in it. This may be one reason why the Director has experienced considerable difficulty in filling the top positions.

It is recognized, of course, that Congressional investigations are often needed for the sake of security and economy; yet it should be remembered that the personnel of an agency that is constantly under attack or subject to the threat of periodic attacks necessarily become cautious, anxious, dull, prosaic, and inefficient in their work. This is particularly true of an agency that prepares messages for

overseas distribution. Those who prepare these materials are perforce made cautious of how the messages will sound or appear to the investigators and completely lose sight of whether they will be effective with their intended audience. This situation is all the more vicious and destructive when each employee fears his fellow workers.

Some of the investigations which this Agency has undergone in the past year have produced unfavorable impressions abroad on the very persons to whom the program is directed. When these people hear, through our media of communication, constant reports of attacks upon the Information Agency--challenges directed at it for supposed failures, inadequacies, poor techniques, poor programming, etc. how can we expect them to have any confidence in an Agency which does not enjoy the confidence of those responsible Government officials who seem constantly to be attacking it? The capacity for disseminating catastrophic news--which has been developed to the highest degree of efficiency by American communications media--insures that adverse reports of this kind will get the widest circulation throughout the world. It is not too much to say that the desirable results sought through the activities of the Information Agency are largely offset, if not destroyed, by this constant counter-barrage which is so generously distributed to the peoples of the world.

We believe that Congress should be kept fully and frankly informed on the work of this Agency. This can be accomplished much more effectively by a permanent joint congressional committee, as recommended above, than by sporadic special investigations.

4) <u>That the President should designate the Director of USIA a permanent voting member of OCB.</u>

By recommending, in our Seventh Semiannual Report, that IIA be lifted out of the Department of State and placed in a new Agency of Cabinet rank, we were gibing expression to our belief that the Director of the new Agency should be in the closest possible contact with the Office of the President and should be coordinate with the heads of other divisions of the Government engaged in overseas operations. We feel that the Director of USIA should be a participant in the deliberations concerning the coordination of overseas operations, and not be in the status of being "coordinated" by others. He is a member of a team and should be given first-class citizenship on the team.

5) <u>That the Exchange of Persons Program be transferred from the Department of State to USIA.</u>

We make this recommendation in full realization that we are trespassing on the ground of the U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. The fact, however, that the exchange program overseas is serviced by USIA personnel gives us a right to speak.

There were no doubt reasons for keeping this program in the Department of State when the rest of IIA was transferred into USIA. One is historical. When Public Law 402 was enacted in 1948 there were voices in State, and outside who spoke for keeping "culture" separate from "information" or "propaganda". Hence the Act was drawn to recognize this separation. From 1948 to 1952 the Washington office under the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs was divided into the Office of International Information (OII) and Office of Educational Exchange (OEX). In the field, however, the two were combined. When IIA was organized in January 1952, OII and OEX were abolished and replaced with a different plan of organization. At this time the line between "culture" and "information" was less sharply drawn in Washington.

In the field, however, and from the beginning, the informational and cultural work has been well integrated. Cultural officers work closely with the officers assigned to press, motion pictures and radio. Pamphlets prepared by the press section are distributed by the information centers, motion pictures are also distributed through the information centers and large use has been made of them by Cultural officers.

As to the Exchange of Persons program, exchangees upon returning to their native country have written articles for newspapers and magazines and delivered addresses before a large variety of audiences on their experiences and impressions of the United States.

On the whole these activities have done much to promote the main purpose of the Information Agency in promoting mutual understanding between the United States and other peoples. It is clear therefore, that the Exchange of Persons program is in fact an integral part of the work of the USIA.

USIA is conceived to be basically an Agency of general education on a world wide scale. It dispenses facts and ideas to non-captive audiences. Among these are not only facts about American life and culture but ugly facts about Communism.

The question has been raised as to whether or not the Exchange of Persons program overseas should be administered by the Department of State, rather than USIA. From our point of view this would be an unnecessary duplication of effort and would involve an increased appropriation to the Department of State. However, it would not be possible to reduce the appropriations to USIA accordingly because of the other duties that are now being performed by its overseas personnel particularly its Cultural officers.

6) <u>That steps be taken to give USIA greater flexibility and freedom in the management of its budget and personnel.</u>

Although USIA is completely autonomous and has much more control over its budget and personnel than did IIA, yet it is by no means free from bureaucratic restrictions placed on it (a) by other agencies, such as the Civil Service Commission, and (b) by its own internal bureaucracy. Its personnel who were transferred to it from IIA and MSA brought with them their former habits of work and the rules that they had learned to live by. Like all habits and rules these particular ones lack flexibility.

Many bureaucrats suffer from an occupational disease which Veblen called "trained incapacity". It is chronic but not fatal to the person, but when too many are afflicted by it, it becomes fatal to an organization. One symptom is that the patient can think of 100 reasons why something new or unusual but really very simple and important cannot be done. These reasons are all drawn from the rules which he knows and lives by. Such rules, originally means to ends, later become ends in themselves. Other symptoms are profound sense of status, resistance to change of routine, defense of prerogatives, or an "official" attitude toward outsiders.

Members of this Commission, in their trips overseas, have seen many instances of the effects of bureaucracy on the work of USIS. We have seen exasperating instances where requests for authorization or small allocations of funds for special purposes such as programming for a particular national holiday, or for renting additional space for a particular period of time, have had to work their way up through the long channels of administrative procedure, sometimes to get lost in the pigeonholes and sometimes finally to arrive back with an equivocal answer weeks after the event has passed. We have found instances in which the transfer of personnel from one assignment to another--sometimes even at the same post--has been delayed for weeks or months in order to go through the long process of loyalty investigation, etc., even though the person has been cleared by previous investigations and is already charged with work of as great or greater secrecy than that with which he would be concerned in the new assignment. We have seen instances where in particular countries "representation" funds have been so limited--allocated on a country basis--that it has been impossible to do immediate, imperative jobs in order to achieve the objective of the operation in that particular country. We have seen instances in which--following these frozen techniques of personnel transfer--a man has been suddently jerked out of an information post and given a new tour of duty, without the slightest regard for the disastrous effect which such unheralded transfer might have on the program from which he is taken, and without provision for a new man being sent in to take his place. We have seen occasions on which new men, finally sent in after lapses of months of time, have been entirely unprepared for the task; who have found it necessary to get acquainted all over again with the language, the people, the customs, the habits, and the religions of the people.

A recent instance occurred in USIA when Mossadegh was overthrown in Iran and USIS was free to restore operations. The Director wanted to rush reinforcements to Iran immediately. But there were rules to be reckoned with--rules about transfer of foreign service personnel, rules about transferring items in the budget. It was finally done but only after some drastic violations of self-imposed rules inherited from the Department of State.

USIA can, of course, set up its own internal ground rules, within the framework of restrictions placed on it by basic laws administered by other agencies under their rules. There are some restrictions, however,

(Continued on next page)

that we feel Congress could and should remove. One is the controversial question of budgetary restrictions on funds for so-called "representation." This term is Department of State jargon and should be dropped from the vocabulary of USIA. The field officers of USIA need funds not for representing the United States at official dinners, cocktail parties, etc. but for winning friends and influencing people by picking up the check when a persuasive conversation has been reinforced with a good meal. There is no more reason why such operating costs should be paid out of their own pockets than for them to pay for the paper on which the Wireless File is printed. One of the costs of "public relations," as every businessman knows, is the expense of entertaining clients and customers. USIA officers in the field are our "public relations" officers. It is a major part of the business of our overseas personnel.

There are other budgetary restrictions that hamper the work of USIA. This Commission believes that the Director should have a modest discretionary fund for use in emergencies. The need for such a fund is self-explanatory and implicit in the nature and work of the Agency.

7) <u>That Congress take appropriate action to give career tenure to at least one category of USIA overseas personnel.</u>

Following the approval of the Reorganization Plan, the President issued an Executive Order transferring to the Director of USIA complete personnel authority over Foreign Service Reserve (FSR), Foreign Service Staff (FSS), and Foreign Service Local (FSL) employees. The major exceptions were authority to regulate allowances and differentials and authority to issue or grant diplomatic and consular titles and commissions. No authority was transferred to the Director for employment of Foreign Service Officers. The Foreign Service Act, however, permits the assignment of Foreign Service Officers (FSO's) to the program by the Department of State. The Foreign Service Officer career system is such that it is not feasible for the new Agency to employ Foreign Service Officers under the Department of State's system. Consequently, the need for career officers of this type must be met by negotiation with the Department of State for assignment of Foreign Service Officers to the program. This arrangement for assignment of Foreign Service Officers to the program has disadvantages for USIA in that the program cannot rely on these officers for extended service. After one or two tours of duty, the officer and Department normally insist on rotation to other types of foreign service work.

In the long run this lack of a career group similar to the Foreign Service Officer category will handicap the program. The foreign service personnel system, as established by the Foreign Service Act, places basic dependence on the FSO category to provide the backbone of the service.

The salary structure of the Foreign Service Act establishes two separate salary structures for staff and reserve employees, and the four-year limitation on the employment of reserve officers further handicaps the program. The only permanent employees the Agency can hire for overseas work are staff employees. Salary structure for staff employees does not permit employment at the higher salary levels. Officers employed at the higher salary level must, of necessity, be placed in the reserve category and the four-year limitation prevents their employment for extended career service.

The Commission has been informed that the President has authorized a study on overseas personnel administration which is now under way. We endorse this study, but the need is immediate as far as USIA is concerned, and in our opinion Congress should make special provisions for USIA overseas personnel.

8) <u>That the training program which USIA has developed be implemented and a training school established for USIA personnel</u>.

In our Sixth Report to the Congress which was dated July 1, 1952, we made specific recommendations with respect to a training program for personnel of the International Information Administration. Upon receipt of this report by the Secretary of State, he made a reply to the Commission that positive action was being taken to improve the training of the IIA personnel. This was reported in our Seventh Semiannual Report to the Congress dated February 1953.

We have reviewed with the United States Information Agency what it is presently doing in terms of personnel training and find it is considerably limited due to the personnel and budget cuts of last August. We have had an opportunity to review a training plan for USIA which would seem to be quite adequate if it were implemented, and we cannot urge too strongly the necessity for such a training program. Training is important for all personnel--domestic and overseas--but it is particularly important for those persons who are going abroad to represent the United States Government. The proposed training plan incorporates all of the points which we outlined in our Sixth Report. We feel that this is one of the most urgent problems facing the Agency and would recommend that immediate action be taken.

9) <u>That at important missions the PAO be given the rank of Minister of Embassy</u>.

The new Agency is resolved to give greater responsibilities to its field officers both in matters of operation and in determining specific country objectives. There is, therefore, an acceleration of a trend started three years ago when this Commission first recommended greater decentralization. Thus in each country the PAO is the most important man in the program. He is the key to our success. Working with a small staff-often pathetically under-staffed, often by himself--at remote posts--he runs the operation where the program pays off--on the front lines overseas. In many respects he functions as an ambassador.

When we are visited in this country by the King and Queen of Greece, when our Vice-President makes a good-will tour of the world, when the President's brother goes down to Argentina to iron out diplomatic differences of long standing, when the President of the United States goes to Mexico or Canada for similar purposes, we see at once the effectiveness of the "personal touch" and the importance of "people." When an American ambassador makes a tour through the country to which he is assigned so that the people of the nation have a chance to see him and hear him speak, the good-will results are tremendous, as everyone who is acquainted with our diplomatic relations is well aware. We need in every country of the world at least one Public Affairs Officer who can be available for just such good-will operations. He should be available for speaking to all manner of groups of people--business, educational, religious, governmental, labor, etc.--and his work should be so organized that he would have practically all his time available for such purposes. In order to achieve this, he should have sufficient secretarial help and an administrative officer to whom he could safely entrust the routine of the office operation. Thus he would be left free and available for breakfast, luncheon, dinner and many other kinds of meetings where he could associate with the people of the country to which he is assigned. There he could speak on all possible occasions concerning those phases of American life and policy about which we wish the people of the world to know. We cannot afford to be stingy with appropriations for such purposes. We cannot assume that the formal approaches of books, motion pictures, broadcasting, etc. can achieve the objectives which we have in mind. No one would assume that in the United States, for example, a member of Congress could possibly carry on a campaign for election or properly keep in touch with his constituents between elections by the use of such formal methods of communication. We take it for granted that the personal contact, the personal interpretation of governmental policy, and the personal explanation of governmental action is an absolute minimum requirement. How much more important it is that the same method should be used in other countries of the world which have little or no background understanding of what goes on in the United States and which are subject to the most vicious campaigns of misrepresentation and untruth.

The effectiveness of this kind of personal work depends in no small degree on the prestige status of the man. The higher he ranks in the Embassy, the more attention will be paid to what he says.

10) <u>That overseas personnel of USIA should be granted diplomatic status and issued diplomatic passports as formerly when the information program was a part of the Department of State.</u>

Prior to Reorganization Plan No. 8, which separated the information program from the Department of State, diplomatic passports were issued to USIS employees holding diplomatic and consular titles and commissions as well as to other Foreign Service employees whose

duties were such as to require a diplomatic passport for the effective performance of their duties.

In working out the details for implementing the reorganization plan, it was agreed that when the U.S. Information Agency was established the status quo would be maintained in the field with respect to diplomatic and consular titles and commissions, and by inference with respect to diplomatic passports for persons holding such commissions. In fact, the Department of State concurred with an instruction to the field, dated July 29, 1953, which reads as follows:

"9 Diplomatic and Consular Titles and Commissions

The Director of the new Agency (USIA) will have no authority with respect to recommending to the President, or granting diplomatic or consular commissions. Diplomatic and consular titles and commissions in effect on July 31, 1953 for IIA Reserve and Staff employees will continue in effect after August 1 for employees transferred to USIA. After August 1, the Director will request the Secretary of State to recommend to the President or to grant any additional or new diplomatic and consular titles and commissions to USIA Reserve and Staff employees in individual cases as he determines that such titles and commissions are necessary to the effective performance of the Program."

Prior to August 1, the Department of State recognized foreign information activities as a normal and legitimate component of embassy and consular programs. Reorganization Plan No. 8 did not alter the status of the program in the field. There should be no question as to whether this Agency performs diplomatic and consular functions. A recently-issued National Security Council directive charges the Agency with "explaining and interpreting to foreign peoples the objectives and policies of the U. S. Government." However, since the creation of the U.S. Information Agency, the Department of State questions the validity of issuing consular titles and commissions and diplomatic passports to USIA officers in the consulates. The Department has also sharply restricted the issuance of diplomatic passports to USIA officers in the embassies. The Department will no longer issue diplomatic passports to domestic program officers making trips abroad, except for the Director himself.

Although the Department has placed in effect its new restrictive policies, the questions of granting diplomatic and consular titles and commissions and issuing diplomatic passports to USIA employees are being reviewed by it. The Commission urges that the diplomatic status of the program be preserved. This recommendation is based on the following:

1. Prior to Reorganization Plan No. 8 the information program was accorded diplomatic status by the Department of State.

2. It was not the intent of Reorganization Plan No. 8 to alter the status of the program but rather to strengthen it.

3. Basically, the information program carries out diplomatic-consular functions as it is concerned with interpreting and explaining U. S. foreign policy and objectives to foreign peoples.

4. The Department of State accords diplomatic recognition to the information programs of other governments.

5. Diplomatic status is necessary to obtain appropriate diplomatic protection for the program, its property and personnel, and the free entry of program property through customs.

6. Proper diplomatic accreditation of USIA officials is necessary to receive official recognition from their counterparts in the host Government and to enable them to conduct pertinent business effectively.

11) <u>That Congress authorize in Washington a building adequate to house the entire staff and operating facilities of USIA</u>.

During the past three or four years the work of the Agency has been hampered by the fact that its domestic forces have been divided between New York and Washington and by the further fact that in neither city have they been housed in one building. The Commission is in sympathy with the directive of Congress that the "Voice of America" operations be moved to Washington by June 30, 1954. Whether this deadline can be met remains to be seen.

A search has been made in Washington for an appropriate building and one has been found which, although not entirely satisfactory, will serve the needs of the Agency for the time being. However, the Agency still finds its staff spread out in three or four buildings, one of which is considerable distance from the others.

The Commission believes that the work of this Agency would be substantially improved if its entire personnel and necessary broadcasting facilities could be housed in one building.

12) <u>That adequate funds be provided in the FY 1955 budget for more translations</u>.

Another important phase of the information program which requires more emphasis is the translation of representative American books. There are vast numbers of people throughout the world who can be reached only through their native tongues. The extent to which the Reader's Digest is now being distributed throughout the world, in various translations, is a good example of what we need in this respect. If we expect to get useful results from our libraries or from pamphlets which we distribute, we must have translations of material

which can be placed in those libraries and in the hands of such people.

The translation program has been seriously limited by the reduction in personnel both in Washington and in the field and the loss of trained staff, making it impossible to even maintain the program within the present allotment for the current fiscal year. In the fiscal year 1953 private publishers abroad were able to publish 582 translated editions in 41 languages totaling approximately 11 million copies of American books. During the first six months of fiscal year 1954 only 130 titles were reported published.

Some tentative measures are being made to alleviate the limitations in the program by sending Washington staff to the field to give direction and encouragement to the translation program and to train employees in the field to assume responsibility for this work.

Recently the policy has been adopted of translating the Wireless File into Spanish and Portuguese for transmission to the Latin American countries. We are delighted that this is being done. As a matter of fact, the Commission noted this discrepancy and made similar recommendations several years ago. This is a good illustration of how slowly this operation has been moving. From time to time we hear about the large number of copies of the Bible which are distributed throughout the world and into how many languages the Bible has been translated. From time to time we get reports on the considerable number of translations of books by outstanding American authors. These are instances in which private enterprise--either American or foreign--has done what we should be doing on a very large scale, selecting material with great care and having it well translated into lay language.

13) <u>That provision be made for the development of a plan for utilizing the new and powerful medium of television.</u>

The Broadcast Advisory Committee of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information* has given considerable attention to the possible use of television programs overseas. The Committee has submitted to the Commission this information:

Semiannual surveys by the International Broadcasting Service (IBS) on the status of international television show that there are now 23 countries on the air with regular or experimental television transmissions as against 5 in 1950. It is estimated that by 1955, 42

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*The membership of the Committee is: Justin Miller, Chairman; John H. DeWitt, Jr., William A. Fay, Donley F. Feddersen, Jack W. Harris, Henry P. Johnston, Frank Marx, Joseph A. McDonald, Howard S. Meighan, John F. Patt, and Chris J. Witting.

countries will have established transmitters. In 1950 there were approximately a half million sets. Today there are over 3 million throughout Europe, Latin America, and the Far East with an audience of 30 million. The impact of television on the foreign viewers has been just as tremendous as it was in the United States during its early days.

The Soviet Union is building a high-power television transmitter in Communist East Germany from which they can service an area covering not only a large area of Eastern Germany, but also much of West Germany, parts of Switzerland, France, the Saar, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Large screen community-type sets are being installed in the Soviet Union in small towns close to Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad, where television programs have been on the air regularly for approximately two years. Satellite countries are being drained of their production of television equipment, and reports have been received that the Soviet Union is beginning to place filmed material on television stations throughout Latin America and even on the BBC in London.

The Broadcast Advisory Committee feels that television will play an increasingly important role in the information program and that adequate funds must be appropriated for this medium. Television is a strongly competitive field. Curves of experience in private industry show that television has been rising steadily. It is, therefore, extremely important that IBS lay the groundwork with overseas telecasters now so that when television reaches its full stride they will be in a favorable position. The Committee strongly recommends a projected plan covering the use of television for the next three, four, or five years.

14) <u>That a greater effort be made to find ways of using the support of American private industry and business both at home and abroad.</u>

The Smith-Mundt Act, at several points, specifies that the information program should make as much use as possible of American industry, even to the extent of abandoning certain phases of the work of the Agency when it appears that American industry has succeeded in achieving the particular job in an adequate manner. The Commission believes that this principle, enunciated in the Smith-Mundt Act, is capable of considerable expansion beyond what has been done so far.

Thus far private industry at home and abroad has been used in the following way:

a) Through the Private Enterprise Cooperation Staff (IOC) of USIA,

b) Contracts with private industry and,

c) The Informational Media Guaranty program.

a) To date, 811 private organizations have cooperated with USIA through the Office of Private Cooperation (IOC). Numerous others have cooperated directly with the media divisions. Business firms, non-profit organizations, schools, colleges and communities, nationality and fraternity groups, and cultural associations are assisting in this work.

An excellent example of the kind of cooperation being offered is the wide distribution accorded the President's speech before the UN on Atomic Energy. In addition to the extensive coverage by USIA media, 250,000 copies of a one-page digest in ten languages were distributed as mail inserts by more than 250 private organizations. Translations or summaries of the text were printed by 350 foreign-language newspapers in the U.S. with a notice urging readers to send the clipping to friends, relatives, and business associates abroad. The Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc. invited 85 foreign correspondents to a press conference in order to explain what American organizations are doing to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. A short USIA film on the speech is being shown overseas by Universal Pictures.

During the past three months, four other USIA films have been accepted by major motion picture companies for distribution in their theatrical circuits around the world. Another project receiving current emphasis is the encouraging of more institutional advertising by American firms abroad to help portray the advantages of American free enterprise and U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Many business firms and civic groups conduct regular collections of used American magazines for shipment overseas. Large numbers of newsstand returns are being forwarded to USIS posts. The exchange of letters is being encouraged between groups and individuals in many countries. A booklet to assist American tourists in becoming better "unofficial ambassadors" is receiving wide distribution through shipping lines, airlines, and travel agencies. An increasing number of firms are cooperating in the presentation of translations of American books to selected individuals and institutions. Medical and scientific organizations are informing their international colleagues of the facilities available to them in USIS libraries.

In order to enlist such extensive cooperation in these and a variety of other projects, IOC has distributed a number of inexpensive brochures outlining briefly and specifically the ways in which groups and individuals can help. Further plans center on encouraging national and local associations both here and abroad to devise and carry out activities completely independent of USIA materials or distribution sources. In this way it is hoped that even with a comparatively small USIA staff and budget, private cooperation can become increasingly productive and effective.

The Commission recommends that sufficient funds and staff be provided to explore and utilize all possible means of encouraging additional private organizations to further the aims and purposes for which USIA exists.

b) There is a high degree of professional proficiency in the United States and upon the part of American businessmen in other parts of the world, in this whole information area, in the production of material--motion pictures, newspapers, magazines, broadcasting scripts, sales programs, and material used for advertising.

The amount allocated for this purpose could be considerably expanded and well used to avoid the large-scale staffing of personnel at low salaries under strict Government regulations where the product of their work may be foredoomed to inadequacy.

USIA has contracts for the implementation of numerous activities which private organizations are equipped to handle more economically and as well as the Government. Examples of some of the contracts for USIA are: contracts for the use and operation of radio facilities; contracts for construction of Government-owned radio facilities; contracts for engineering research; contracts for production and transmission of radio programs to Latin America in Spanish; contracts for the original production of all motion pictures; contracts for the recording of foreign language versions and the printing of multiple copies of films; contracts with non-government research organizations for evaluation studies and appraisals; contracts for the printing of pamphlets for distribution in Latin America; contracts for the preparation of English language text books; contracts for the assembly of exhibits; contracts for the condensation and adaptation, review, production, purchase and distribution of books; and contracts for securing book translations and dramatic productions rights.

In general we believe that Government payment for information service done on contract should be made to private industry when the service can be as well or better done and at a reasonable price. Such payment to all contractors does not constitute a subsidy--but a payment for value received.

Support to private industry. Many private industries, particularly press, publications and motion pictures are engaged in extensive distribution of books, magazines, newspapers, and films overseas. Even though some of them receive Government assistance on a limited scale, the Government does not and should not censor the content of these products.

Overseas production by private broadcasting companies presents a peculiar problem to USIA. This problem stems primarily from the fact that overseas distribution of news and other programs of private broadcasting has not thus far been profitable enough to result in a

large international broadcasting business comparable to the overseas business of the motion pictures, press and publications industries.

It may be that it is in the best interest of the U. S. Government to support the development of overseas broadcasting by private industry just as it is deemed in the public interest to support foreign and domestic aviation, the merchant marine, and other industries. In such an event, however, it would not be proper for the Government to exercise any supervision or censorship of its programs.

If the Congress believes that support to private industry for overseas broadcasting is in the public interest, this Commission recommends that such support be made independent of the USIA appropriations.

c) The Informational Media Guaranty Program, administered up through July 1952 by the Mutual Security Agency, has enabled USIA to increase the flow of American books and periodicals abroad by overcoming the barrier caused by dollar shortages in certain countries and making it possible for American publishers to be paid in U. S. dollars for blocked local currencies received from sales abroad. Through the contracts under the IMG program American books and periodicals are now flowing to the book sellers of the following countries: Austria, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia, Israel, the Philippines, and Formosa. Since October 1948 local currencies equal to over $11 million were converted into dollars under the program. As of November 30, contracts guaranteeing the future conversion of local currencies equal to almost $6 million were made with over 100 U. S. publishers, etc.

The IMG program operates on the basis of an agreement between the United States and a foreign Government. Applications for contracts by American publishers or producers must be approved by both Governments, thereby insuring that informational materials exported will be consistent with United States' interests as well as acceptable to the foreign Government. Conversion of local currency receipts to U. S. dollars is accomplished on application by publishers or producers to the United States Information Agency. All types of books, periodicals, films, translations and foreign publication rights may be sold abroad under the program provided they meet the criteria of eligibility established by the Agency.

The sale of representative American information materials through regular commercial channels abroad is a valuable adjunct to the regular program activities of the U.S. Information Agency, especially in countries where U. S. dollar exchange restrictions limit the importation and distribution of United States' books, periodicals and films. This is illustrated dramatically in the case of Israel. Previous to the initiation of the IMG program (Fall 1952) virtually no U. S. books or periodicals were available in the book stores or on the

newsstands. Reading material of Russian origin was on sale throughout the country. Recent reports from Israel state that Communist publications have been forced out of the market since many book shops are as well stocked with American books as the average book store in America.

III - PROGRESS SINCE AUGUST 1, 1953

Progress to Date:

The creation of a new Agency has resulted already in several improvements over conditions that existed a year ago.

First, the Director reports directly to the President who is giving the new Agency firm support.

Second, through participation in the Operations Coordinating Board, the Agency is informed well in advance of important policy pronouncements and actions, thereby enabling it to prepare for full exploitation. Its work is coordinated better, on the whole, with that of other Government agencies.

Third, policy guidance both from the Department of State and from other departments and agencies flows more freely and at higher levels. One of the arguments against taking IIA out of the Department of State was the fear that it would be cut off from policy guidance by State. We are pleased to be advised that the contrary is true and that arrangements with the Department of State are working even more effectively than before.

Fourth, the Director reports to us that the authority given the Agency to dismiss incompetent personnel in certain categories has resulted in greater overall efficiency of work.

Fifth, the Agency has set up its own board for personnel promotions and problems concerning transfers.

Sixth, the Agency has 15 super-grade positions which have been allocated by the Civil Service Commission and assigned to top staff appointees.

Seventh, the Agency has established its own Security Office.

Eighth, much greater decentralization has taken place. The appointment of four Assistant Directors for the four regions has thus far proved to be a wise move.

Ninth, the budget for FY 1955 is set up on a regional basis for the first time. This will permit concentration of efforts in places where the need is greatest.

Tenth, the media are reorganized as service departments which "fill orders" from the field.

Eleventh, the Evaluation Staff is centralized in accordance with a recommendation in the Commission's Seventh Semiannual Report.

These are all important signs of progress.

IV - IMPORTANCE OF THIS WORK

In previous reports we have stressed the importance of the work of an international information service. We conclude this report with a re-emphasis of its importance.

This Commission believes that the dollar value of this Agency to the American taxpayer should be estimated from the point of view of its necessity as an arm of national security. Although its effectiveness may leave much to be desired, yet we cannot do without it in the face of the menace to peace and freedom created by Communist imperialism. For example, some members of Congress have asked why do we have USIS missions in friendly countries. The answer is for the same reason that we are giving economic and military aid to friendly countries--namely, to help them hold their defenses against Communism. Why are we spending $40-50 billions annually for military defense? To stop the spread of Communist imperialism by force. Why are we spending 1/12 of one billion for USIA? To stop the spread of revolutions in free countries. The United States Government is in the international information field out of sheer necessity. It dare not pull out of this field any more than it would dare to pull out of military defense. Russia's military might is within her own boundary but her propaganda might is on the loose in the world. We must do all in our power to thwart it, unmask its lies and pretenses and break its hold over allegiances and loyalties of men.

In recent months the hope of negotiating an agreement with Russia that would lessen tensions and reduce the risk of war has been revived. It is still clear, however, that no one can negotiate successfully with the Russians except from a position of strength. It is clear that military strength is not enough. There is another strength which will pressure the Russians to be less truculent and more amenable to frank and fair discussions of basic issues. It is the moral strength of a united free world. The unity which provides this strength requires more than a mutual understanding between the peoples of the free world. It requires further the firm belief that the peoples of the free world fervently desire to be guaranteed freedom from fears and suspicions of each other. These are ties that bind free nations into a voluntary coalition. The major tasks of USIA are to promote the unity of the free world and to combat the efforts of the communists to divide the world into conflicting factions.

APPENDIX

Below are the recommendations made by the Commission in its Seventh Semiannual Report to the Congress and a brief statement of the action taken on each one.

1. That the International Information Administration (IIA) be separated from the Department of State and placed in a new Agency of Cabinet level in which there is vested authority to formulate psychological strategy and to coordinate information policies of all Government agencies and consolidate all overseas information programs.

Reorganization Plan No. 8 separated the IIA from the Department of State and created a new Agency, known as the United States Information Agency, responsible for planning, programming and implementation of U. S. information activities abroad. The new Agency reports to the President through the National Security Council and sits in upon invitation with the Operations Coordinating Board of the Council as an adviser on matters involving information and propaganda considerations. The Agency collaborates with the Department of State and other members of the Board in the development of information policies, plans and programs designed to support national security policies and foreign policy objectives. (Elsewhere in this report the Commission recommends that the President designate the Director of USIA as a permanent voting member of OCB.)

2. That a permanent joint congressional Committee on International Information be established to provide liaison between the legislative and executive branches.

No action has been taken by the Congress on this recommendation.

(The Commission in this report recommends that a permanent joint congressional committee composed of representatives from existing committees concerned with foreign policies and appropriations be appointed for general liaison with the work of USIA.)

3. That Congress authorize IIA to release domestically, without request, information concerning its programs.

Executive Order No. 10477, issued in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 8, transfers from the Secretary of State to the Director of USIA the authority to keep the American public informed about the international information aspects of the foreign affairs of the United States.

4. The United States must take a more vigorous offensive in its information program, to be lanuched from a platform of basic principles carefully worked out and enunciated.

The mission of the U. S. Information Agency is set forth in an NSC directive adopted by the President and NSC on October 22, 1953.

5. IIA must have better information on the effectiveness of its programs.

The Agency is constantly endeavoring to improve its evaluation procedures and progress is being made in this direction.

With the creation of the U. S. Information Agency a centralized Office of Research and Evaluation (IEV) was established and all media evaluation functions were transferred to the Office of Research and Evaluation. Three-man media research and evaluation staffs will be placed in the press, information centers, motion pictures, and broadcasting services. These staffs are part of IEV and will be responsible to the Director of IEV.

The Agency has continued the policy of contracting with non-governmental research groups. There are presently approximately 15 contractors doing research studies for USIA. A contract was established with the University of Illinois and the Agency now has a report entitled "A Program of Research and Evaluation for the International Information Administration" (now USIA). This report recommended a study be undertaken on the basic assumptions under which the information program operates. Such a study is now being conducted by a non-governmental research group. This report also called for gathering together available information on communications theory. Such a study has been started.

6. There must be more emphasis upon mutual activity in the information field between the United States and other nations. Although all formal agreements with other nations must be negotiated by the Department of State, USIA is continuing to promote cooperative projects with official and private organizations in many countries. Most USIS libraries are in constant contact with Ministries of Education and other cabinet offices and assist them in preparing exhibits and in compiling special collections of technical and educational materials. In almost all cities where budgetary restrictions have necessitated the closing of USIS libraries, the collections have been taken over by local libraries. In Germany, many of the America Houses are now locally financed and operated.

Although the NATO information program is not conducted under USIA aegis, the Commission is pleased to note that the operation of the NATO caravan, a traveling exhibit designed to explain the objectives of the organization, has now become the responsibility of the European governments. Similarly, the recently established Marshall scholarships, though in no way connected with USIA, serve as one more indication of an ever-increasing inter-governmental cooperation in the exchange of information.

7. IIA should make a continuing effort to encourage and direct private organizations and individuals to be of more assistance.

Plans for expanding the Agency's private enterprise cooperation program have been prepared, but as of this date (January, 1954) have not been implemented.

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February 8, 1954

Ignore 7/73 ERM.

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Carl Binger has just told me that you are willing to consider being a sponsor of the U. S. Committee for the World Federation for Mental Health. We hope very much that when you read the enclosed material you will agree that this program is of unique value and extreme importance. Certainly your name and interest would be of great help to us.

I look forward to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

June Bingham
(per H.S.A)

Mrs. Jonathan Bingham

Encl.

Please address communications to Mrs. Charles S. Ascher, Secretary, 838 West End Ave., New York 25, N. Y.

[Ucker, Wm]
USIA

February 4, 1954

Dear Mr. Ucker:

Many thanks for sending me the script of the broadcast in which you quoted a part of my commentary of January 26th.

I would appreciate it if you could arrange to send me similar scripts whenever you use a part of my program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William A. Ucker
United States Information Agency
Broadcasting Service
P.O. Box 407
Radio City Station
New York 19, New York

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
BROADCASTING SERVICE
P. O. BOX 407, RADIO CITY STATION, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

IN REPLY REFER TO
IBS/I

January 29, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is part of a script of the world-wide English broadcast of the Voice of America in which, once a week, we quote editorial comment from the American press and radio.

Page 4

I thought you might be interested in knowing what we have used from one of your broadcasts of the past week. While we are not returning the actual recording which was broadcast in your voice, you will be able to tell what was used from the cues on page 4. If you are interested, I shall be glad to send you similar scripts whenever we broadcast from your programs.

We know of no better way to tell other peoples about the American people than to quote to them from our press and radio. We have made no effort to polish up the script -- it was dittoed from the working script and necessarily contains all the editorial corrections.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Ucker

William A. Ucker
Special Assistant
Broadcasting Service

Enclosure:
Script

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

FREED: That's the news to this hour. And now, from the front page let's turn to the editorial pages -- for a roundup of what the editors of big and small newspapers have been saying this past week. As we went on the air, editorial reaction to the first days of the Berlin conference was just beginning to hit the newsstands. And, among the earliest these were ~~three which ran the gamut from resignation to the failure of the conference, through extremely cautious hope, to grim determination for the success of the meeting. From~~ From the editorial page of the New York Journal-American:

PARKS: Two things Soviet Russia has demanded at Berlin -- things which this country will never grant:

Recognition of Red China and its admittance to the United Nations, and Abandonment of the European Defense Community...

It now seems unlikely that the Berlin Conference will make any agreements. Soviet Russia has staked out its position for the second "cold war."

FREED: ~~From the New York Herald-Tribune:~~ The New York Herald-Tribune expressed sentiments that were only slightly more tinged with hope. Said the Herald-Tribune:

CAMPY: The interesting question about Mr. Molotov's opening speech is why he should have made it at all. What advantage he could have found in repeating the old themes, reiterating hollow charges and distortions is difficult to see.... In any case the West has responded in what seems precisely the right spirit. The whole point of the Berlin gathering, Mr. Dulles suggested, was that some new note, some larger concepts, would be introduced into the discussions which have run on intermittently since the war's end.

Mr. Molotov afterwards hinted that perhaps he had not intended to be so completely negative as he appeared. Just possibly, a reversal is being prepared .. So much the better, if it is true. Meanwhile, the conference can scarcely be said to have got off to an auspicious start..

FREED: The Christian Science Monitor expresses itself in a simply drawn cartoon, entitled, "It's really a Big Five Conference." The fifth member sitting at the table and glowering threateningly at Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and France -- is a cylindrical object -- labelled "H-Bomb War Threat."

FREED: And, as radio commentators chimed in with their own editorials, here is what Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System had to say about the West's immediate acceptance of the agenda suggested by the Soviets:

DISC EDWARD MURROW TIME: 47

CUE: ... by the cow that jumped over the moon

IN: This feat has accomplished two things...

OUT: ... in getting down to effective action

FREED: Meanwhile, on the domestic front, newspaper editors indulged in one of their favorite sports -- lampooning Congressmen. The occasion was provided by a bill now up in Congress, to raise the salaries of Congressmen. The editorial sport has two standard tacks. First, editors print letters expounding the view that Congressmen are already overpaid for the feeble services they render a long-suffering nation. These letters are usually signed "Irate Taxpayer" or "Much-abused Citizen." Second, cartoons appear on the editorial pages, such as this one from the New York World-Telegram.. Congress, is depicted as a sly old man looking in the mirror and handing to his image a large bouquet of flowers. He is saying to his image:

PARKS: From me to you -- you great big handsome hunk of man!

INSERT AFTER P. 4

FREED: But, while unable to resist such gibes, most editors ~~xxxxxx~~ finally put themselves in favor of higher salaries for Congressman. ~~Xxxx~~ Numerous editorials this week took the line expressed in the syndicated column of Bruce Barton:

~~FREED: But at the same time, [redacted] editorial pages carried the~~

~~[redacted]~~

CAMPY: When I was a freshman member of Congress, Fred A. Vinson, later chief justice of the United States, was a leading member, liked and respected on both sides of the aisle.

It is sad to read that he died leaving assets of only a litte over $7,000 and debts of $6,000. Sad, but not surprising to those of us who knew what happens to the finances of Congressmen.

First of all, a member of Congress must be elected every two years. The expense of an election campaign is often as much as a whole year's salary..

Second, Congress used to meet only a few weeks a year. A member could have a good deal of time to give to his own business or profession. Today's far greater problems require almost year-round sessions which means that a member must maintain two homes and leaves him no time at all for personal interests. So any member serving a long time finds himself growing poorer and poorer..

FREED: In the week just past, President Eisenhower submitted his proposed national budget to Congress -- a budget which proposed to reduce

overall defense expenditures. Here are two conflicting press reactions:

The Richmond Times-Dispatch:

PARKS: Mr. Eisenhower's budget...is a credit to the President... The defense budget...calls for a reduction in Army and Navy appropriations, but increased amounts for air power and better-trained, more mobile manpower.. It is based not on a faith in massive force, but on the need to support strong national security programs over the extended period of uneasy peace.

FREED: The Atlanta Constitution:

CAMPY: Now the significance of Secretary of State Dulles' recent speech becomes apparent. Mr. Dulles announced the historic shift in the military policy of the United States. No longer will the United States... meet Russian aggression at whatever time and place Russia might choose to her greatest advantage. Instead the United States will develop its striking power until, at any agression, American planes will by-pass the incidental point of aggression and strike

~~whatever targets are deemed most profitable. They fit together, the budget message of the President and the recent speech of his Secretary of State.~~

FREED: And, taking an anxious view of the whole thing, the Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Kentucky:

PARKS: ... ~~The administration owes the nation a much more convincing explanation than any yet given for its current proposal to reduce defense expenditures by more than four billion dollars.~~ STET . It is not enough to say that less money will give us more defense -- not enough, that is, to be convincing in the light of recent history. STET STET

All Americans, we believe, will agree with the ghosts of the French economizers who lost France to the Germans in 1940, that it is better to be alive with an empty pocketbook than dead with a full one. We think it is a good thing for the country that more of the answers must be given before Congress will agree that we can whittle down defense and still have it too.

FREED: Little things, as well as big ones, received the attention of editors and commentators. And foremost among the little things were cigarettes -- as editors digested or rejected recent medical reports linking

cigarettes to lung cancer. Referring to the statistical research on the subject now going on, radio commentator Eric Severeid had this to say:

DISC Severeid TIME: 1:54

CUE: to discover a trend -- if any.

IN: This reporter is baffled by all statistics...

OUT: ..and went back to smoking.

FREED: And with Eric Severeid's comments on the problems of a smoker, we conclude this roundup of opinion from the American radio and press. But while we're on the subject of science and health, let's investigate another phase of scientific research.

U. Nu

June 29, 1955

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your gracious note regarding books on Buddhism and I shall look forward to receiving the titles from your Minister in Ceylon.

I have spoken with my colleagues regarding the possibility of your doing a television show on Buddhism, and they will communicate with Ambassador Barrington in Washington.

I enjoyed our too brief conversation enormously and hope that in due course we may be able to pursue it.

I fear that there is no possibility of accepting your generous invitation to visit Burma this year, but hope you may see fit to renew it next year.

We are all looking forward to the program on Friday night.

Sincerely yours,

Prime Minister U Nu
Embassy of the Union of Burma
2300 S Street, N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

rh

New York

28th June 1955.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Last night I had said English books on Buddhism were rubbish in reply to your request to recommend some good English books on Buddhism. When I said so I had in mind only one or two English books on Buddhism which I know. I have not read many English books on Buddhism and I admit I am not in a position to recommend.

However, there is one German Buddhist priest by the name of U Tiloka Nyana who is now living in Ceylon. He has read and written many books

in English on Buddhism. He is also a practising Buddhist priest. I believe he is the most reliable person to recommend to you a list of books in English on Buddhism.

I will ask our Minister in Ceylon to get that list for you from that German Buddhist priest.

Yours Sincerely,

Maung Tin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York.

Usher, Wm

February 10, 1954

Dear Mr. Usher:

Thank you for your letter of February 4th. I regret to have to tell you that I doubt very much that I could be of help to you in discussing your plan for better television programming. Since I am no longer an officer of CBS, I have no authority or control over programs other than my own. I am, therefore, passing your letter along to Mr. Harry Ommerle, Director of Television Programs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William R. Usher, Jr.
The Ivy Network
242-A Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

rh
cc: Mr. Ommerle

Valentine, E.S.
equine

KC

725 Costa Rica Ave.
San Mateo, California
December 1, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing how busy you must be I will try to make this as brief as possible. I should first introduce myself as Mrs. E. S. Valentine of San Mateo, California. I am an average young homemaker with a family of four. My advocation has always been writing. After many creative writing and short story courses I realized to succeed I should combine the two things I know and love best; in this case homemaking and writing, or- a cookbook.

I would appreciate it more than you can imagine if you would send me your favorite recipe. I would like your permission to use it in a cookbook I am compiling. This is planned as a T.V. Celebrity cookbook and I know being able to include your name and recipe would indeed be helpful in its ultimate success.

Two publishing houses have expressed an interest in this idea so I am enthused beyond words. Success of this book would mean a great deal to me.

Hope to receive your recipe and thanking you for your kindness.

Sincerely,
Mrs. E S Valentine
E.S. Valentine

Valerius, Frank de Bruin

October 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Valerius:

Thank you for your letter of August 30th.

Your proposition does indeed sound interesting, but due to the tremendous pressure which many of our guests work under, we do not feel that it is possible to interest them in this project.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank de Bruin Valerius
167 Avenue Road
Toronto, Canada

fe

Faye -
Will you
Tell him no?
JH

167 Avenue Road,
Toronto, Canada.

August 30.

Person To Person Incorporated,
C.B.S. Television Network,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I am sure you will be interested in my proposition:

I am a well-known Dutch artist (portrait painter). I came approximately ten months ago to Toronto, and have many agents all over the States who are promoting my work. As a result, I am getting recognition from the American public. I offer, to each celebrity appearing on your weekly show, an oil portrait of themselves, This portrait will be presented to them by you, as a token of appreciation. All this, of course, without any expense to you. This offer will extend for the duration of one year. My normal fee for such a portrait would be approximately $3000.

The reason for this is, that I think the best advertising for an artist is to have his portraits hang in the homes of famous and well-known people.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank de Bruin Valerius

Sooner Sky For A Queen

This is the color portrait of Queen Elizabeth. It is in Oklahoma City now, but likely will be presented to the queen in London later this year.

If Queen Elizabeth appears to be sporting a windblown bob in her latest portrait it is because that impulsive Oklahoma wind does not hark to royal command.

An Oklahoma sky will brighten Buckingham Palace when the impressive oil by Frank DeBruin Valerius is presented to the queen in a few months.

A fantastic chain of events, starting in wartime Europe, put the famous Dutch artist on the trail of some Oklahoma sunshine, highly recommended for queenly basking.

Late in the autumn of 1954 Valerius sent a request of Bill Stockwell, 1216 Sherwood Lane, Oklahoma City:

"Somebody recommended you as a photographer of Oklahoma outdoors. I would very much like a color photograph of a typical Oklahoma sky. I think it would please an old war buddy of mine.

"At present I am living in Canada. I have a commission to do Queen Elizabeth, from memory and photographs, and my client wants a pretty sky behind her.

"This set me to thinking about the terrible war years and the suffering we went through in Holland. My one bright memory of those dreary days is of a little Indian corporal from Oklahoma.

"He used to sit around, homesick as could be muttering: 'Boy, what I wouldn't give to see my Oklahoma sky!'

"This went on dozens of times a day until we could all repeat it with him. It was sort of our theme song.

"Some days he would look at the sky and murmur: 'Come together little clouds, you've almost got it. Just a little softer there in the south 40 acres, a touch more of blue. Almost, but not quite.' Like a movie director!

"He was sure a likeable chap and one day I promised him: 'Send me an Oklahoma sky and I'll paint it.'

"I never heard from him after the war, but I've always remembered him."

Stockwell sent suitable color transparencies of Oklahoma sky and heard no more about it until another letter from Valerius announced

"Am sending Queen Elizabeth to you as a gift. Complete with a de luxe Oklahoma sky. You may keep it or send it to Queen Elizabeth with your compliments.

The letter related that the client who had ordered the 25 by 30 inch canvas had died suddenly and that payment of the fee would be tied up indefinitely in estate proceedings.

"I want the queen to have it," Valerius, winner of nine international awards stated, "but since there is much of Oklahoma in the painting maybe it should come from the Sooner state."

The windblown wisps waving about the royal crown resulted from Stockwell's advisory, "You can't have an Oklahoma sky without that Oklahoma breeze. They go together like Hansel and Gretel."

Stockwell has asked Winston Churchill to present the painting to Queen Elizabeth, as intermediary.

"Especially with royalty the human touch distinguishes a masterpiece from just another portrait."

The portrait is on display at Kathryn Lipe's, Inc., 530 NW 23.

Somewhat of a sensation on the French Riviera after the war, Frank Valerius painted the royal family of Holland, Actors James Mason and Clark Gable and George Bernard Shaw and started a painting of Churchill.

"The first sitting of Churchill seemed to go smoothly," Valerius recounts, "but returning for the second sitting I discovered my subject had taken my brushes in hand and remodeled my efforts to suit himself.

"I was later horrified at my conduct, but as a brash subaltern I slammed my kit shut and stalked out. We laughed about it later in London. Churchill invited me back for another sitting but business carried me to France."

One of the foremost exponents of modern impressionist portraiture, Valerius skyrocketed to the horizon in 1950 with the coveted honor, "Best Portrait of the First Half-Century."

This was a stark, bold, powerful portrait of his father, one of the great artists and thinkers of Europe. When he was murdered by the Germans Frank DeBruin Valerius became a key man in the resistance movement.

The 33-year-old "miracle man," master of 39 styles, takes a dim view of artists who portray President Eisenhower with a big grin and all teeth exposed like license plates.

"Horrible! Simply horrible!" he exclaims.

"Maybe I'll have to do it to please the public, but I hope not. Grinning is not for canvases. The pose and expression should be such that they can be held for hours comfortably—or look that way.

"President Eisenhower should be painted seriously, quietly, with the weight and hope of the world on his shoulders."

Valerius painted both Eisenhower and England's great Marshal Montgomery, during the war, but Eisenhower was not available for direct sittings.

It was Churchill who extolled the opportunities of Canada, sending Valerius to Toronto.

While working with a limited number of American photographers, he is attempting to build up a following for his personal impressionist style.

"While your first reaction to a Modern may be negative, it grows on you. In a few days you feel you know the subject's inner being it is a medium of painting personality and character that the smooth academic pattern cannot approach.

"It has already been accepted in Europe and will catch on in North America. If I didn't think so I would simply go back to Holland."

Valerius relates that he enjoyed painting Shaw "until I discovered he was paying me in witticisms."

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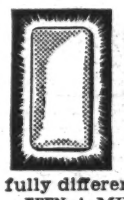

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FEEN-A-MINT is different because you chew it. It's different, too, because it removes mostly waste—not good food! You see, FEEN-A-MINT does not work in the stomach, where food is being digested. That's why it does not take away a lot of the good food you need for energy.

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Midol acts three ways to bring relief from menstrual suffering. It relieves cramps, eases headache and it chases the "blues." Sally now takes Midol at the first sign of menstrual distress.

Sally's GAY WITH MIDOL

Van Allen

August 10, 1954

Dear Mr. Van Allen:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation I am replying to your letter of July 29th.

We have received the Malverne Flag and I shall certainly show your letter and flag to Mr. Murrow when he returns.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mr. George R. Van Allen
15 Avalon Court
Incorporated Village of Malverne
Nassau County
New York

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF MALVERNE

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 9-0620

FRANK BRITTON WENZEL
MAYOR OF VILLAGE

TRUSTEES
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SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPT. OF BLDGS.

July 29,1954
15 Avalon Court

Mr. Edward R.Murrow,
Station WCBS,
New York,N.Y.

Received

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Hearing you discuss Mill's essay On Liberty with Lyman Bryson and James Reston of the Times a few Sundays ago on Invitation to Learning,I was struck with your often repeated view that America is in danger of too much uniformity in an era of mass production and mass opinion,etc.

I am taking the liberty,therefore,of sending you under separate cover a desk copy of our recently adopted Official Malverne Flag.

The State Department at Albany tells us we are the first incorporated village in the State to adopt a flag,and we think we may just have a chance of being the first in the Nation.

Its symbols were selected by a thorough review of our local history,and express various activities in our civic life. It might just be that knowing of this,other communities might likewise review their unique histories and come up with something constructive to guide into a positive future. Thus from many little rills,streams might flow into the national life,renewing some of the flavor of liberty and individualism from the many sources of the local and grass-roots level.

What I Believe could thus be applied to communities and small groups,and already several Nassau Villages are discussing the adoption of flags appropriate for them. Besides,there is much good humor in the selection of symbols.

The mass movement to suburbia provides opportunities for "faceless" people to regain identity,and from that comes something which our own Taxpayer's Association has formulated for many years as "Keep Malverne off the Beaten Track."

There must be many then who feel as you do about the need for greater variety in the uniformity of our life,and I sincerely hope, of course,that you will like our little banner,and see in its idea the possibilities dramatising more of America's uniqueness.

With all best wishes, G R Van Allen
George R.Van Allen,
Malverne Historian

Description of the Malverne Flag

Colors---Blue, White, and Orange: those of the City of New York. Derived in the first instance from the flag of the Dutch West India Trading Company, promoters of New Netherland and of New Amsterdam.

(The most important real estate company promoting modern Malverne was the Amsterdam Development and Sales Company, August Eimer, President, Alfred H. Wagg, Resident Promoter.)

Background of Flag---White

Design---The Malverne coat-of-arms is mounted on a white background to the left or staff-end of the flag. Near the opposite or free-end, there is one double-stripe of orange (above, to the left), and blue (below, to the right) on the white background, drawn diagonally in an appropriate curve from the lower edge upward to the upper edge, ending at a short distance from the free-end.

Coat-of-Arms----A shield divided into upper and lower parts by a diagonal bar, bearing the name: MALVERNE. The left end of the bar is the low end; the right end, the high end. This bar and the above-mentioned double-stripe are roughly parallel.

TOP--Spray of oak leaves with two or three acorns.
BOTTOM--an erect chipmunk
MOTTO--"Oaks From Acorns."
UPPER SECTION-- The Dinky, dubbed the "Toonerville Trolley."
An open clam shell (below Dinky)(to left).
An open book or Bible with quill pen writing on the right-hand page. (to right)
LOWER SECTION-- A ball(baseball) (to left)
Liberty Bell (in center)
Artist's palette (Upper right)
Tragic and comic masks (lower right)

A Suggested Interpretation of the Symbols on the Malverne Coat-of-Arms

Note: Symbols often suggest meanings, difficult to put into words. These symbols were selected by means of a thorough familiarity with the history of Malverne, and were chosen to suggest outstanding characteristics of that history. The value of a symbol is, among other things, that it may suggest different things to different beholders. So that this interpretation does not aim to be exhaustive, but only suggestive of what those who made this Flag and Coat-of-Arms had in mind at the time, in the stage of development Malverne had reached at the time of adoption.

Spray of Oak Leaves with Acorns--Originally this area was heavily wooded, and still remains relatively so, thanks to the careful development and selection of real estate promoters and builders. It has many fine old trees still standing, among them many oaks. This provides the factual basis for the Motto; Oaks from Acorns.

Erect Chipmunk on Haunches--Long the chosen Symbol of the Norwood Hook, Ladder, and Hose Company, Malverne's oldest organization, this symbol is the especial emblem of the Fire Department's many-times Championship Tournament Team.
The little animal symbolized is an alert, ever-active native inhabitant of these parts, well-known for helping oaks to grow by planting acorns for food. This fact provides the basis for the wider meaning of an active citizenry, ever sowing seeds of civic development, and the means thereby of enabling the great oaks of groups and organizations, and of Malverne itself to continuous growth. The Chipmunk suggests a typical Malverne citizen.

Motto-----This is now self-explanatory, verbally stating what the above symbols suggest. The present verbal form is a shortened version of the well-known proverb: "Mighty Oaks from Little Acorns Grow". With only about 2½ square miles of geography for its limits, Malverne is physically small, like a chipmunk, but from the many activities of its citizens, great growths of spiritual as well as of material harvests come forth regularly. To suggest this great fact of life and profound truth of experience that great things come from small, The Malverne Story ended with the Gospel Parable of Jesus: "A grain of mustard seed may indeed become a mighty tree." But finding this reference unfamiliar to many, and believing that the same meaning without any particular Christian connotation can be had in"Oaks From Acorns", the Historian suggested the latter for the Malverne Coat-of-Arms. This enables citizens of all faiths and of no special religious faith to share equally in the meaning of the design, as indeed they do in the life of the Village. In fact, one with a naturalistic creed, believing in some nontheistic version of the theory of evolution may find in it his own Village meaning, as readily as another of a more theistic conviction.

The Dinky--The electric storage battery car connecting Malverne with Valley Stream and the Main Line, from 1913 to 1926, and which became endeared to all early Malvernites, as the main means of reaching the new Development from New York. Always tempermental it became the center of story, folk-lore, and joke, symbolizing Malverne's dependence as a Suburban Commuters' Community on railroad transportation: a fact and tradition carried on by the Long Island Rail Road to the present day.

The Open Clam Shell-- All Long Islanders are known as "Clam Diggers" from their long-time gathering and use of clams for food. The Indians of the South Shore, our own Rockaways included, made such fine wampum from clam shells and from periwinkle, that their product passed from hand to hand through the Indian Tribes of the North American Continent; wampum being the Indian money. Our Indians might be termed the first bankers.
This symbol also suggests, being open, the opposite of the "close-mouthed", non-communicative; Malvernites being openminded, sociable, and active in promoting every good project for the welfare of the Village; Malverne's civic activity and pride being well-known far round about.

The Open Book or Bible with Quill Writing-- The first white settlers in these parts were about 20 families from Stamford, Connecticut, who under the leadership of the Reverend Richard Denton, "Puritans of Presbyterian Persuasion", bought the Hempstead Plains from the Indians, and chose as their Town Spot, the site of the present-day Hempstead. The Open Book, as Bible, therefore symbolizes their religious faith, as indeed of all adherents of the Jewish-Christian tradition. Furthermore, it represents the first text book used in the early schools; modern text-books not having been introduced till the 18th century. From it, children learned to read and to spell; and their literature consisted largely of stories from the Bible. The quill writing suggests Inspiration; the Bible being an inspired Book, the Word of God, delivered to scribes and prophets, and the Quill thus drawn, suggests the Finger of God writing the Record and Interpretation of Events for Man's Guidance.

This symbol also suggests literature in general, and learning in general; knowledge, and men's quest thereof. History, as well as Prophecy, Poetry as well as Prose, and all allied subjects; Education, Learning, and Scholarship; Amusement and Fiction, no less than Science and its Records, Philosophy, and Theology.

The Ball---This suggests Athletics and Sports, outdoors and indoors. Baseball, Football, Basketball, Softball, Tennis, etc. Recreation. The sound body for the sound mind; the educational ideal of the Schools and of the Village.

The Soft Ball League, the Little League Baseball, the Midget Football Teams, etc., and the early predominance of Tennis Courts and play.

The Liberty Bell-- This symbolizes the American Revolution; the first bloodshed of which on Long Island occurred in the Hempstead Swamps opposite the Malverne High School, at DeMott's Mill; an incident used by Kenneth Robert's in his novel, Oliver Wistwell. It also represents the Independent Party of Malverne, which includes both Republicans and Democrats, and others, and which has had so much to do with the development of Malverne's political life.

As a symbol for music, it suggests the carillon in the Community Presbyterian Church, Malverne's oldest; and the chimes in the tower of Our Lady of Lourdes, Roman Catholic Church. Furthermore, it symbolizes music in all forms, for which Malverne is well-known; the Intercommunity Concerts, the High School Choral groups, etc. Poetry, Dancing, Liberty.

The Palette-- This suggests the plastic arts, interest in which has long been active in Malverne, the Malverne Artists having developed that interest with their first President becoming President of the Nassau County Art League; and their Annual Shows widely known. Then the developing interests of Americans generally in our time in painting, sculping, etc., with courses in the People's College for the same. And finally, the work of independent artists, of whom many have lived here; together with the sometime Editor of nationally known Art Magazine, The Art Digest.

Furthermore, the general interest in beauty, so manifest in Malverne homes and schools and churches and library is also suggested by this symbol.

The Masks--- Tragic and Comic suggest the early and continuing interest and influence of Actors and the Stage in and upon Malverne, many famous men and women of that business and profession early buying land both for living in Malverne and for investment. All things pertaining to the Theatre, to the Dance, of which Malverne has long been conscious, due largely to the Lottie Atherton Dancing School; and of allied arts are suggested by these symbols. Furthermore, several early Actors worked for the Amsterdam Development and Sales Company in the early days, and took up Real Estate promotion as their sole business, when changes in Theatre and Movie techniques forced them to try something new.

Malverne was known from the start as the producer of Minstrel Shows, and of Amateur and semi-professional Theatricals, and its present Mayor was once a famous Vaudevillian, as was L. J. Bisbee, one of Malverne's early promoters.

G R Van Allen

G. R. Van Allen
Malverne Historian

Van Almsick

SUMMONED TO EMBASSY

German Consul Accused of 'Lobbying'

Charges of "lobbying in American politics" resulted in a summons to the German Embassy in Washington Monday of Detroit's German consul, Dr. Wilhelm H. van Almsick.

An accusation against Dr. van Almsick was made by Detroit attorney G. Vernon Leopold, who fled the Nazi regime in Germany before World War II.

Leopold said he received a copy of a letter sent by the consul to six Detroit German-speaking lawyers asking support of the Kilgore Bill, now before Congress, "if you find that you agree with the principles therein."

Introduced by Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) the bill proposes restoration to German citizens of United States assets seized during World War II.

Personal property, royalty rights, patents and corporate stock belonging to German citizens and frozen in the United States are involved.

A special committee of the American Bar Association is currently studying the bill and will make recommendations Dec. 10.

IN EFFECT, Dr. van Almsick's letter asked the six attorneys to advocate approval of the bill among other lawyers if they favored it.

Dr. van Almsick said his "interest as an attorney and believer in the principle of the right to hear both parties" prompted his letter.

Leopold said he believes the request by a foreign diplomat enjoying immunity is a "violation of diplomatic custom and opposed by the ethics of international public law."

The German Embassy declined comment until it has heard van Almsick's side of the story."

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. Vernon Leopold
Attorney at Law
1370 National Bank Bldg.
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Mr. Leopold:

As you probably know, a Special Committee to study the Dirksen bill of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Law Association has issued a report, which is speaking against the Dirksen Bill (called Kilgore Bill in the 84th Congress).

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Philadelphia, it was decided, that the members of the Section should vote in favor or disfavor of this report. In a letter dated October 21, 1955, the American Bar Association asked their members to give their written vote not later than December 10, 1955.

I believe that the report of the Special Committee should be weighed with careful consideration and I feel that I should mail you copy of a letter which is dealing with this question which came to my attention a few days ago and about which has to be voted.

Should you agree with the opinion stated in that letter, I would appreciate it very much if you would bring same confidentially to the attention of your attorney friends, even with changes you consider appropriate.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this matter, I remain,

very sincerely yours,

Dr. W.M. van Alkemade
C o n s u l

Encls.

The members of the International and Comparative Law Section of the ABA have been asked in recent days to vote on an issue of tantamount importance ---- whether to favor or oppose the principle of sanctity of private property envisaged in the return of private assets confiscated from German and Japanese nationals as enunciated in the Dirksen bill S. 3423, 83rd Congress; introduced in the 84th Congress by Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.), for himself and Senator Dirksen (R-Ill.). Enclosed with the ballot, there was a copy of a report attacking such return, along with short accompanying statements favoring and opposing this report.

Despite the manifestations in the accompanying to the contrary, a cursory review of the said report clearly evidences that it does not limit itself to comment on S. 3423, does not even attempt a detailed sectional analysis of this complex 15 page piece of legislation, let alone enclose a copy of the said bill for your own appraisal, but rather in broad, sweeping generalizations denounces full property return as such. In light of the comments in that statement as to the motivations of the critics of the said report, it is interesting to note that one of the authors of the report acts the capacity of legal counsel for one of the major companies which has a definite interest in these alien property matters, and from all appearances would favor a continued retention of these properties.

Obviously, there are two diametrically opposite pressures at work behind the scenes of this entire matter. To even permit the Bar to be drawn into an issue of such political controversy is questionable; however, the members find themselves in a rather hopeless position to act on such a complex matter without knowing the complete and full substantive facts on the question. As matters now stand, to adopt this report would constitute an abandonment of the long established position continually adhered to by the Bar. Even in the war years, when public sentiment naturally ran high, the House of Delegates stood firm in adhering to the basic property rights of the individual by [illegible] the report of the Committee on Custody and Management of Alien [illegible] which maintained that, "Confiscation is contrary to the principles of law. It is contrary to our constitutional law principles, and [illegible] principles of international law. When the reign of law for which [illegible] fighting returns, parties injured by confiscation may be expected to seek just redress, and a just administration of law may be expected to award such redress. It has been so in the past, and if the traditional concepts of justice have meaning, it will be so [illegible]

3. Misconcept of fundamental principles, in that the report stated, "that if any general rule that an enemy's private investments should be returned to him following a war ever existed ---- the distinction between old-time war and the totality of modern warfare would require its change" ----- It is self evident that where we as lawyers add to the destructiveness of warfare, by abolishing the fundamental rights of private property, then we will certainly bring about the total collapse of our legal, economic, and social structure.

4. Misunderstanding of the Bonn Convention ... the German Government has never assumed the obligation to reimburse property owners, and even the provision that it would act in the capacity of guarantors, was objected to by the Bundestag by means of a special resolution, Prof. Edwin Borchard of the Yale Law Faculty stated that, "substitution of a bad debtor for a good debtor ---- is a mere subterfuge, doing no credit to the integrity of modern times. ---- It was a subterfuge to avoid the inevitable charge of confiscation".

5. Mistaken inferences that return would be predicated solely on major windfalls ---- Much of the property has decreased in value, this is especially true in the case of patents, etc. Therefore, the only practical method by which a return could be effected would be a return at the present values irrespective of individual increases or decreases.

Our Government has recognized the sanctity of private property in the return of confiscated assets to Italian nationals. To do as much in this instance with Germany and Japan would reaffirm the principles of inviolability of private property which we have continously maintained.

Thus the rejection of the report would not commit this Section to any new pronouncements on this highly controversial political issue, but this matter would merely revert to the steadfast objective position of adherence to fundamental rights of property taken by our Association since 1943, and which was adopted only after a long and intensified study of the highly technical problem by a Committee organized and composed especially for this purpose. Today, to act hastily on the matter, without a proper study of all the varied and relevant issues and completely reverse our established position would certainly not reflect credit on us as attorneys.

S. 3423 was almost unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committees which was composed of Senators Wm. Langer (R-N.D.), Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), Wm. Jenner (R-Ind.), Arthur Watkins (R-Utah), Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), Herman Welker (R-Idaho), John Butler (R-Md.), the late Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), Harley Kilgore (D-W. Va.), James Eastland (D-Miss.), Olin Johnston (D-S.C.), Thomas Hennings (D-Mo.) and John McClellan (D-Ark.). Enclosed herewith is a photostatic copy of the report recommending Senate adoption of S. 3423 by this highly respected and important Committee of Congress, after a study of the problem for some four years. I believe that it will provide you with a wealth of objective information on the subject, without the prejudice of any special interests.

Furthermore, the statement which we are asked to vote on and which attacks this Senate Committee report is objectionable to my mind in a number of legal and factual instances, such as:

1. Misinterpretation of the effect of the Paris Reparations Agreement and other International Agreements as a bar to return --- No less an authority than Secretary of State Dulles has stated: "As a matter of interpretation of that (Paris Reparations) agreement it can be argued that it was not intended to operate in perpetuity but was designed as a temporary measure --- the action which you contemplate (full return of all vested property) is not only consistent with the powers of Congress but also is compatible with the underlying agreement itself."

2. Misconstrued report that the continued and permanent retention of these properties will not amount to confiscation --- Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn in denouncing the theory that private assets be held in this manner stated that "Every writer upon international law in America from that time to now who has been recognized as an authority has taken the position that the sound doctrine ever announced by any people anywhere was that private property should be taken for the satisfaction of a public obligation

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
CIRCLE 5-8880

November 9, 1955

Dear Ed:

I want to join Harold Russell in thanking you for your personal contribution to the World Veterans Fund. It was very unexpected, but very much appreciated.

Fine reports on your "Person-to-Person" visit with the Russells are still coming in and so is the money -- at last count the Fund was close to $2,000 richer as a direct result of the appeal Harold was able to make on your show. Hundreds of the letters have come in with anywhere from one dollar to five dollars tucked inside, and their postmarks prove that you have alert, generous viewers in just about every corner of America.

Thanks again for introducing the Fund and Federation to millions of Americans it might have taken us years to meet without your help.

Sincerely,

A. G. Vanderbilt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Vanderbilt, Alfred

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
CIRCLE 5-8880

September 30, 1955

4

Dear Ed:

I am leaving for Europe on October 5 for a visit to the headquarters of the World Veterans Federation in Paris, so am not going to be able to see Harold Russell on your show next Friday night. Knowing him as I do, it ought to be a lively and interesting program for you and I am sorry that I will not be here to see it.

Harold has told me of his conversation with you this morning and I am extremely pleased that you are giving him this opportunity to tell something of the work of the Federation. It is growing considerably in effectiveness and size with a membership now of 125 associations in 31 countries representing a total of some 18,500,000 ex-servicemen.

This is merely a note of thanks for your help in our attempt to create interest in (and raise money for) the World Veterans Fund.

Sincerely,

A. G. Vanderbilt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Prof. Mr P. S. GERBRANDY
Kanaalweg 113c
Scheveningen

Van der Vlugt

The Hague, 9th May 1955.

Mr Edward Murrow,
Vice President Columbia Broadcasting Cy.,
N e w-Y o r k.

Dear Mr Murrow,

A couple of years ago I already introduced to you my friend Dr E. van der Vlugt, well-known Dutch barrister and journalist in Paris, author of the well-known book "ASIA AFLAME" (Communism in the East), which was a great succes in the United States and was discussed favourably by the leading periodicals in America, a copy of which is in your possession.

Especially now with a view to the so-called "pacific co-existance" between Moscow-Peking and the free-nations, I am here convinced that in this period we must now be twice as much on the alert.

And this both in order not to let the armament of Europe in the NATO slacken for a moment, and in order to further the Atlantic community and co-operation in the most succesful way.

Since Dr Van der Vlugt is now in New York with practical and concrete plans to further this especially, I should be very much obliged with respect to our old friendship if you would give him, in spite of your time being most occupied, every possible co-operation.

Trusting that this letter, which will be handed over to you by Dr Van der Vlugt, will be received by you in good health, I am,

Yours very sincerely

P. S. G.

Mr Edward Murrow
New York.
and friends.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Re: Underground Movement in Europe.

"...We need much more of a sharpshooting approach to our "target" groups. There is no "European mind", but scores of group attitudes compounded along all sorts of professional, economic, and geographic lines. And the best way to get at them is through people that talk the separate lingoes."

William H.Whyte,Jr. (Fortune): IS ANYBODY LISTENING?

Henry Hudson Hotel
Tel. 56100-
1948.
30.000 anti-Communist cells

The situation in western Europe today, and particularly in France, is far more critical than the public has been permitted to become aware. Communism as a spiritual infection of Godless materialism has spread so rapidly especially in France, that even in Western Europe the real extent of this spiritual danger is only known to a few, since it got hold of an idea which knows no frontiers. Many circles are infected without being conscious of the fact. As opposed to the militant ideology of communism is a prevailing lethargy and an almost complete paralysis of the will for vigorous self-defense.

It is this paralysis of the heart and will that lies at the root of the European problem today. This spiritual paralysis is the cause of the tragic dissension in Western Europe, about which you can read in the papers every day. It hinders also the building up of the N.A.T.O.-forces. Against this the European statesmen are almost powerless, however well meaning they may be.

A too heavy task for the U.S.A.

This, in turn, has led to the further consequence of making the burden of the defense of the Western world fall almost entirely upon the United States. This condition cannot remain in permanent balance, since it is beyond the economic means of the United States to continue this support indefinitely. Western Europe must help also in military matters, but primarily spiritually. Of Western Europe is France the main keystone. From France a strong current must flow out through Europe; an honest, heartfelt readiness to realize our common civilization and to defend it.

Active forces in Europe.

There are at work in Europe forces attempting to strengthen the will of its peoples to stand actively for Western civilisation, for Christianity and the liberty that flows from it. However the kinds of activities in which the Churches can engage as such are limited by a varying complex of circumstances. This is particularly true of France, as will be readily understood by those familiar with the peculiar French situation.

New underground movement.

There has sprung up spontaneously, however, within the community of Western Europe, a great effort and movement. Its main strength is in France, where it is working to impenetrate French life from within the various social groupings and levels.

For the expression "French individualism" is no empty phrase. French society is highly startified, characterized at a thousand points by diversity of local, group and occupational interests and attitudes. The individualistic Frenchman makes up his mind, not upon the impact of mass advertising or general appeals (which he instinctively mistrusts), but forms his judgements slowly and shrewdly as he is influenced by persons close to him in his own particular group, whose interests are identical with his own, and who he knows he can trust. This is why the "cell" type of organization is necessary to the influencing of French opinion. The communists discovered this long ago and practiced it with great success for years.

Our movement forms an exact b l u e p r i n t of this method. You will now understand why this new movement must necessarily work underground. Unseen by the outside world, it has built up silently and carefully thousands of cells throughout the whole of France and the neighbouring countries. The purpose is to furnish the spiritual and emotional basis which can alone give rise to a great dynamic upsurge of defense action springing from the people themselves.

Results.

You will naturally wish to know something about the results, although you will understand that the nature of the work makes it impossible to tell everything here. Some things however can be told in confidence.

THIS NEW UNDERGROUND IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION FOR THE FIGHTING OF COMMUNISM WHICH HAS ON A LARGE SCALE INDIVIDUAL (!) CONTACT WITH COMMUNISTS THEMSELVES.

Everyone who knows how i n d i v i d u a l i s t i c the European and especially the Frenchman is, realizes that only in this way, in a contact of man to man, can the ideological strength of communism as a pseudo-religion be broken.

In this way, in France alone, tens of thousands of communists and fellow travellers have been converted. The latest published figures have shown that communism in France has declined in membership.

A danger.

Only a similar underground movement can bring success. There is, however, danger on all sides. Communism itself is very strictly organized, and leaves nothing undone to attempt to liquidate that of her dangerous adversary. Our Underground is so organized that communism cannot grasp it now or in the future.

The work takes place silently, and in a sense secretly, either publicity (no matter how favorable) or visibility might be fatal to it. This is so even though its purpose is not military and its methods are exclusively those of persuasion and conviction through contact of person with person. Not being able to see it, the communists cannot attack it with success. If by chance they do find one cell and destroy it, the rest of the vast, d e c e n t r a l i z e d operation continues. Today there are several hundreds of thousands of persons working together in it. Most of them do not know each other. For obvious reasons it is strictly forbidden to give precise figures as to the numbers participating. But it is working in thousands of local centres.

Those who know it believe that in it lies the one best hope of providing the inner spiritual strength and will, that France and Western Europe, must have if they will rise to the necessities of their own defense.

The organization works quite independently.

It must be made clear that this movement has not asked, will not ask for official endorsement, either in Europe or abroad. In certain circles any such connection would be fatal to the winning of large numbers of men who must be influenced if the desired end is to be accomplished.

Moreover, in France, the endorsment of Government would at once lead to communist penetration and infiltration.

If the Government of the United States were to endorse it or give it open financial aid, the communists would brand it as "an American propaganda agency", which would be the kiss of death so far as reaching the unpersuaded is concerned. And the movement has no other function than to persuade. The fact is, that while the United States Government has spent about six million dollars for "propaganda" in France during the last year, its effect has been almost wholly neutralized by the fact that it is k n o w n to be paid for by American money. Further, it has been conducted along lines of mass advertising that have actually offended millions of Frenchmen, and with the communists gleefully "exposing" this "foreign attempt to control French opinion"; on balance the effort has probably made more enemies than friends for the United States. The movement of which this memorandum speaks simply cannot afford to run this risk. It is a truly indigenous movement, an answer to the prayerful question asked by so many Americas: "Why doesn't Europe do something for itself?".

Financial means.

The movement does lack sufficient financial resources. In spite of the fact that most of those working in it are unpaid, no movement of this scope could possibly operate without money. Those who are in positions of leadership in it who can afford to do so have given of their money, as well as their time, sacrificially. Travel must be paid for, postage, mailing, printing - the whole list of expenses which anyone familiar with organization understands cannot be donated. A few people are paid -- on a scale pitifully inadequate--simply because they could not otherwise give their time and continue to support their families. Yet, even so, the actual amounts necessary for carrying on what may prove to be the most important work in Europe today, are extremely modest as compared with even a much smaller organization in the United States. Its administrators are frugal and dedicated men. Not a centime is wasted.

At the time of writing something of a real crisis has developed. Those in it have given over and over again, some almost all they have. Their very ability to pay for bare necessities is strained to the limit. Some of the printed matter ordinarily sent for the guidance and help of the members has had to be temporarily discontinued. This is a serious matter.

Even more serious is the effect of this financial stringency upon the growth of the movement. Everything depends upon growth. Now, in France, it reaches into every department, into thousands of towns and villages. It must reach many thousands more if its purpose is to be accomplished. Everybody concerned is meeting the crisis with coolness, courage and faith. But they need-and deserve-the prayers and the tangible support of those who share their faith and purpose, wherever they may be.

If this effort can be maintained and is successful in doing what it has set out to do, it will mean that Europe can be modilized to take upon itself the major burden of its own defense. That, in turn, would lift the burden that now lies heavily on the American taxpayer. In that sense, every American dollar that goes to this cause may eventually be returned to the donor a hundredfold. Not that this is or ought to be the main reason for extending such support. The main reason is, that it will immeasurably aid in an effort to meet and defeat Communism in the realm of the human spirit, so that there may not be war at all, or, if it comes, that it may be fought with much greater prospects of victory. For an indigenous movement such as this, by contact of European on European just where and as they live and think, without the enormous waste and expense of mass-propaganda, is something that many Americans have longed to see. Now that it is here, it is to our supreme interest to support it.

Join the ATLANTIC FAMILY, the true ATLANTIC COOPERATION.

Confidential arrangements have been made by which gifts for this work will be received and funds transmitted to Europe by a Committee of Trustees, all high-standing American citizens. Among them are:

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Contributions for this purpose should be addressed to:

The FOUNDATION "I R E N E " (Union Bank of Switzerland,
8, Rue du Rhone,
GENEVA
Switzerland.)

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
65, QUAI D'ORSAY, VII.

Paris, April 25, 1955

The Reverend Dr. E. L. R. Elson
The National Presbyterian Church
Washington D. C.

Dear Ed.,

Thank you for your kind letter. I hope the Ambassador will attend your services regularly.

I am writing this letter especially to introduce to you Mr. E. Van der Vlugt, the author of the book "Asia inflammed", whom I have known for a number of years. He always attends our services when he is in Paris and considers himself a member of our Congregation. His work in combating Communism in Europe and especially in France has been of the highest order and the most effective. The extensive underground service which he has organized in counter-communistic cells has been extraordinary. If you can give him a few moments he shall tell you about it.

I can vouch for his probity, ability and devotion. He is meeting this problem on the level of the battle of ideals and I feel sure you will be interested in what he is doing.

With all good wishes for your work,

Cordially yours

Clayton E. Williams

Clayton E. Williams
Minister

P.S. Mr. Van der Vlugt is the author of "Asia Aflame"
(Communism in the East)

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
65, QUAI D'ORSAY, VII,

Paris, September 13, 1954

The Honorable Alexander Wiley
U.S. Senator
Paris, France

My dear Senator:

This is a brief note to say that I am personally acquainted with the excellent work which is being done in France by Mr. Van-der-Vlugt, the author of "Asia ... Aflame", who, with a group of others in France, is infiltrating the country with anti-communist documentation. This is a most important work of a confidential underground nature.

He remembers with pleasure his meeting with you in Washington and wishes to give you a report on the French situation and if possible to have you visit their "underground headquarters". I hope that something may come of this as the work seems to me to be very important.

Thanking you for any courtesy you may show him, I am,

Faithfully yours

Clayton E. Williams

Clayton E. Williams
Minister

CEW/al

THE THIRD KOREA

OUR LAST ROUND BEFORE WORLD WAR III

Address given before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

by

Dr. E. van der Vlugt

May 20, 1954

Gentlemen:

I would first like to express my thanks for the honor of being permitted to address you and talk to you briefly about the extremely grave situation in Asia. Of course, I know you Senators and Congressmen are very much aware of the problem and indeed know some aspects of it better than I do. But I feel that there are some points which must be emphasized so I hope you will forgive me if I go over ground with which you are already familiar.

AVOIDING WORLD WAR III

What is our problem - the problem in all our minds? Is it not - how can we save the world? How can we avoid World War III without military involvement?

KOREA I, II and III

Already we have been drawn into military struggles which have paved the way for this dreaded third - and perhaps last war. We have had Korea I - and the flames of that have seared and scorched us. They are hidden under the ashes ready to leap up at any time. The flames are by no means dead there.

Now in Indo-China we have Korea II. Here, I am afraid, there is a tendency to put all the blame for failure on France. Superficially France is demoralized. But we must not forget that France has been fighting this Second Korea nearly alone for seven years. And this was a France weakened by two world wars which deprived her of the bent of her manpower and much of her energy. Gentlemen - put yourselves in their position.

Can you imagine the United States fighting in Korea for seven years? What would you say to the electors if year after year you had to go out to them and ask them for their sons and their money? What answers would you have?

The best solution that could be found for Korea I was a stalemate. We shall be lucky if we can reach even such an unsatisfactory conclusion in Indo-China.

And then we shall have the next- and greatest - problem on our hands. How are we to prevent Korea III? One third of Asia is already lost to Communism. We must no lose the rest of Asia. There is still time.

But Gentlemen - The hands of the clook are at ten minutes to twelve. We must act at once - but we must act with a clear and certain knowledge of what we face in our minds. We must know the right questions as well as the answers. And you, gentlemen, as the legislators of the greatest country in the world must know these questions and answers when you are in Congress, when you are in Committees, and above all, when you go out to face the voters in this year's elections.

MILITARY MEANS IMPOSSIBLE

First, we must realize that a military solution to our problem is almost impossible. Indo-China - and China and the U.S.S.R. can engulf any army as Russia once engulfed the might of Napoleon. Bombing the cities of China would have almost no military value and would psychologically turn all of Asia against us.

IDEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC MEANS

No - the methods we use must be ideological and economic ones. Suppose, for instance, that France were to put 500.000 men into Indo-China - and the U.S. contributed 500.000 men. They would travel the 10.000 ,iles from France and the 10.000 miles from the United States - for what purpose? To be swallowed up in the insatiable maw of the Communist world. And the rest of Asia would turn against us. We must understand the problems of Asia, from Pakistan to Indonesia, and then apply the right solutions to the whole area with all our energy.

ASIAN COMMUNISM

But first we must understand the facts of Asian Communism. To begin with its extent and power.

If you look at the map you will see the extent of Russian power in Central Asia. Over the past ten years Russia has developed in the Central Asian Soviets a great industrial network of underground factories. It has been estimated that the value of this Central Asian production is 80 billion dollars a year - and we do not know how much more is being produced in Northern Asia and Siberia. This great mass of industry is concentrated directly over the vulnerable heart of South-Asia and yet is itself almost invulnerable. Modern bombers could reach this area but their targets are invisible - and unmapped. Bombers would have to fly in daylight - circle for a long time in the faint hope of finding their objective, and would almost inevitably be shot down.

Communications in Central and North Asia have been notoriously bad in the past. But it is known that the Russians are building road systems - which would not be so greatly harmed by bombing as railroads - linking all this area and jointing up with China.

U.S. WEAKNESS TO BOMBING

Compare this wide-spread network of power to that of the United States. You will remember the statement of President Eisenhower - that 40% of American industry could be crippled overnight. We could, of course, inflict immense damage on Russia and China. But for us it might be too late. It must not happen.

CHINESE COMMUNISM

Now let us look at the other Communist giant - at China. One thing is important - we must understand that there are differences between Russian and Chinese Communism. The strength of Chinese Communism is nationalism. The Chinese look to their past to justify their aims for the future. They were once the dominant power in Asia. They either ruled directly - or took tribute from - Korea, Formosa, Indo-China, Malaya - even Indonesia, in many cases until very recently. Indo-China had a special dependent status till 1884 and Korea was Chinese until 1900. The Chinese call their land "The Kingdom of the Middle Earth" and the Communist Chinese aim to restore it to its former position. They have the same strong emotional feelings about the lost territories as France feels about Alsace-Lorraine - or as the U.S. would feel, to make a wild statement, if Canada were to annex Alaska.

The Chinese have already made a bid for Korea and are now doing the same thing in Indo-China, the Second Korea. The past and the present of China here join hands - the Communist ideology is reinforced by the traditions of the past.

Communism adds to this nationalism, to this sense of empire, another feeling. This feeling is hatred, and the object of this emotion is the West. The people of China - and of all South-Asia - attribute all their misfortunes - all their backwardness - to the wicked machinations of the Western imperialists and capitalists, and it is very easy for Communism to equate its aims with those of nationalism. Communism will free them from the hated chains of the past - Communism will unable them to attain equality with theother nations of the world - Communism will feed them where they once starved. And because it appeals to emotions that the people know and understand it is all too often successful. And China is the apostle of this new religion of hate through Asia - just as Russia is in Europe and the United States.

RUSSIA AND CHINA

This nationalist Communism in China, however, while it is now a danger to us, may be in the end a source of hope. At the present, Russia and China present a united front. But China is not a satellite of Russia and Russia has made mistakes there before. Lenin tried to introduce orthodox Marxism in 1923 and wanted to concentrate on the city proletariat. Mao ignored this policy and went to the villages

where he won his power. In 1946, when the Communist armies were successful in China - with almost no help from Russia, Russia proposed they enter the Comintern. The Chinese Minister of the Interior flatly refused. He said: "We are Chinese - we are going to lead the destiny of Asia." So long as Russia helps China in its aim of industrialization the two will remain friendly. But the Chinese are suspicious of any foreign pressure, and if Russia fails in its commitments or treats China as anuthing but an equal there will be trouble.

GENEVA

But - at the present Russia and China are united. And this is the big mistake of the Geneva conference - we have picked completely the wrong time and wrong methods to try and negotiate. The Western world is not showing a united front - and we are trying to negociate under the rules of Western diplomacy, when all that the East respects is the armed fist - and we dar not use that fist. That is the reason why the fall of Dienbienphu is such a slap in the face to the West - not because of any great strategic value but because it lowers our prestige in the eyes of the Asians.

PROBLEMS OF ASIA

Now I would briefly like to consider the problems of non-Communist Asia. As I see it, there are four main problems.
They are:

1. Infiltration of Communism
2. Fanatic Nationalism
3. Weakness because of the lack of capable administrators
4. Economic

First, infiltration of Communism. Very often this comes from the resident Chinese, who are the bankers, traders and shop-keepers of Asia. They are seldom absorbed into the country- above everything else they remain Chinese. Many of them have ideologically accepted Communism, and this wealthy influential group forms a Communist Fifth Column - ready to step in at the first opportunity.

Second, fanatic nationalism. In the recently independent countries of Asia, the "West" and "Capitalism" are synonyms for "Colonialism" - the symbol of everything they hate and fear. In their fight against colonialism many of the leaders realize that idealistic socialism and Marxist Communism are by no means the same thing. They still cannot see the disastrous consequences of Communism. To them Russia and China are benevolent "Big Brothers". They believe that Communism has raised Russia and China from poverty and weakness to prosperity. To them, the Communist preach hope.

Thirdly, in many of these countries there is an almost complete lack of capable administrators. This problem will perhaps be remedied

in time but there is the economic problem. This is so immense and baffling that it almost defies description - yet it is so basic that it must be comprehended. The West has already had a glimmering of this problem and in a tentative way has tried to do something about it; we have had President Truman's Point Four, U.S. and U.N. Technical Assistance and the Commonwealth Colombo Plan. Yet these plans seem to have accomplished very little in the material sense and they have not only not increased the pre-Western continent but even provoked irritation against the West. Perhaps this is a natural human reaction, since the newly independent peoples have usually found their dismay that political independence and the adoption of some forms of Western democracy has not also brought an end to their economic backwardness.

The West has also, I think, made two assumptions that are quite wrong. The first is, that if you teach a backward people business and industrial techniques they will immediately go out and do likewise. The incompetence, the laziness and the corruption of many of peoples have been ignored or only discovered after immense frustration and loss.

There has also been the tendency to consider capital as transportable and transplantable, like a gramophone that will give music wherever you take it. But capital to be productive demands certain social and political conditions - and also certain habits of mind in the population. It is true that the West achieved an enormous advance over the rest of the world in the formation of reproductive capital because of a unique set of circumstances at a given moment in our history. But there were also three very important reasons: the puritanical desire to save; the strong desire to increase profit; and the mobility and adaptability of our craftmanship. None of these conditions are to be found in South Asia at the present time.

There is the possible alternative of building up capital internally. Here we run up against another set of difficulties. Saving is the basis of capital. But 70 to 85% of the People of South Asia live by agriculture, mostly on the brink of starvation and there is absolutely no surplus for them to save. The individual effort of this group counts for almost nothing. In the second place the Asian labourer lacks the instinct for gain of his Western counterpart. He is content to live from hand to mouth and if in one day he makes enough money to buy food for two days he simply does not work on the second day. Why should he? He has enough to eat and he is supremely unconcerned if a factory or plantation is completely disrupted by the absenteeism of himself and his cousins and uncles and aunts.

However, it must be assumed that there is no capital in these areas. There is a great deal of capital - particularly in India and Indonesia - in the hands of an extremely small group. But instead of being used to make more capital as it would in the West through investment it is locked up in precious stones, in gold, in land and real estate, or in export and import business. It is seldom, if ever, risked in big enterprises or industry.

INDONESIA

All of these problems are to be found in varying degrees in the countries of South Asia. But internal Communism, fanatic nationalism, economic weakness and administrative chaos are all found in one country of vital importance to the West - that is, Indonesia. Indonesia is the third potential Third Korea. It is one of the richest countries in the world. It produces rubber, tin, oil, bauxits, rice, spices and many of its resources have hardly been tapped. Materially it would be a tremendous prize for the Communist world. In addition it is of immense strategic importance. The islands stretch in an immense half-circle from Malaya in the West almost to the Philippines in the East and Australia in the South East. If, as has happened in the last war, they are in the hands of enemies of the West, they constitute a terrific threat to Australia and New Zealand and they can effectively cut off South East Asia with the inevitable loss of Singapore, and Malaya. With all of South-East Asia under Communist Control, Asian Communism would be able to concentrate on India, Pakistan, the Middle East - and as I showed you earlier on the map - these areas are already gravely threatened from Soviet Central Asia. From the Point of view of economic strategy the loss would also be a heavy one, since the oil-wells of Sumatra and Borneo and New Guinea are the only ones on the whole Pacific area that lie close to the possible base of operations. It would also mean the loss of the two most valuable harbours in this area.

Gentlemen, you may think these facts have some hypothetical interest. On the contrary, it is, I believe, of the utmost importance that you should keep Indonesia in the foreground of your consciousness all the time. Indonesia is ready to fall like a ripe plum into the hands of the Communists unless we forestall them. It will be our Third and most disastrous Korea if we are not on guard.

SOLUTION

What then must be done to prevent Indonesia and all the other countries of South Asia from becoming Communist? The biggest problem is economic. But, you will say, all our previous experiments have borne little fruit. What is the use of America pouring good money after bad, or making investments only to have them nationalized, of seeing money wasted through corruption and ineffenciency? We forget that these plans have all too often ignored the psychology of Asia and have tried to implant an alien economic ideal in unfruitful soil. It must be realized that Asia is undergoing two revolutions at the moment - in China and in India. The Chinese is a revolution of force - the Indian one of persuasion. Both these countries have an immense influence with Asians and they are watching eagerly to see which revolution will succeed. It must be the Indian one. Even if we do not

agree with much of the Indian revolution it is the only alternative in Asia and it must therefore be supported to the hilt. An expenditure of 1% of our arms budget a year could ensure the success of the Indian experiment. It seems a small amount to pay to prevent Korea Three and perhaps World War Three.

India is only part of the economic solutions however. There must be planning for the whole area - and it must be rigidly disciplined planning. We must recognize that we cannot transplant Western Capitalism in a wholesale fashion that free enterprise will only droop and die. We must work with the means that fit Asia - in this case through strong government and having worked out definite plans we must be prepared to see that they are carried out. And we must not go into such an enterprise in the spirit of "Do-goodism" - or with the hope of economic gain. We must do it with clear vision that this is a necessary expenditure - a defense expenditure if you like - and carry out the planning with the efficiency of a military manoeuver.

Ideological Means

At the same time we must bring about an ideological revolution. We must beat Moscow and Peking at their own game. As opposed to the incentive of hate we must instill the incentive of profit. We must use nationalism for the right ends instead of the wrong ones. And above all we must help the people of Asia to de these thins themselves - let them know they are bringing about their own redemption. As your great President Lincoln said: "You can't bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift" and "You can't help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves". We must help Asia to do things for itself.

ASIA AFLAME AND INFORMATION SERVICE

In this area I think I can be of some use to you, I have written a book which your State Department and Information Service feel can be of value in enlightening the world to the real situation in Asia.

They feel it should be published in Asian languages. But it should

also be adapted to the psychology of each different nation. (Your Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Donovan, has already accomplished the publication of 500.000 pamphlets of a condensed version of "Asia Aflame" specially adapted to that country). The book should also be available cheaply - as you know, that is one of the greatest weapons of the Soviet propaganda, and will therefore need subsidies since it will have to be published in editions below cost.

I am also part of a group in Europe which is a center for information on South East Asia and has many experts attached to it.

In this talk I have very roughly sketched some of the problems of Asia. I have prepared a second volume of "Asia Aflame" with an analysis of the political, psychological, religious and economic factors. Should you wish to see this very carefully planned and charted analysis I can make up the scheme so that you will have the facts at your finger-tips when you are before Congress and the voters. I think they might help you to draw up a plan which will be the saving, not only of Asia, but of the world.

Dr. E. van der Vlugt.

Washington, May 20, 1954

ASIA AFLAME

(Communism in the East)

by

Dr. EBED VAN DER VLUGT.

Foreword by General Albert C. Wedemeyer.

American Edition: The Devin Adair Company,
NEW YORK, 1953.

Some PRESSCUTTINGS
(until 1 August 1953).

BEHIND THE HEADLINES, BROADCAST: X

I have just read a book. It is called ASIA AFLAME. The author is a Dutchman, Dr. Ebed van der VLUGT, a lawyer of Amsterdam, who has had long years of contact with Asia ... I am sure that every man and woman in America, interested in public affairs, will be greatly helped by reading Dr. van der Vlugt's book.

John. T. Flynn.

ASIA AFLAME , by Dr. E. van der Vlugt, is brief but inclusive, factual but extremely readable. Believable. Revealing. The author knows his subject, presents it convincingly without ranting. Should be widely read to understaand Asian conflicts.

L.E. Gehres,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N. (ret),
April 14, 1953.

1 1/2 Column

NEW YORK TIMES, New York, N.Y. Jan. 18, 1953:

While political spokesmen argue the past, present and future of Asia in sweeping terms, volumes such as this provide some of the data needed to penetrate beyond oratorical generalities.

Martin Ebon.

NEW LEADER, New York, N.Y. June 29, 1953:

This is a book for mature, discriminating minds. It tells why Asia is aflame, who is fanning the flames, and how they can be extinguished ... His book presents the most accurate all-round account of recent events in Asia that I have seen ... Van der VLUGT concludes with the warning "that if Communism wins in Asia it has won the crucial engagement for world domination and universal empire".

Edward Hunter.

HERALD TRIBUNE, New York, N.Y. April 5, 1953:

2 Columns

The author of this very thoughtful and original study of the impact of Stalinism upon the diverse races and cultures of Asia ... is a Hollander ... It is in the introductory and final chapters that Mr. van der VLUGT has done his original and incisive thinking and in which he has invented some new phrases which are going to be much quoted and will make his name more familiar to American readers.

Rodney Gilbert.

TIMES-HERALD, Washington D.C., February 22, 1953:

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill. February 22, 1953:

Dr. Ebed van der VLUGT ... has written a realistic and readable account of communism in Asia ... The author's discussion of Indonesia is a marvel of restraint and objectivity ... Dr. van der Vlugt's analysis of the Red victory in China and Korea is admirably realistic.

Kenneth Colegrove.

WALL STREET JOURNAL, New York, N.Y., San Francisco, Calif; and Chicago, Ill. March 10, 1953:

3 Columns

A European with an "Asia First" point of view, politically, is about as rare as the man who gets in the news by biting a dog ... This lends the interest of novelty to a survey of Asia after the war by an eminent Dutch lawyer, Dr. Ebed van der Vlugt, who possesses a specialized knowledge of Indonesia and a good all-round acquaintance with the politics and economics of Asia ... There are a few inaccurate and questionable statements in the book ... In the main, however, the book is a reliable political guide to modern Asia.

William Henry Chamberlin.

NEW REPUBLIC, New York, N.Y. April 13, 1953:

In his book ASIA AFLAME, Ebed van der Vlugt presents a dramatic review of Communism's sweep through most of the mainland of Asia ... As a British Intelligence officer and an influential Netherlands lawyer and newspaperman, the author has amassed more than superficial knowledge of the struggle which goes on there.

Gordon Walker.

X THE AMERICAN MERCURY, New York, March-April 1953:

Ebed van der Vlugt's ASIA AFLAME is an ambitious and thought-provoking attempt to survey the whole story of Communist strategy in the East ... Dr. van der Vlugt is very obviously a man whose practical experience has been enriched with serious thought on fundamental human questions ... An enormous amount of material is covered. The discussion of Southeast Asia and Indonesia is particularly valuable, as this is the section Dr. van der Vlugt knows best personally and on which there is the least material available ... Its greatest merit lies in the effort Dr. van der Vlugt makes to get at the underlying causes of Communist success.

VIRGINIA KIRKUS BOOKSHOP SERVICE, December 1, 1952:

A somewhat fresh and challenging slant on the overwhelming surge of Communism in Asia.

H.H.Bernt.

THE CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT, February 26, 1953:

... a book packed with facts, characterized by sobriety and judiciousness, and convincing in its contantion that an irrecoverable moment of tremendous choice is at hand.

John. S. Kennedy.

CATHOLIC WORLD, April 1953:

If in addition to the convincing text of this book, there were need of authoritive recommendation, it might be mentioned that the author's views are fully in accord with those of General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who writes the Foreword. 2 3 N-B

Joseph McSorley.

THE EAGLE WICHITA, Feb. 9, 1953:

... the author goes ahead to present what is possibly the best and most fully documentation of Russian ideological conquest of Asia yet told. Clearly and logically, using maps, charts and diagrams ... The book is a masterpiece of analysis and psychological insight that will be of interest to both the student of the subject and to the average citizen following the daily news.

Jim Nelson.

VOICE OF ST. JODE, April 1953:

The chapter on Indonesia, the area that seems best known to the author, is almost a masterpiece, clarifying and explaining conditions in that chaotic and highly complex land with restraint and evident scholarship ... ASIA AFLAME is an important book.

NEWS, Dallas, Texas. July 12, 1953:

4 Columns

Ebed van der Vlugt's "ASIA AFLAME" has more information on the Communist attack at all points and a sounder analysis of the best means to meet it, than this reviewer has found anywhere else in a fairly wide search of the field ... this talented Dutch barrister gives his facts in compact, readable, easily digestible form. He hammers home his conclusions brilliantly and forcefully ... In the international fields, this book merits place as a big book of the year ... Few books have more sense and less superfluous verbiage ... And what a book writer !

William B. Ruggles.

COURIER, Pittsburgh, Pa. June 20, 1953:

... the author gives an excellent historical background of communism ... This book's style is cumbersome and wordy. It will be more easily understood by the expert than by the layman.

Sabine Ehlers.

BEST SELLERS, Mundelein, Ill. March 1, 1953:

Americans concerned with evaluating the changes in foreign policy contemplated by the new administration would do well to read this provocative book which is adequately supplied with maps, illustrations and a useful index.

Harry C. Koenig.

THE FREE PRESS, Colorado Springs, Colo, February 8, 1953:

Dr. van der Vlugt documents his stratements. His facts are carefully researched and bear every mark or proper placement ... ASIA AFLAME provides a good background to Asia. Dr. van der Vlugt's treatment of Asiatic problems and the problems of the West in relation to Communism is impressive and intelligent.

E.P.H.

CHRONICLE, San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 1953:

Much of this historical account is relevant to the present debate in this country over how to deal with Asia.

G.G.S.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL REVIEW OF BOOKS, New York, N.Y. February 1953:

ASIA AFLAME is a pure joy to read ... Dr. van der Vlugt tells the story from our side, and tells it with scholarly clarity, practical judgment and warm lively style ... Dr. van der Vlugt has given the best analysis of why Asia is aflame that this reviewer has ever seen ... Every chapter is priceless ... Here is an ideal work for use by voluntary discussion groups ... There is hope while books as effective as this are written by people on our side.

4 Columns

CATHOLIC REVIEW SERVICE, St. Marys, Kansas:

For moderately informed Westerners who understand but slightly the reasons for the seething ferment among postwar Asiatic peoples, Dr. van der Vlught's book is an excellent guide ... Dr. van der Vlugt deserves commendation for his clear understanding and emphasis of the totalism of Communistic ideology ... American readers will be especially rewarded by seeing another side, the Dutch side, to the question of Indonesian independance.

John F. Clarkson, S.J.

HUMAN EVENTS, March 18, 1953:

ASIA AFLAME is an encyclopedic roundup of the Orient, and there are chapters in it, notably those on Indo-China and Indonesia, that carry a freight of information that will come as virgin news to most Americans. But the real importance of the book lies in its appreciation of the eastward orientation of Soviet foreign policy under Lenin and Stalin ... Lenin summed it up in a capsule: "The East will one day put an end to the West-" ... His book is definitely superior reporting ... Risking a prophesy, I should say that this makes van der Vlugt more important than ever.

N-B

John Chamberlain.

NEW YORK, N.Y. February 6, 1953:

Brilliantly written, and your conclusions are, in my opinion, most sound. I know of no other book which gives such insight into the background and the forces at work in the Far East. Your book should deservedly reach a large public, as it is an important contribution to an understanding of world affairs at the moment.

Carl Glick.

Los Angeles, Cal. May 9, 1953: BROADCAST: X

I have just completed reading the magnificent treatise "ASIA AFLAME", of Dr. van der Vlugt, and would unhesitatingly say that in comprehensiveness of understanding of the Communist world strategy, in scholarly presentation ... it is the outstanding book ever published in this country. Many others have eyes to observe and pens to report their observations, but Dr. van der Vlugt has a mind to interpret and a knowledge of the scientific laws of Communism to predict.

Fred Schwarz.

THE COMMONWEALTH, New York, N.Y. March 13, 1953:

Van der Vlugt has a number of historical misconceptions about China ... When he writes of Siam he ignores the main reason why this is the only country in all Asia which is almost entirely free of Communists ... From Mr. van der Vlugt, who speaks with authority, one might expect some sound proposals, but what he offers is a disappointment.

Joseph R. Fiszmann.

August 1st, 1953:

(TO BE CONTINUED)

"Asia Aflame reads easily. It is a moving piece of prose, but beyond that it conveys a vital message". - A.C. Wedemeyer.

"I can think of no more timely and challenging book!"
- John T. Flynn.

ASIA AFLAME

Communism in the East

By Ebed Van der Vlugt

Foreword by General Albert C. Wedemeyer.

This is the one book alert Americans who want fully rounded understanding of the critical role of Asia in today's world struggle with Communism cannot afford to miss.

Other books have been written about Asia. Other books have been written about Communism. But not until publication of ASIA AFLAME has any writer so much as attempted to tell the full story of Communist infiltrations and objectives in Asia from their beginning in 1918 until now: for the continent as a whole, and country by country, with illustrations, full documentation, and copious maps in color so that you can follow what happened step by step. When you finish this epoch-making book you will understand as never before the "Why" and "How" of Communist global strategy, and the supremely important part that Communist domination of Asia plays in it.

Brilliantly, this Dutch editor, lawyer and Far East expert takes you under the surface of confused external events. You will be fascinated and informed as he lays bare the inner forces and tensions that have developed among Asiatic peoples in the last fifty years. You will see how Communism has taken shrewd advantage of them, and how we for our part may counter the strategies of the Kremlin with higher and better strategies if we will only give understanding, sympathetic support to the aspirations of the billion people who may become our enemies, but who still could become our friends.

CONTENTS

Introduction
The Red Masquerade
The Uprooting of Asia
The Red Campaign in the Middle East
The Red Attack on Indo China
The Red Attack on India
The Red Attack on China
The Red Attack on South East Asia
The Red Attack on Indonesia
The Red Attack on Korea
The Red Attack on Japan
How to Meet the Red Attack in Asia
How Can We Fight World Communism?
Epilogue
Plus Halftone Illustrations and Maps

The Hon. Mr. David K.E. Bruce
Former U.S. Ambassador to France.

REFERENCES OUR WORK IN PARIS:

1. Mr.CLYDE LARKIN, Former American Consul in Paris (1953); at present State Department, Washington.

2. Rev.Dr.CLAYTON E.WILLIAMS, Head of the American Church in Paris.

3. Mr.JOHN KEESE, Former Director General of Remington Rand, for Europe in Paris; at present in New York.

Van Dyke J R

October 15, 1954

Dear Mr. Van Dyke:

Thank you for your letter of September 22nd.

We are indeed happy to grant you permission to use the title "This I Believe".

As you may be aware, this title already has been used in other instances by groups at universities. We have in fact, just given permission for use of the title to the University of Michigan for their autumn religious lectures.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J.R. Van Dyke
Western Textile Products Company
2131 Hickory Street
Saint Louis, Missouri

fc

To Cec Gibson
r gt.

WESTERN TEXTILE PRODUCTS CO.
2131 HICKORY STREET
SAINT LOUIS

September 22, 1954

J. R. VAN DYKE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have never had the pleasure of meeting you but a general familiarity with your work and ideas encourages me to write this letter.

I am a Trustee of Westminster College, a Church related Liberal Arts College for men, located at Fulton, Missouri. You will probably associate the name and place with Mr. Churchill's prophetic Iron Curtain speech given on our campus some years back. The College is, however, well known in this area as an institution of exceptional standing and accomplishments in education.

Our greatest handicap at this time is our very inadequate endowment income and for the last two years we have sought through a series of letters to develop interest in bequests for this purpose. It occurred to some of us that we might secure statements from certain well regarded alumni and friends, which could be used in connection with this program and with particular effect if we might use your well known title "This I Believe".

We would, in that event, be very glad to make any appropriate acknowledgment and, if desired, to submit any such letters in advance of publication.

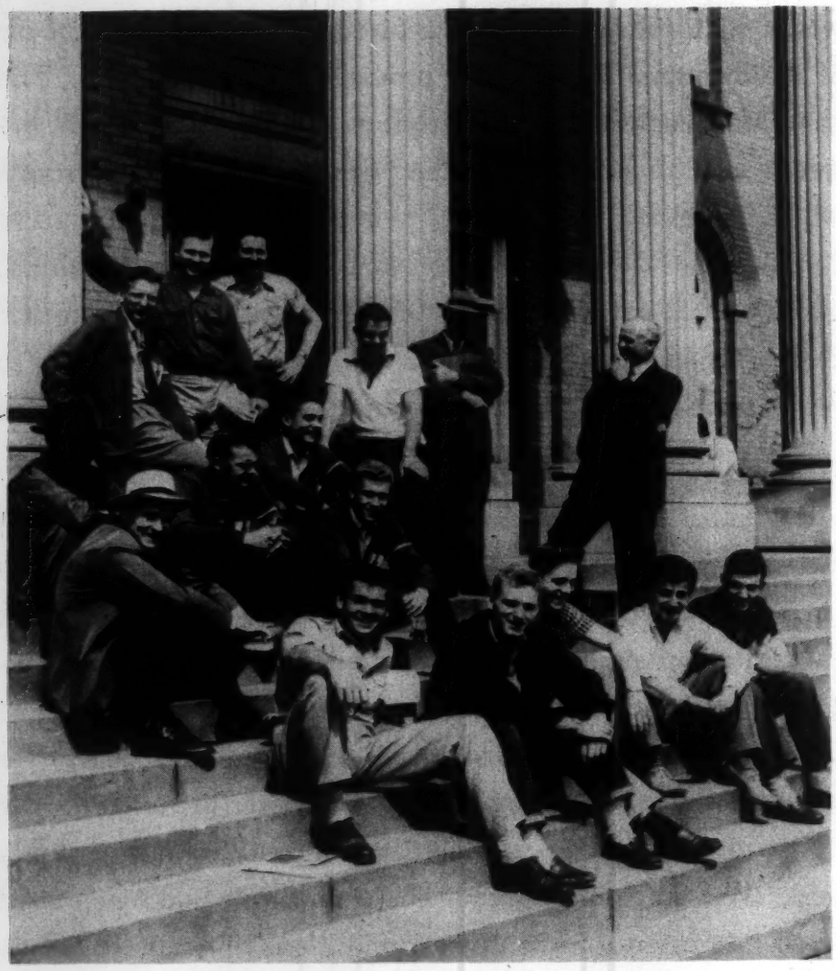
I am sure this will receive your consideration and if the suggestion is presumptious, please excuse it on the basis of my ignorance in such matters.

I enclose a mailing typical of those we have been sending and will await with much interest your reply.

Very truly yours

J. R. Van Dyke

J. R. Van Dyke
bb



"Pictures and Conversation"

DECLARED Alice in Wonderland: "What is the use of a book without pictures and conversation?"

In our last letter we dealt with the role that endowments play in the development of a college and the opportunity

which many individuals have to contribute to the increase of endowments by making provision in their wills. The general considerations underlying an appeal for such bequests are important, but they are not the considerations which commonly move people to action. It is human nature to follow the dictates of one's heart as well as of one's mind, and to concentrate interest in a particular college rather than in colleges in general. So in this letter we shall try to fill in what Alice called the "pictures and conversation" and tell you something about Westminster.

We shall begin by pointing out that Westminster is an old college. It has been in continuous operation as a degree-granting institution since 1851. A college is what it is, perhaps more than any other institution, because of intangible assets; and these do not spring full-grown from the head of Jove. If a college stands for fine things, it evolves over the course of many years a character of its own. Its distinctive character is based upon foundations securely laid. Westminster has stood the test of time and has proved itself a house not built upon foundations of sand.

THE strength of a small college lies in its faculty. This follows from the fact that the life and program of such a college are built around personal relationships. The imprint of character has been made on Westminster by a long succession of able and dedicated teachers. To an alumnus of Westminster, one has only to mention the name of Rice,

or Scott or Gage or one of
stood pre-eminently for
learning. It is not enough
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for one thing, namely, integrity of
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f moral and spiritual stature. It was
passion for truth, based on a Christian
reat intellectual gifts that made these
Integrity of learning is the founda-
f any college. This is the legacy which
eathed to Westminster.

Westminster reflect the leadership of
oes not permit the naming of indi-
ined to positions of responsibility and
essions and business, but the standing
ni is well recognized wherever West-
own. Forty of America's colleges,
r educational institutions have been
er men; a large number of its gradu-
lic life. A long list could be given of
the ministry, and of lawyers, bankers,
iness men, and physicians who have
e to the enrichment of American life.
graduates are making distinguished
chools throughout the country. The
inster alumni according to careers is
ge of their influence: 26% have gone
ociated fields; 18% teach in schools,

colleges and universities; 15% are doctors; 15% are ministers; 15% are lawyers; 16% have gone into miscellaneous fields of public service. There is no way of measuring the standing of these men in comparison with products of other colleges. But an extensive survey reported in the July 1951 issue of Scientific American magazine found that among *all* the colleges and universities in the nation, Westminster ranked 39th in output of research scientists in proportion to the number of graduates over a given period. This is the record of a college which has always accented the humanities.

WESTMINSTER has from the outset been a men's college. It is the only one of its type west of the Mississippi. The graduate of the men's college will testify that there is a spirit and atmosphere, a sense of camaraderie, peculiar to the men's campus which makes for an intense and distinctive college experience. The colleges for men on the Eastern seaboard act as a magnet for students from all parts of the country. Westminster is one of eighteen such colleges in the country. It offers young men in this Midwest area the type of college experience represented by such institutions as Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Davidson in the East.

Like these colleges, Westminster is located in a small and friendly town, an ideal setting for a residential college. Fulton has the added advantage of being situated midway

between the two great m
and Kansas City. Its stu
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and small cities. The Co
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and Oklahoma, but many
several foreign countries.

Westminster is a liberal
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Especially noteworthy is
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Today Westminster ha
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Ph.D. degree or its equival
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any liberal arts college in t
respect either to competenc

Finally, Westminster is
means that the Christian
underlying element in its

t metropolitan centers of St. Louis
student body is equally divided be-
n large urban areas and from towns
e College draws its students mainly
are from the St. Louis area), Illinois
any other states are represented and
es.

beral arts college, awarding only the
community devoted to the single-
ndamental learning. Sixty per cent
ue their studies on the graduate level.
is the strength of its premedical
and 20% of its seniors are admitted
's leading medical and dental schools.

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ge Entrance Psychological Examina-
or faculty. Sixty per cent hold the
ivalent. In a survey recently made
rt from the University of Chicago it
nster does not need to apologize to
in the Midwest for its faculty with
etence or to scholarly preparation."

er is a church-related college. This
an view of life is the unifying and
its program, the touchstone of all

that it seeks to accomplish. The concern of the College is with ends as well as with means, with men as well as with mechanics. Its chapel with its regular services and its faculty director is central on the campus. Courses in Bible content are required of all students, as are courses in foreign language. Faculty members are chosen with a view to their concern for the basic purpose of the College. Westminster operates within a religious context.

MANY people know of Westminster in connection with Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain address in March of 1946 and with the Green Foundation lectures. These events have not in themselves added to the stature of Westminster but they have focused public attention upon it. This is a college which from its early beginnings has not been found wanting. Its future beckons. There is a treasure here, but it is a treasure which resides in earthen vessels. The earthen vessels are the material resources whose strengthening will secure the College against the buffetings of time. It is our conviction that there are those who if properly apprized of the need and opportunity, will give earnest and prayerful consideration in the composition of their wills to the cause which this college represents.

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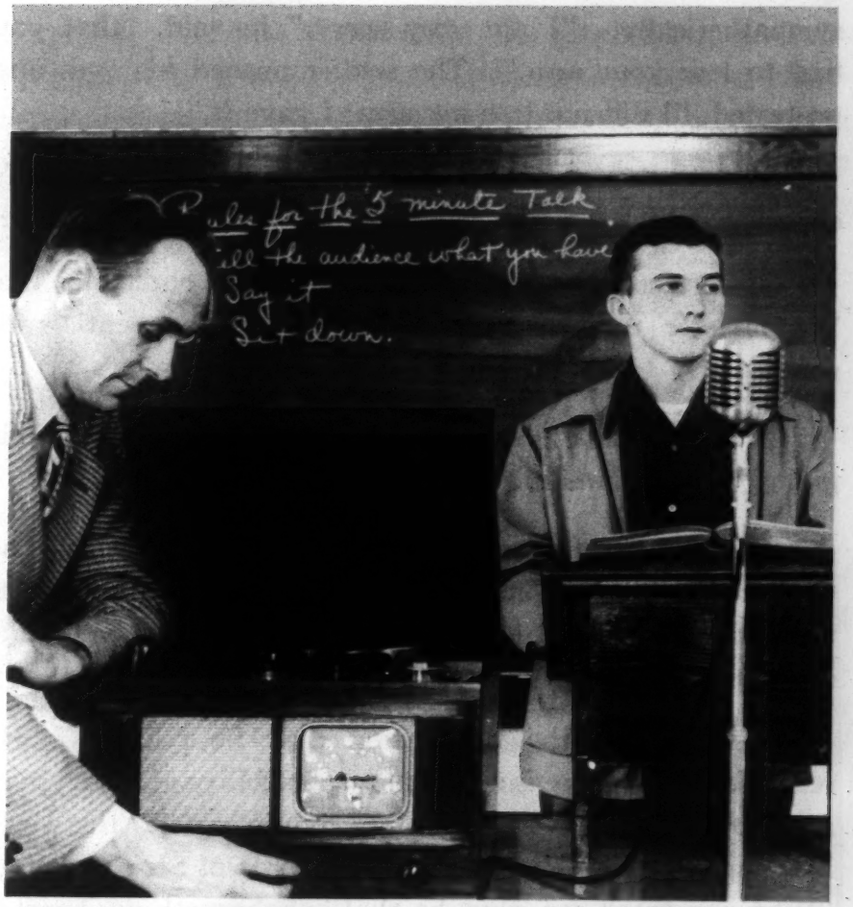
St. Louis, Missouri

For further information, write
PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. HALL
Westminster College
FULTON, MISSOURI

This is one
of papers in
of the Bequest
WESTMINSTER
Fulton, M

of a series
the interest
t Program of
R COLLEGE,
Missouri



Accent on Giving

IN ONE of his books, Dr. Fosdick relates an incident which occurred during the first world war.

A young French soldier lay on a hospital cot. The surgeon who had just amputated his arm looked at him

sympathetically. "I am very sorry," he said, "that you had to lose your arm." The soldier opened his eyes and protested, "I did not lose my arm; I gave it."

The accent on giving was what made this soldier's experience different, was what made it, in his case, sublime.

The accent on giving is what makes an enterprise like Westminster unique, is what supplies the essentials of greatness in terms of quality and spiritual vitality.

Consider for a moment what motivates people in their giving to Westminster.

In the case of an alumnus it may be sentiment. The College has meant something to such a one in a personal way and he wishes to insure that others may have a like opportunity.

To another, the motivation may be religious. He recognizes that there is a special responsibility of the churchman toward the College, and in a day in which "the world is too much with us" he echoes the words of St. Augustine: "Who can teach me, save he that enlighteneth my heart?"

Others may be impelled by the conviction that the dollar one gives to Westminster will be more productive educationally than at any other type of college. True, Westminster lacks the glamor of the large institution and of the university where specialization and spectacular research claim public attention. But such a donor is convinced that mass production is a standard for industry, not for

education. He feels that the learning process is most fruitfully pursued in an intimate relationship and is most effectively directed toward the foundations rather than toward the gadgets of learning. He perceives in the emphasis on liberal studies the primary aim of education, namely, the liberating and the disciplining of men's minds.

Still others may give because they believe in independent enterprise. They acknowledge that independent enterprise in education is a primary responsibility of independent enterprise in business and industry — in fact that both are indispensable and indivisible ingredients of a capitalistic order.

Finally, there are many who are moved by an appreciation of the fact that colleges like Westminster have proved a foundation stone in the structure of the nation's freedom, and are today strong guarantees against a monolithic, state-supported system of higher education and thereby against a monolithic state.

NOW IT IS to be noted that none of these objectives — sentimental, religious, educational, maintenance of independent enterprise, guaranteeing of traditional freedom, in the senses indicated — permit of realization except through the act of free-will giving. You cannot legislate them; you cannot establish them by ukase; taxation cannot conjure them into being.

These are in essence spiritual objectives and as such they depend for their realization upon the inclination of men's hearts.

That is the source of the vitality of a college like Westminster; that is the key to its significance; that is why it partakes of the quality of spirit of the soldier who protested, "I did not lose my arm; I gave it."

When you make your will, you make a law, respected and upheld by the courts of the land. That is the only kind of legislation to which Westminster looks for the strengthening of its material ramparts.

When you write that law, may you consider Westminster College in terms of the prayer of David: "Therefore, now let it please thee to bless the house of thy servant that it may continue forever before thee . . . and with thy blessing let the house of thy servant be blessed forever."

Forms for Bequests

The following form may be used for an unrestricted bequest:

"I give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, a corporation, located at Fulton, Missouri, the sum of $.....(or property herein described), to be a part of its Endowment Fund and to be used for the benefit of said institution as its Board of Trustees deem advisable."

If it is desired to create a Memorial Fund in the name of the donor or in the name of someone else, the following form is suggested:

"I give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, a corporation, located at Fulton, Missouri, the sum of $.....(or property herein described), the same to be known and designated as 'The_____(insert name)_____Memorial Fund.' The income therefrom shall be used as the Board of Trustees may determine, to promote the work of the College. The said Board of Trustees shall have the right to expend the whole or any part of the principal of said sum in the erection of a building or in connection with some definite project, provided that there is thereby established a suitable memorial in the name of_____(insert name)_____."

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St. Louis, Missouri

For further information, write

PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. HALL
Westminster College
FULTON, MISSOURI

Van Dyke, J.R.

October 26, 1954

Dear Mr. Van Dyke:

I have your letter of October 20th, and am enclosing a copy of my letter to you dated October 15.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J.R. Van Dyke
Western Textile Products Company
2131 Hickory Street
Saint Louis, Missouri

fc

WESTERN TEXTILE PRODUCTS CO.
2131 HICKORY STREET
SAINT LOUIS

J. R. VAN DYKE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 20, 1954

F.C.
Send this man a copy of our letter to him K.C. said we wrote

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to you of September 22nd, thinking that it may have escaped your attention.

I realize that you have a considerable volume of mail to answer but if you could let me hear from you on this I would appreciate it.

Yours very truly,

J.R. Van Dyke
hs

encl

C O P Y

September 22, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have never had the pleasure of meeting you but a general familiarity with your work and ideas encourages me to write this letter.

I am a Trustee of Westminster College, a Church related Liberal Arts College for men, located at Fulton, Missouri. You will probably associate the name and place with Mr. Churchill's prophetic Iron Curtain speech given on our campus some years back. The College is, however, well known in this area as an institution of exceptional standing and accomplishments in education.

Our greatest handicap at this time is our very inadequate endowment income and for the last two years we have sought through a series of letters to develop interest in bequests for this purpose. It occurred to some of us that we might secure statements from certain well regarded alumni and friends, which could be used in connection with this program and with particular effect if we might use your well known title "This I Believe".

We would, in that event, be very glad to make any appropriate acknowledgment and, if desired, to submit any such letters in advance of publication.

I am sure this will receive your consideration and if the suggestion is presumptuous, please excuse it on the basis of my ignorance in such matters.

I enclose a mailing typical of those we have been sending and will await with much interest your reply.

Very truly yours,

J.R. Van Dyke
bb

Van Dyke, Russ

Ed:

Russ Van Dyke just called. The farm documentary made Page 1 of the Des Moines Register with single-column head:IOWANS ON FARM SHOW BY MURROW. The lead says, "It was a good show...fine reflection of attitudes of farmers." Piece calls footage of three farmers discussing farm problem a "priceless documentary" on how farmers think, and how they differ. Register story goes on to say there is evidence of showman's approach and that auction scene was "over-dramatized". But that anyone who saw the whole show got fairly well-rounded picture of the farm problem today. Van Dyke said his station received no calls. The Register story was written by ~~[illegible]~~ editor Lauren Soth, who usually handles editoral page. Van Dyke is teletyping highlights of story.

Van Dyke also wants to know if possible to get print of show for re-run. If he cannot have ~~[illegible]~~ print of whole show, he is especially interested in footage in which the three farmers ~~[illegible]~~ debate situation.

E. B.

OCTOBER 15, 1954

RUSS VAN DYKE
STATION KRNT
DES MOINES, IOWA

RAYMOND SWING MAKING ELECTION SURVEY FOR ME. WILL BE IN DES MOINES OCTOBER 16 and 17. WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY ASSISTANCE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE HIM.

REGARDS,

ED MURROW

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Van Volkenburg F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Van Volkenburg

From Mr. Murrow

Station

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

I would not be so polite. I have declined to have what is euphemistically referred to as my "likeness" used in advertisements even by my own sponsors.

E.R.M.

xx Returned letter and memo to Mr. Van Volkenburg

Virden, John M.

December 17, 1954

Dear Colonel:

In retrospect I think you may be right, but we have problems both practical and logistical. Anyway, thanks for the candor and the criticism of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Colonel John M. Virden
Editor
Army Times Publishing Company
3132 M Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

rh

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THE MILITARY MARKET

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3132 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 7, D.C.

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14 February 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am disappointed and astonished that you would lend your name to television show of last night, allegedly dedicated to the War Correspondents who lost their lives, but which turned out to be more of a glorification of the USO "warriors" whom you know, as well as I do, undeserving of such recognition.

In three years of war in North Africa and in Burma and China I knew a lot of War Correspondents. Some of them got killed. They were fine men. Lots of them were brave to the point of being foolish. And any honor that can be accorded these men, those living and those dead, I'm all for it.

The Ernie Pyle sequence was excellent, even if historically cockeyed. The actor looked and acted a great deal like Ernie Pyle whom I knew in North Africa, even talked like him. But Mr. Robert Sherwood must have known that Ernie Pyle left Paris in August 1944....long before the blood-letting in the Heurtgen Forest and at Bastogne. As one who spent almost the entire war...before and after we got into it...in Europe I know you knew this. And I wish you'd looked at the script....so that bad bobble would not have marred an otherwise fine sequence.

It's not that I have any grudge against the USO troupers who did their bit by keeping a death-grip on their movie contracts and darting out between pictures to make one-night stands for the troops. Maybe they really were the mainbrace of that mysterious thing called morale. Though that's debatable. It's just that I know there were such fine motion picture people as Jimmy Stewart, Clark Gable, Wayne Morris, Melvin Douglas and even stuttering Roscoe Ates who did a bang up job in uniform and got nothing except what the rest of us got...shot at and whatever came over the pay table on the last day of each month.

It looks to me like the Hollywood crowd took your and John Daley's show away from you-all....and the Overseas Press Club... and ran it to suit their Hollywood bosses. I think this a great pity.

JOHN M. VIRDEN
Colonel USAF (Ret)
EDITOR

Vescera, Frank

September 7, 1954

Dear Mr. Vescera:

This is merely a note to tell you that while I would like very much to be able to grant you an interview, I am very much afraid that the pressure of my schedule will not permit me to do so. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Vescera
1600 Gibson Road
Utica, New York

fc

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(59)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

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NA027 PD=UTICA NY 2 1012PME=

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS BLDG=

DELIVER (OR FORWARD PAWLING NY)=

TRIED TO REACH YOU BY PHONE PLEASE REPLY THIS MESSAGE=

HAVE A POINT OF VIEW OF IMPORTANCE LOCALLY, NATIONALLY,

WORLD WIDE, CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN PROVEN BY CAREFUL STUDY=

WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SUBJECT WITH YOU FOR BRINGING MATTER

TO PUBLIC ATTENTION TIME IS IMPORTANT=

FRANK VESCERA 1600 GIBSON ROAD UTICA NY 43530=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Vogel, Amos

June 22, 1954

Dear Mr. Vogel:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of June 15th. I am sorry to have to tell you that we are not in a position to provide the kinescope you asked for since all requests of this kind must be handled by the business office for CBS Television. We have, therefore, passed your letter along to Mr. Thomas Ryan who will no doubt communicate with you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Amos Vogel
Executive Secretary
Cinema 16, Inc.
175 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, New York

rh

PLAZA 3-{8074 8075

Voisin

Restaurant Voisin
Incorporated
375 Park Avenue
New York

Dear Patron:

On Thursday, July 28, 1955, the Voisin was compelled to close its doors because of the demolishment of 375 Park Avenue. It was with great sadness that the final beverage and food service was completed because of the pleasant years which the Voisin and its patrons enjoyed at that address.

The Voisin intends to continue in the same fashion and hopes upon its re-opening to have the pleasure of serving its old friends and greeting new friends. The opening of the Voisin is contemplated for September 15, 1955, at the Beekman Hotel, 63rd Street and Park Avenue. When we have a definite opening date, we will be pleased to notify you.

As you will understand, moving the Voisin, establishing and decorating new premises, is a problem which involves a great expense. We have always appreciated our patrons' prompt payment of their statements. We will be sincerely thankful if you would be kind enough at this time to make your usual prompt remittance.

We wish you a most pleasant summer and we hope to present to you a new Voisin in every way comparable to the old Voisin and, if possible, to exceed it in service, beverages, foods and friendliness.

Sincerely yours,

Voisin

Voleman, Tom

MARCH 18, 1955

TOM VOLEMAN
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH MEDICAL CENTER
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

HEREBY GIVE PERMISSION FOR USE OF DR. SALK KINESCOPE OF

SEE IT NOW.

EDWARD R. MURROW

FC
414-43

We try to see to it that every message has its reply in the shortest possible time.

YOUR COOPERATION by sending your answer promptly will be very helpful.

4381

TERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

·1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
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N.PGA416 NL PD AR=WUX PITTSBURGH PENN 17=

1955 MAR 17 PM 5 45

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS TELEVISION =

NYK=

O.K

DR SALK GAVE KINESCOPE OF "SEE IT NOW" TO THIS OFFICE FOR USE. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION STATION WQED HAS REQUESTED IT FOR IMMEDIATE USE. MAY WE HAVE CLEARANCE=

TOM COLEMAN PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE UNIV OF PGH MEDICAL CENTER=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

Von Eckardt, Felix

VIA AIR MAIL

Pressehaus VI/81
Bonn
May 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

Felix von Eckardt, who has been head of the Federal Press Office here, is on his way to New York to be German observer at the United Nations. I have told him to get in touch with you when he settles down.

I can commend von Eckardt to you highly on all accounts. He is decent, pleasant, very well informed and has gone out of his way to help us out.

Mrs. von Eckardt is a charming woman as well and although neither she nor her husband speak much English as yet, they are good company.

Best regards,

Dick

Yes

BENVENUTO VON HALLE
238 WEST 106TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, N Y.

With Compliments

Copy of letter to

Mr. Sig Mickelson

September 11, 1954

Mr. Sig Mickelson
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Mickelson:

Last November I wrote to you and Mr. Murrow suggesting a program about Alfred Nobel with subsequent shorts on the Nobel prizewinners, and even though you were at the time intrigued with the idea, you did not see your way clear to explore the possibilities of such a program further. As you can see from the enclosed clipping, Hallmark Hall of Fame opened their season with an hour's program on the life of Alfred Nobel.

I still think that the idea as such - to portray Nobel prizewinners - is as acute as ever, and having in the meantime been in correspondence with a number of winners of the Nobel prize I have found that their response is favorable, and they would like to see a program of this type produced in coordination with the Nobel Foundation in Sweden.

I also have in mind another program of quite a different nature which would be much easier to commercialize, and which I believe would do more to combat crime than any program now being shown. This series would depict actual crimes which have been committed. The emphasis, however, would be centered neither on the criminal nor on the law enforcement agencies, but on the consequences of the criminal act as they affected related individuals or families.

Another feature of the program would be the award of a prize to each family selected to aid them in overcoming the difficulties which had changed their lives.

The type of situation I have in mind is, for instance, where the breadwinner of a family is attacked and badly injured or killed, and as a result the family loses its home, or the children are forced to discontinue their education, or a particularly gifted child is compelled to abandon the study of music or dancing.

over:

The educational value of such a program would also be great. The present generation is more and more enticed to perform acts of horror for the sake of the moment of thrill, however brief that moment may be. Current anti-crime shorts do not act as a deterrent, as the foremost impression left by the showing of the chase and final apprehension of a criminal is one of excitement, which is not offset by the realization of the misery and pain resulting from these acts.

I also believe the general feeling of the viewing public would go out to the victimized families, and that a program of this nature would achieve a high rating.

In addition to the foregoing I have another idea for the renting of film-television programs to European non-stop movie houses, and for a closed-circuit program in this country.

I have to fly to Geneva for about eight days, but hope you will afford me an opportunity of discussing these matters with you upon my return, which will not be later than September 22nd.

I notice that since our last exchange of correspondence you have become Vice-President, and take this opportunity to extend my congratulations.

Sincerely,

B von Halle.

Benvenuto von Halle

Copy to Mr. Ed Murrow

BOGUMIL VOSNJAK
1744 N ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 21,1955.

no

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As creator and Secretary General of the Centra-Eastern European Woodrow Wilson Committee whose prominent members are nearly all democrati leaders of the Iron Curtain countries now in exile I have the honor to approach you with the request to grant me a short talk.

I will arrive in New-York Wednesday and will remain there until November 29. in Paris

I have a project which is connected with the Centennary of Woodrow Wilson and which is considered a very interesting.

With kind regards
yours truly

Bogumil Vosnjak

Wagner, Robert

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

September 19, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Returned card
RO

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My gratitude to you for accepting my invitation to join the City of New York Committee for the 1956 Olympics.

The Steering Committee has requested that you reserve the evening of October 27th on your calendar when a dinner will be held to launch the activities of this important project.

An only meeting of the full committee will be held on Wednesday, September 28th, in the Diplomat Suite of the Ambassador Hotel, 51st Street and Park Avenue, when I hope to greet you personally. I look forward to seeing you on the 28th at 4:30 o'clock.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Wagner

Robert F. Wagner

P. S. Will you please have your secretary call COlumbus 5-7460 to advise us of your attendance at the meeting, or return the enclosed postcard?

Walker, Gene K.

JUNE 14, 1955

GENE K. WALKER
GENE K. WALKER COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

AM HAPPY TO GRANT YOU PERMISSION TO USE WORDS

"THIS WE BELIEVE" AS HEADLINE FOR ADVERTISEMENT. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

fc
414-710-43

V

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1955 JUN -3 PM 3:41
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

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EDWARD R MURROW,CBS

HAVE YOU ANY OBJECTION IF WE USE THE WORDS" THIS WE BELIEVE" AS HEADLINE FOR ADVERTISEMENT FOR OUR CLIENT CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION IN TIME NEWSWEEK AND WALL STREET JOURNAL. ADVDXXXADVERTISEMENT MAKES NO REFERENCE TO

YOUR PROGRAM BUT PRESENTS A COMPANY CREDO ON QUASI PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWER COLLECT

GENE K WALKER GENE K WALKER CO

201P..

Wallace, Henry

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

Nov. 9, 1955.

Dear Ed,

Thanks so much for your good letter of Nov. 2. The only point I would make with regard to your statement would be centered around your sentence in which you say "considered by whom". It was extreme pressure by a small group on a reluctant and weakened man who had made a grudging concession and then repented. Some day more of the truth will find its way to light but there need be no haste.

The part of your letter which interests me most is your suggestion of a "farmer-to-to- farmer" visit on a "neighbor-to-neighbor" basis. We are not too far out of your way when you drive up on week ends and we would love to see both you and Mrs. Murrow. Yes, you had better bring Mrs. Murrow along because as you doubtless know, the ladies everywhere are just wild about you. In this neighborhood there is what you might call a "Murrow admiration society".

Sincerely yours,

H A Wallace

Wallace, Henry

November 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Thank you for your generous comment on the program about the Vice Presidency.

I am inclined to agree with you that my wording of the statement about your being dropped in 1944 might have been more carefully phrased. What I said was: "But by 1944 it was obvious that Wallace was considered too much of a liability for re-nomination." I might better have said, considered by whom. I know it was Hannegan and Flynn who persuaded Mr. Roosevelt of it, but since Mr. Roosevelt was persuaded, my statement is at least correct, if not complete. And I did not say that you were a liability.

I am looking forward to a farmer-to-farmer and neighbor-to-neighbor visit at your place one of these days.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Wallace
Farvue Farm
South Salem, New York

rh

FARVUE FARM SOUTH SALEM NEW YORK

Oct. 29, 1955.

Mr. Edward R Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Just a note to say how much I enjoy all your Television programs. Your recent show on the Vice Presidency was a masterpiece.

I must very strongly dissent, however, when you say that I was dropped in 1944 because I was a liability. A Gallup poll of July 18, 1944 among the rank and file of the Democratic voters ov over the entire country, indicated as follows:

Wallace 65%, Barkley 17 %, Rayburn 5 %, Byrd 4 %, Byrnes 3 %, Douglas 2 %, Truman 2 %, Stettinius 2 %.

Confidentially I may say that Mark Etheridge wrote Roosevelt on July 25, 1944 as follows:

"I believe that if you had given Wallace the chance of even a free convention and allowed him to be nominated as he would have been, as the symbol of liberalism against which the conservatives directed their fight-since they would not fight you- you would have picked up even bigger majorities in the South than you will with Truman. I believe you have lost strength in the North, ~~I believe you have lost strength in the north~~*** I think you ought to know, too, that in spite of what Mr. Hannegan and others may tell you, there are a great many of us who feel the same way. "

Actually the whole thing was worked out by Hannegan and Flynn who were steadily putting pressure on a weakened Roosevelt. This can easily be documented. Sincerely yours,

H A Wallace

Dear Mr. Wallace,

Thank you for your generous comment on the program about the vice-presidency. I am inclined to agree with you that my wording of the statement about your being dropped in 1944 might have been more carefully phrased. What I said was: "But by 1944 it was obvious that Wallace was considered too much of a liability for renomination." I might better have said, considered by whom. I know it was Hannegan and Flynn who persuaded Mr. Roosevelt of it. But since Mr. Roosevelt was persuaded, my statement is at least correct, if not complete. And I did not say that you were a liability.

I am looking forward to a farmer-to-farmer and neighbor-to-neighbor visit at your place one of these days.

Sincerely

WALTER WANGER
ALLIED ARTISTS
4376 SUNSET DRIVE
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA

CABLE ADDRESS
WANGPIC

TELEPHONE
NORMANDY 2-9181

June 14, 1955.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22, New York.

Dear Ed,

Thought this might interest you.

Best regards,

WALTER F WANGER.

ENCL:

"THE FORWARD LOOK"

Address to be delivered

by

WALTER WANGER

at the

NATIONAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE

of the

NATIONAL PROBATION and PAROLE ASSOCIATION

in

St. Paul, Minn.
June 19, 1955.

****

- THE FORWARD LOOK -

I am most grateful for the opportunity of addressing this distinguished gathering of American citizens, who come from all parts of our great land to share and discuss their deep concern for the regeneration and the future of their unfortunate fellow citizens. They are 'unfortunate' because, according to the statistics of the FBI, only 15% of the law breakers are ever apprehended, let alone sentenced, so this is indeed an exclusive group of misfortunates who had a seven-to-one chance to beat the Law, and lost. Your sympathy for this group is, indeed, a fine and decent thing, and your concern for those society has mobilised itself against is to be commended. Yet there are still 85% of the country's law breakers mixing with us daily but not feeling any of the prejudice that the 15% paying their debt to society must face.

In my lifetime I've seen some strange mobilization of public opinion. I remember the Hun of World War I, when German Opera and Hamburger Steaks were taboo. I remember the way we rebuilt Germany after the war, only to again hate the Nazi and his cruel philosophy, that has left such a mark on all of us. And, once again, we're all admiration for the Germans' industry and accomplishments, and are helping them become the masters of the New United Europe. As early as 1949 I heard a great French banker, who had been a German prisoner-of-war, saying: "After all, we must do business with them." The same see-saw of public and private opinion has

taken place vis-a-vis the Russians, the Japanese and the Italians.

But, as there did not seem to be any "business" involved concerning the men or women who are incarcerated in our penal institutions, the social attitude has never varied...: "They broke the Law". "They're no good." "Let them stew." "I can't take a chance." "Keep them away from me."

I hope to prove tonight that we Americans can no longer afford this hypocritical and un-Christianlike attitude towards our social problems, and succeed domestically or internationally as a respected nation. The Dignity of Man is business today, even more so than the regeneration of our enemies, and is the concern of many people besides your goodselves.

At the outset, I must say I am full of humility in taking your time tonight because of my very superficial knowledge of a field in which you are all expert. You have been devoting your lives to this problem of penology, and I only came in contact with it a few years ago. I must admit, however, I earned my invitation to be here to address you tonight "the hard way".

Nothing I have ever encountered has interested me more than this penal problem, and, in my opinion, no problem in the nation requires more immediate assistance because of its implications and its evil potential to our entire social system. To show you how ignorant I was regarding the entire problem, I was startled to discover so great a number of splendid men and women who had been giving their lives to the solution of this horrible problem (and with what fortitude and patience they labored on, expecting little but always hoping for a really new day and a better understanding.)

It has been my good fortune to meet and work with such men as Attorney General Pat Brown, of California, Austin McCormick, James V. Bennett, Richard McGee, Marcel Frym, Kenyon Scudder, and many more from coast to coast in connection with the making of my film, RIOT IN CELL BLOCK 11. Without the co-operation of these men, the picture could never have been made, and I am most grateful to them for the assistance they gave me, but even more for the opportunity of knowing them and the education they gave me.

My second discovery was quite a blow, as, I must admit, I thought I was a fairly well-read individual. And that was to discover a complete and enthralling literature on the entire field of penology, and to find how honest and forthright the official spokesmen of the field were in their brutal criticism of this mediæval system of degrading men and women that we tolerate so complacently. I was amazed to find, in what I was told was the authorized textbook for Custodians, "New Horizons in Criminology", by Barnes and Teeters, a chapter called: "The Futility and Cruelty of the Modern Prison."

I was enormously impressed by the honesty of the statement issued by the American Prison Association on "A Statement Concerning Prison Riots and Disturbances." I was amazed to find the entire matter was brilliantly exposed by Bernard Shaw, as early as 1927, in his "Crude Criminology", which I had never heard of before, and I have since then found a flood of great writing on the subject.

Only a few weeks ago, I read a hair-raising statement in the

Saturday Evening Post, by one of your Directors, Sanford Bates, called, "The Trouble with Prisons is Politics", and an article in Collier's, "Jail is no Place for Children in Trouble", by Ruth and Edward Brecker -- both most constructive articles.

I know of the fine work that is being done by your Organization in the field of Probation and Parole; such as your survey of the penal system requested by Governor Christian Herter, also your campaign for adequate probation service in all of our Courts dealing with offenders, urged by your Advisory Council of Judges. As a matter of fact, there are outstanding groups all over the country -- Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, California, and many I don't know about: the many groups struggling with insufficient funds, and many understaffed, all bravely going on, knowing that the conditions are better than they were, and that some few people are, at long last, acquiring a new attitude toward their work. But, with the whole world watching us, we can no longer accept the excuses.....: "After all, Rome wasn't built in a day", and "You can't expect to move quickly", and, "We haven't got the funds", and, "We have got to consider the coming elections", and, "the newspapers", and, "Who wants to hire an ex-con, anyway ?", and, "Don't forget at the Capitol we have no lobby for prisoners."

I believe the time for this kind of thinking is past and results are necessary.

My indoctrination in this jungle of human disgrace has brought me in contact with many experts inside and outside these institutions. When we were filming at Folsom, I met one of the greatest authorities on practical penology

in the country. He was the Associate Warden, had been at Folsom for forty years. In the Folsom riots in the 'twenties, he was left for dead. This man had no bitterness for the inmates, but compassion and understanding. There was no part of the prison he couldn't go through, unarmed. The men worshipped him because he was not hypocritical, or power drunk, but truly a human being. One felt better for seeing and talking to him. And many times he said to me: "I wish I could get my hands on some of these judges who have never seen this place, and let them take five or ten years, or just solitary for a week. Over 40% of the men here in Folsom are 'paper-hangers', or so-called forgers, which can be a bouncing check." This was no reason to ruin a man's life according to Ryan, or to overcrowd the prison.

The doctor in charge of the hospital was another wonderful individual, who healed not only the inmates, but the whole countryside. He unburdened himself to me on the stupidities of these institutions' plans for helping men. He himself took chances. For instance, his X-Ray Technician was in on a murder charge and, for the first time in his life, this man had been given an opportunity to do something that satisfied him. He was the most grateful and devoted supporter of the little doctor.

I could go on with stories like this, but you know them as well as I do. Unfortunately they don't solve the problem. Although many wonderful individuals are dedicating themselves, they cannot overcome the politics and the corruption in the penal situation today from coast to coast. Something more is needed. With the exception of Chino and Seagoville, I have never

seen an institution that wasn't a complete contradiction to everything that our Government and the United Nations have to say in respect of the dignity of man. Outside of supplying the motion pictures and newspapers with an exciting subject, "The Rock", or Alcatraz, is about as stupid a waste of the taxpayers' money as I've ever seen. Here is an entire island community serviced to maintain about 275 men -- Many so-called most violent individuals in the country (the ones who have been caught) were spending their time painting portraits and landscapes the day I was there. I cannot imagine a better way not to prepare men for release than by sending them to rot in Alcatraz. I know that the authorities would like to see Alcatraz eliminated, but there's some good, unhealthy, political reason why it's still in operation.

San Quentin, nearby, is another hot-spot, overcrowded to a boiling point, a constant worry to the Prison Authority. I was again impressed there by the remarkable furniture showroom and factory operated by the inmates - a plant that could be greatly augmented except for the fact that the Unions, who fight so hard for the rights of men to work, have been the main stumbling block in not allowing penal institutions to train men properly in industry so that they could return when released to join a union and be useful citizens. This discrimination is another flagrant example of our hypocrisy. I personally don't believe in prisons and jails as they are currently mismanaged, in most cases, in the United States, but do believe, under an efficient administration, institutions could be self-supporting and properly administered by trained personnel.

Any number of prison authorities have told me, at their first opportunity, that Custodial work was not the work of the police, and how right they are ! Certainly we all know that, until politicians are eliminated, this penal problem will never be solved properly.

From the moment of arrest, the citizen who is apprehended is abused and degraded. Everything possible is done to automatically convince him that, through the magic of the Law, he is no longer a man with rights, but a law breaker, con-man, fraud, bum, and he'd better keep in his place if he knows what's good for him, and remember he's just a number from now on. He's handled by people unfit for the work who are victims of "stir" themselves, sentenced to forty years until they get their pension, and subject to all the unhealthy atmosphere the inmate is and, very often, not as able to cope with it because they are not as clever as the inmates. The inmates only committed one error and they have a chance of getting out. Many of the Custodial Force are there because they can't get any other employment. Even the professional visitors of church groups, charities, and well-meaning committees, have become hardened to the smell and customs of jails and prisons, and carry little influence with men or authorities.

You know, only too well, the instances of the frustration, confusion, mismanagement, graft, incompetence, cruelty, idleness and misery that goes on. We forget the thin line between ourselves outside the Law, and ourselves a captive of the Law. It is the same man or woman - being worsened by stupid treatment.

The system is crueler today than it's ever been. In the days when the Prisoner of Chillon was tossed in the dungeon, he was not cut off from radio, television, daily papers, aeroplanes, motorcars, music and books, and the freedom that we cherish in this land.

To me, nothing is more humiliating than when I receive letters from the men about to be released, asking for assistance in getting work, and I am helpless to do anything about it.

When I was in Detroit with my film, and showed it to the Michigan authorities, I found out that, after two years of their dreadful riots at Jackson, little had been done to change the running of their terrible prison, but that the Committees were still working on reports. And yet, in the same State, the General Motors Hydramatic Plant had been completely destroyed by fire, but, due to the technological efficiency and the non-political but free enterprise approach, the General Motors plant was rebuilt in 58 days instead of 3 years. Here, in the same State, is the difference in approach !

I believe we have in this great land of ours, not only the way of handling our social responsibilities, but a great new desire to do it. First of all, this penal problem is only a facet of the crime and corruption of this country, and we are all on probation - all of us - the entire nation.

The cost of crime and corruption runs into billions of dollars, and a large amount of it must be paid by insurance companies and big businesses who are the victims of crime. Beyond the material losses, however, is the continual weakening of the nation's ethics and morals due to the success of

crime and corruption, so that it becomes a two-fold urgency for those great industries that depend on the health and welfare of the nation, to eliminate, not only as a fine undertaking, but in self interest, this malignant social cancer.

Not only are the business and insurance companies vulnerable to this onslaught of crime and corruption, but every American family is vulnerable as well. The Capone philosophy has been accepted by far too many in this country in all walks of life. Too often, in circles that should not be using these terms, you will hear of "the fix", "the angle", "the racket", "the edge", "the con", and you will hear more of it each year, until we really face the whole problem in a forthright manner. Why any of us in our right minds are surprised by the growing youth delinquency in this country baffles me. I'm surprised it's not more widespread in view of the adult delinquency that is evident each day.

How fortunate we are to have, as Secretary of State, a humanitarian like Mr. Dulles, who frankly said, in his book, "War or Peace" : -

> "As a nation, although still religious, we have lost the connection between our religious faith and our practices. We keep religion and practices in separate compartments. We no longer see that our faith is relevant to modern conditions.
>
> "We are in a dilemma, and it is a grave dilemma. Because we have not resolved it, our spiritual influence in the world has waned and we are tied down to the area that we can reach and influence by material things - guns and goods.

"Our greatest need is to regain confidence in our spiritual heritage. Religious belief in the moral nature and possibilities of man is, and must be, relevant to every kind of society. Great material power is dangerous in an age of materialism. It is not dangerous in an age of spiritualism."

The Secretary of State is correct. And the answer to our problems domestically and internationally would be in a rennaissance of the American heritage and again to develop an age of spiritualism. We have become involved in an international problem because, each year, we are training men and women for the underworlds in these institutions, and forcing them to drift to "the mob" on release. The international repercussions mentioned by Secretary Dulles are seconded by Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippino Statesman, who says:

"There are millions of the uncommitted in Asia who will side with democracy if America can gain their faith once more. - These are the basic elements of that crusade: Cut the navel cord that joins the subversive groups to the masses and the subversives cannot exist. Clean out graft and incompetence from the government -- the filth Communism feeds upon -- and Communism cannot survive."

All over the world they are looking to us and wondering what has happened to our crusade. The British, the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Scandinavians, and all the rest, are conscious of our vacuum in this area. They don't expect us to be perfect, but they want to see us

approach our social problems with the same imagination and resources we approach our material and scientific problems.

We have no Iron Curtain like the Russians, so, through our great mass media and free press, all our social problems are exposed all over the world, as well as our other activities, and when they read of new hotels each month in Las Vegas, new race tracks, the money that is being spent on luxuries, and then hear that we haven't enough money to pay teachers and build schools, hospitals, look after our mental cases, what can they think - except, "If they can't do anything for themselves, what can they do for us ?" The whole world is waking up. Surely the Bundong Conference proved this. Let's revive the spirit of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, the Adamses, Franklin, Monroe and Madison, and the rest of the Founding Fathers that blessed this country with courage and integrity, and who seem to have been forgotten for the moment !

Our material and scientific life today makes us feel as if are in the year 2000. Our spiritual and social behavior resembles The Dark Ages. We have the highest living standard in the world. A great section of the public enjoying an everyday existence a hundred years ahead of our parents in material and technological advances. The graces of living at a new height never known to man, the knowledge, automatically at our disposal, of international affairs, due to radio and television that heads of governments didn't have twenty years ago. The opportunities for the entire population to travel all over the world, due to the aeroplane.

The American in 1955 is far removed from the American of 1920, 1930, or even 1945. On all sides there's been complete revolution -- except in social responsibility.

The great advances made by industry in the last ten years since V.E. Day are hard to comprehend. Each month, 'Fortune Magazine', for example, with its magic tales of one gigantic accomplishment after another, staggers the imagination: page after page of developments and instruments that, in three hours, do what it took the staff of a great organization three months to do. Equipment so extraordinary, in operation already, that it is completely incomprehensible to an old Edwardian like myself. The miracle of television has opened up an entirely new universe. Motion pictures, radio, the automobile, the aeroplane, have bred a new race of people. We must adapt ourselves to the importance of the scientific and material advancements and apply their energies to a speed-up in the social system. Delinquency, education, mental hospitals, health in general, the penal problem, all a part of mass education and conditioning, all reflect on our ability whether we can keep abreast of the times, or just stand by.

The most amazing development in the United States in the last decade has been how Big Business has come of age with its international expansion, learning how to deal with other governments and other peoples all over the world. There is nothing isolationist about Big Business today. They have become expert diplomats. They have even become Showmen, with their entrance as patrons of television and radio, so they are gaining experience all the way from diplomatic to social problems and even to the

Arts. This has had a tremendous effect on the majority of the great concerns, who, I say, must become our allies.....I say this is our opportunity to ally ourselves with organizations who have the know-how we require.

I was so impressed recently, when, in connection with the film I am preparing, I was looking at some of the industrial film made by Ingersoll Rand, International Harvester, and Morrison-Knudsen. Although I produced THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, never have I dreamed of such imaginative, heroic conquests as these great companies are achieving all over the world every day. The imagination shown by these great companies in many, many areas is a real inspiration to those of us who are so content to be patient. The building of the five-hundred-million dollar Alcan Kitimat Aluminum Development up in the Canadian Rockies, four hundred miles from civilization, four years of engineering magic, logistics genius, changing the course of a river, tunnelling ten miles through the mountains, building a new civilization, having every social problem imaginable thrown in their lap, using every modern device to beat the schedule. Dam building in Afghanistan by our men, changing desert to fertile valley, and, after a year of our indoctrination, the Afghan people running all the equipment and doing the engineering themselves. This sort of achievement is being repeated all over the globe by our industry.

In this kind of world, can we stand by and be satisfied with lesser achievements in the social "deserts" and mental "rockies" " I not only say no, but I say we must enlist the same brains and brawn to research and probe

and solve our problems, which are much less difficult than those they have solved.

For example, my friend, Doctor Frym, working with the Attorney General's office in California, has evolved a plan called, "Character Underwriters". This is a practical plan to protect the inmate on release, and to protect the business that hires this individual. It is certainly in the self interest of insurance companies and other business to explore this plan, and, certainly, without their funds and resources, nothing will be accomplished.

I believe most sincerely that Big Business is ready to join you in achieving your goals, and I believe that you need them. Harry A. Bullis, Chairman of the Board of General Mills, Incorporated, at the 43rd Annual Chamber of Commerce Meeting, early last month spoke in Washington of the social responsibilities of the businessman. I wish you would send for his complete speech and read it.

> "But how," asked Mr. Bullis, "can I develop a project with social consciousness ? I am taking the liberty of suggesting a few opportunities that are before the door of everyone.
>
> "1. Education. This is the number one social problem of our day. Inadequate school plants. Lack of trained teachers. Unsatisfactory teaching curricular. Lack of funds for liberal arts colleges. The need for scholarships. No candidates for school board jobs. There are innumerable opportunities here."

And Mr. Bullis goes on with other excellent suggestions, ending up with the statement that: -

"It has been said that the future belongs to them that prepare for it. Just so, as business faces up to its social responsibilities, will society stand up for business. In this combination rests the destiny of our expanding economy and an America with increasing opportunity and happiness for all."

I couldn't agree with you more, Mr. Bullis. This is all one, great intermingled problem. I urge, therefore, that you Ladies and Gentlemen appoint a commission similar to the great Herbert Hoover Commission for the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government -- a Commission for Reorganization of Social Responsibilities, and enlist the great leaders of American business to support an overall programme to operate and manage the social institutions of this nation which require help.

There is no better example of what I believe possible than the amazing "Forward Look Programme" of the Chrysler Corporation. Starting in 1951, they planned a complete reorganization of their business, and this year they have turned their company from an ailing institution to the greatest prosperity in their history.

What the social conscience of the nation needs is a Forward Look. It can only be done by our enlisting dedicated Americans that will apply their research machinery, technological skill and genius, to the task of making this nation so strong at home that our allies and enemies will once again have faith in the American accomplishment.

Wherever you look, you'll find Big Business expressing its desire to become involved in this Forward Look. Even since I've begun to prepare this talk, things have been moving so rapidly that events have caught up with my remarks. The Los Angeles Times - not a radical dreamer's newspaper - has had two leading editorials in one week that are more than heartwarming. One, entitled "The Great Need for Basic Research", urging industry to continue to expand its efforts to help medical institutions, medical schools, and basic research regarding education in general.

Quoting The Hoover Report, "Research has become Big Business.'" "... An increasing tendency on the part of Big Business organizations to invest in basic research is to be commended", says the editorial.

The second editorial, called "And Not For Philanthropy", starts out:

"'Financial aid to education is a new phase of corporation management.' That is the first sentence in a booklet gotten out by the Council for Financial Aid to Education."

Further on, it says:

"The Council's booklet suggests that there is a new, almost revolutionary attitude among corporations; that it is being accepted by corporations of all sizes; that aid to education has become a studied policy of business, not an impulse. 'Financial aid to education is not solely public relations - nor solely industrial, consumer, or community relations. It is an investment in the future, not a philanthropy.... What happens to American education will eventually happen to America.'" This, from the Los Angeles Times.

What could be more effective than to have the great forces that have achieved material world leadership accept the task of reorganizing our social problems and achieving moral leadership ? Surely, nothing would be more impressive and convincing to our allies and enemies, than to see us assuming this task, this very week, at the time that the United Nations is meeting in San Francisco !

Moral leadership does not imply perfection, nor does it overlook the frailty of man, but to see the unlimited strength of America's imaginative, industrial and educational leaders joining together would be a practical inspiration to the world.

Heavy industry, through Science, has expanded its products, and we find: U.S. Steel making our prefabricated houses, our knives and our forks; General Motors not only produces motor cars, but frigidaires; Dupont has turned from munitions in order to make clothes, nylon stockings, plastics and heaven knows what else.

Big industry has filled the magazines and newspapers with advertisements telling us how to live in a better manner.

What I am asking you, is to invite the big industries to go just one step further and see that a better living is extended, now that they have indicated that they are more than willing to accept your problems. Let them join you in a plan to research, develop, design and produce a forthright, modern, approach to our social and spiritual problems in the interest of eliminating crime, corruption and hypocrisy, which, surely, would prove to ourselves, and the rest of the world, we are, at long last, coming of age.

I will probably surprise you by saying that I've come to the conclusion that this is the only way of achieving the goals that you so desperately desire, this is the one way of going from the inadequate, unfinanced methods of today, and endless committee meetings, in the modern demands of your own extensive research. You, through your sacrifice and devotion, have gathered all the facts concerning probation and parole. You know the story of the prisons and the whole penal problem from arrest to release. You must admit, with your wealth of research material, experience, at their disposal, the great industries of this nation could quickly prepare the blueprints, commence the re-tooling and the rebuilding of a new social efficiency that would equal their great material efficiency.

Let us look at the current penal problem. The Federal and State Institutions have a population of about 250,000 inmates. This is not so fabulous. Divided by 48 States, about 5,000 inmates per State. I am not touching on the city jails and sheriffs' domain, because that mess will automatically be cured if the other two divisions are intelligently dealt with, because no graft or political set up will be able to survive a real reorganization. Now, if these 5,000 men and women in each State were properly classified by intelligent methods used in industry, many would be sent to mental institutions, many to hospitals, others released on probation, others to camps, training schools, where they would be regenerated and adjusted to a proper place in society. Locking up the alcoholics, the homosexuals and the dope addicts, most everyone admits, is ridiculous. A small percentage of incorrigible and hardened law breakers would be held

incarcerated.

But, I'm not going to prophesy what the research and ability of the great American industrialists, who have solved far more difficult problems throughout the world, are going to bring forth as their solution.

But I say, with deepest respect for the work that you have done, that this is not a work that can be accomplished by devotion, a great heart, and fortitude alone.

This is Big Business, the business of the Dignity of Man, and no undertaking could be more of a challenge to the great industries of this country than our current social problems.

Thank you very much, Ladies and Gentlemen.

---oOo---

Wanger, Walter

WALTER WANGER
ALLIED ARTISTS
4376 SUNSET DRIVE
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA

CABLE ADDRESS
WANGPIC

TELEPHONE
NORMANDY 2-9181

February 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It just occurred to me, in connection with all the crusade for freedom abroad, maybe you and I ought to start a campaign for radio free U.S.A. What do you think?

All the best.

As always,

Walter

WALTER F WANGER

WFW:rm

no ans

Waring, Fred

March 30, 1955

Dear Ed,

Congratulations on your recent commendation by the New York Newspaper Guild. SEE IT NOW is certainly deserving of such an award.

My very best wishes to you for your continued success.

Sincerely,

Fred

FRED WARING

Washburn, Langhorne

JOHN DIEBOLD & ASSOCIATES, INC. · 430 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

March 2, 1955

7

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I greatly enjoyed our chat the other afternoon and shall remember the various points in my talk at Washington. I shall advise you of progress as it develops.

In connection with our mention of "Automation," I enclose — on shelf John Diebold's book for your perusal. The Guaranteed Annual Wage issue seems to be approaching a fever pitch.

When I get back I will give you a call. Perhaps you might like to have a glass with Mr. Diebold at which time we could further discuss the merit of this new technology as possible material for your program.

I am sorry San Francisco is so far away but as you succinctly remarked, "We don't have to pay for it."

Cordially,

Langhorne Washburn

C. Langhorne Washburn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

PLAZA 3-3748

Watt, Harry

MARCH 18, 1955

HARRY WATT
BERDAROLD PICCY
LONDON

PROPOSED ARRIVAL DATE FINE WITH US.

EDWARD R. MURROW

Via WESTERN UNION CABLES

RECEIVED

1955 MAR 16 AM 9:35

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

1955 MAR 15 PM 5 02

YC507 WR LONDON 26 15

LT MURROW

C B S TELEVESION

485 MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK

PROPOSE ARRIVING NEWYORK AROUND THIRTIETH MARCH

PLEASE CONFIRM THIS IS OK BY YOU REGARDS

HARRY WATT.

Bob Heller wrote to you about Mr. Watt

Watt, Harry

March 7, 1955

Dear Bob:

This is a belated answer to yours about Harry Watt. We will be delighted to have him watch us go through the motions. I am sufficiently familiar with his work, and have a suspicion that we may learn more from him than he will from us. Leave us know when to expect him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Heller
The Granada Theatres Limited
36 Golden Square
London, W.1
England

rh

March 30

Directors: Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Herbert C. W. Fontaine, Maurice King, Halford W. L. Reddish, Richard J. Willder

THE GRANADA THEATRES LIMITED
36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1
Berdarold Piccy London
Gerrard 3554

ok
Je. 1 83
ok
7.7

19.1.55

Mr. Ed Murrow,
C.B.S. Television,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.

Dear Ed,

As I hope you gathered from my cable yesterday, the Home Office has finally granted me permission to be active in the world of television in Britain, and thus my connection with Sidney is quite official. I would however be grateful if you would keep this information mostly to yourself, since I cannot see that there is anything to be gained from personal publicity.

I am writing to-day to ask you on my behalf and Sidney's, whether you think it would be possible to permit an English observer to spend two or three months in New York concentrating his attention on the planning and production of the television projects with which you are personally associated. The chap in question will be known to you -- he is Harry Watt, one of the best film documentarians in England, with notable successes in the field of actuality; in recent years he has written and directed several highly successful pictures for Ealing.

Harry is a very close friend of Sidney and he is about to join our television operation.

It has occurred to both of us that he could gain immeasurably if he were permitted to sit on the sidelines watching the activities of your several units. He is, as you know, a very personable and likeable fellow, and gets along admirably with people of all descriptions.

He is new to television and we feel that he could learn a lot about the terrible discipline of television production and deadlines by exposure to American methods, especially yours.

Mr. Ed Murrow 19.1.55

In my personal opinion, our television operation will not reach the transmission stage for about another year, and if this be true, Harry would not actually be putting programmes together for us, even in a preparatory state, until early this fall. There is thus ample time now for him to make the trip to the States and to prepare himself for the very hard work ahead.

Could you let me know, as soon as possible, whether you would have any objection to Harry Watt's continuing presence for a period of some months in and about your headquarters. We would make all the necessary arrangements for his travel and housing in New York.

If the project is acceptable to you, I shall certainly envy Harry, because there could be no better training for anybody, whether he be a new hand or an old hand in this field -- than in the unique field you represent in American television. Somehow, this sort of cross-pollination of the cultures is what we have all been driving at for years, and I do hope that our proposal can be favourably regarded.

With all best wishes and warm regards to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Heller — oops!

Robert P. Heller

Bob.

Weatherwax, Ben

NOTE NY TFC
WU MSQ151 SVC WUX CBS LOSA

YOUR WIRE JUN 29 BEN K WATHERWAX GENERAL DLY SAN DIEGO CALIF

SGD ED MURROW CBS NY UNDELIVERED RETURNED BY POST OFFICE UNCLAIMED

THIS FOR UR INFO NY WAS SENT LA BY W. U. JUL 15 1955 AT 1234P

END NOTE FM LA TFC

RECEIVED
1955 JUL 15 PM 5:27
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

M
I

N

Weatherwax, Be

JUNE 29, 1955

MR. BEN K. WEATHERWAX
GENERAL DELIVERY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

YOU HAVE DONE GOT A DATE FOR SUNDAY JULY ~~K~~ 10.

ED MURROW

414-43

BEN K. WEATHERWAX
DESIGNER AND BUILDER
LAFAYETTE BUILDING
ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

22 June, 55

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
Rockefeller Center,
New York City.

Dear Ed,

John Forbes, the bard of the Quilcene slide has just informed me that you and family, together with Paul Coie, will be here for a fishing trip on 9-10-and 11 of July.

Mrs. W. and I are leaving for California tomorrow, (June 23) where our daughter is at present, and our son will fly down to join us on the 28th. However, we are revising all plans to be back here on the 9th of July for the following damned good reasons.

High on the dunes overlooking the fishing banks we have just)or almost) completed a new summer home where we will spend the remainder of the summer. And we would like to have you, and the Coies spit on our sand dune and tinkle a tall glass with us. This is the invitation.

John advises me you will be billetted close by, just down the road he says, and were we able to be here when you arrive, we would insist that you take our hutch for the duration. However, if it will fit your scheme, and we hope it does, let's set Sunday evening the 12th of July as the date for a shirt-tailout no-shoes get together atop the Weatherwax dune. (the swimming pool is not finished but a good shallow dive would be spectacular in the 18-inches of rain water that's collected in it.)

I want to hear you do "Down in the Le-high valley" with gestures.

John is extending this invitation to Coie so he will be forwarned. However, mind you oh Beaver minstrel, this is to be no stuffed shirt function. It will necessarily be impromptu, rough-hewn and unrehearsed. It is not to be an exhibit of the producer of "Person to Possum", but by God a down-to-earth rib-cracker with salt-on-it.

I will be out of reach of telephone, telegraph, radio, TV or Navajo runner for the next two weeks, but if you have a protest to this proposition, address me General delivery, San Diego, California, where I will punch in about June 28th.

Tell Mrs. M.

regards

W

EXEC-301

PAT WEAVER

Ed Murrow

Dear Ed:

Don't get overconfident! We're casing the planet, as you can see. Best –

Pat

PRO-332

SAM FULLER

P.W. —

Here's a candidate —

SF.

RECEIVED

MAR 31 1954

SYLVESTER L. WEAVER, JR.

Weaver, Pat file

Snag Werris

Today it is two o'clock

Dear Sam:

HERE IS THE GUY!!!

The one man who'll make a bum out of Edward R. Murrow!!

A former store detective, the above is one of his many disguises.

Only 27 years old and can discuss any subject!!

Stutters slightly -- but only when drunk!!

Paley will kiss your [redacted] if you hire him.

Don't be a fool!! Put this boy under contract before MGM grabs him for their new Gigantic Picture, "THE JACK HELLMAN STORY".

Always on your side, I remain,

Your friend and mine,

Snag

Webb, Arthur

SEPTEMBER 28, 1955

MR. ARTHUR WEBB
c/o NATIONAL PRESS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXCEEDINGLY REGRET BUT MR. MURROW OUT OF TOWN OCTOBER 3 AND 4 STOP DO LET US KNOW IN ADVANCE WHEN NEXT YOU WILL BE IN NEW YORK.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

414-43

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

We

September 21, 1955

Arthur Webb stopped by to see you yesterday but you were busy. He plans to be in New York sometime in October -- will you see him then?

He wants to do a full length feature on you and your TV shows.

Thurs.
Oct. 13
4pm

CABLES: ARTWEBB, WASHINGTON

Daily Herald, (LONDON)

TELEPHONES: ORDWAY 2622
2644

ARTHUR WEBB
GERARD E. NEYROUD

3207 CLEVELAND AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

HOLLYWOOD
Maryland...

Sept 12th 1955

Dear Mr Morrow.....

You may remember that a short time ago you promised that you would give me a few minutes of your time for an interview when your schedule was not so heavy.....

I hope to be in New York next week and I wonder if you could see me on Monday or Tuesday ?

As your show is to be featured in London, 'JOHN BULL' (now the nearest thing in British magazines to the Saturday Evening Post) wants to to a full length feature on you and your TV shows.....

And they would like copy at the earliest moment !!

I hope that you will be able to fit me into your crowded time table !!!

Sincerely

Arthur Webb

no out of town.

came in
wants to come
back monday
oct. 3
write in care of
Natl. Press Club, Wash.

Pending

July 30, 1954

Dear Arthur Webb:

Please forgive me for not having replied before this to your note of April 20th. The last few months have been more than hectic and I am now finally on vacation until the end of August. I won't be coming to Washington again before the Fall, but I would be delighted to see you and will give you a shout when next I have plans to be there.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Webb
London Daily Herald
3429 34 Place, N.W.
Washington 16, D.C.

rh

CABLES: ARTWEBB, WASHINGTON

Daily Herald, (LONDON)

TELEPHONES: EMERSON 2-2633
2-2644

ARTHUR WEBB

3429 34TH PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

April 20th 1954

Dear Ed Murrow.....

When you are next in Washington I wonder if you can spare me a few minutes. I have a proposition that may interest you. There is no urgency about it

The British correspondents here all look forward to your shows. And we are anything but subversive.....

Sincerely

Arthur Webb

won't be in touch before Sept. - delighted see him then.

Weinberg

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

11 March 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will introduce Mr. Weinberg who is being sent to pick the portable tape recorder up from you. This is the recorder about which Lisa Larsen spoke with you earlier today.

Lisa has asked me to thank you once again for your kindness, and says that she will return it to you in good order just as soon as she has finished testing it -- probably early next week.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence H. Harwi Jr.

Lawrence H. Harwi, Jr.
LIFE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY

LHH: pk

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
European Edition
21, Rue de Berri . Paris, 8.
BALZAC 28-90

Wetenhall, Robert

November 24, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

As you were so kind to me and also instrumental in the developement of my trip to Europe, I thought I would just take another moment of your time to drop you a note and tell you how much I appreciated your time and your help.

Just a word of what I am doing---- At the present time I am working at the European Edition of the Herald Tribune, doing mainly circulation and promotion work. I will probably stop working here in another two weeks and spend the next seven weeks travelling throughout the Continent in order to complete my articles for Pan-America. I do not know if you have been in any further contact with Dave Parsons from the time I saw you last, so I will fill you in on the developement of my meetings with him.

After several meetings with him, Mr. Parsons and I set up a program under which I would write a series of articles on European Universities for the Pan-American Airway's public relations department in exchange for round-trip flight transportation to Europe. Coupled with two month's work at the Herald Tribune I have so far fortunately been able to avoid that great loss of face of all college people, commonly called "cabling the Old Man for money". Added to this I have been able to set up a small black-market-money-changing operation for twenty-five timid college girls, was a "very" silent partner in introducing two American colored-boys to the local gangster who agreed to smuggle them into Italy,(they supposedly had misplaced their passports), and am presently working to load one poor American student on one poor tramp steamer as the proverbial stow-away. Add to this a little Parisian night life, a few words of the local language, and an occasional jug of wine, and one observes the Continent more through a process of osmosis than by a tourist routine.

N° d'entreprise : 555 75108 0019 — Chèques Postaux : 380-13 Paris — R. C. Seine 90 162 — Société Anonyme Française — Capital 7.700.000 Frs.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
European Edition
21, Rue de Berri - Paris, 8.

BALZAC 28-90

On the serious side, though, I do want to do a top-flight job for Dave Parsons; first, because I realize it was only because of your reccomendation that he considered this position for me, and, second, because these people at Pan-Am. have been extremely kind to me.

After I return, I should be most pleased to see you again, if convénient for you, at either your office or your Pawling home some weekend. And again, I do want you to know that I greatly appreciated your kindness.

Wishing you and your family
a joyous Christmas Season, I remain,

Sincerely,

Robert C. Wetenhall

Robert C. Wetenhall
New York Herald Tribune
21 Rue de Berri
Paris, France

N° d'entreprise : 555 75108 0019 — Chèques Postaux : 380-13 Paris — R. C. Seine 90 162 — Société Anonyme Française — Capital 7.700.000 Frs.

E. Murrow ..... Wetenhall, Robert

Rebe Holder .....

September 8, 1955

Robert Wetenhall came by today and would like to see you. You had this letter from him last year and at that time you said you would see him, but we never could get together. Would you see him now?

yes Tues 9/20 3pm

Referred him to Dave Parsons for am

29 July 1954
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Robert C. Wetenhall

EXECUTIVE OFFICES SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I don't know if you remember me or not. I am the ambitious but outspoken youth whom you were so kind to spend an hour with, at the Fields' party. You asked me to stop by and see you in your office (workshop you called it) during the following week. I did so, but, unfortunately, you were out at the time I called. I would be delighted to talk to you in late August, if you have some time. To that end, I will call your office when I return to New York, which will be in approximately 3 weeks, as I move to the Dominican Republic tomorrow and then toward the U.S.

never called
6/55

over

Many thanks for the hour at Field's Home, as I appreciate both the advice and the time.

Until I see you in late August, I remain,

Sincerely,

Robert Mitchell

Whales, C J

September 13, 1955

Dear Mr. Whales:

Your letter of July 25th was held pending my return from vacation.

I want to thank you for your suggestion, but regret to have to tell you that we are not now in a position to undertake programs in addition to those we are already producing.

As you say, your suggestion follows somewhat the format of my present programs and we are not proposing to expand these in any way at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles J. Whales
123 Whitely Terrace
Darby, Pennsylvania

fo

FATE 2

123 Whitely Terrace
Darby, Pennsylvania
July 25th, 1955

Who plays Ginsberg?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
%The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 46, New York

Dear Sir:

"SEE THEM NOW", copyright for which has been applied, is a program designed to present live or on film, for television, celebrities; stars of the entertainment and sports fields; political and controversial figures; national heroes and others of a past era who have retired or otherwise faded from public life.

Each show will present a star of the past. It will show the person as he looks today; where he lives; his home; his family; how he makes a living; how he has fared over the years; his interest in the profession; his hobbies and other interesting details of his present life.

The show should be fifteen minutes or half an hour, depending upon the importance of the subject. Or it could be divided into two segments of fifteen minutes each, much as your PERSON TO PERSON show. It should be most informal, with the subject acting as host, and giving the impression to the audience of being most welcome in his home and to see him after all these years. There should be no mawkish sentimentality; no striving for pathos or tears; no wistful wishing to relive bygone days; but a quiet, dignified visit as among old friends.

With the subject, as guest, should be a "name" personality, one who is skilled in the art of interviewing and also an authority on the subject's profession. He should draw out the interesting facts of the subject's present life, and perhaps, where feasible, introduce film clips of the subject at his peak.

This would make a great human interest story, and a program of this type should command a sizeable audience. There are over 70,000,000 people forty years of age or over whose heroes these retired stars of the past were. They would be much interested in seeing what has become of the great and the near great of their day and how they are getting along now. Newspapers and magaznies devote many of their stories to people and events of the past, but

they devote themselves to the events as they occured and to the people as they appeared at the time. But not the people as they appear now.

For example, Ty Cobb, Lefty Grove, Home Run Baker, Cy Williams, Jack Dempsey, Jess Willard, Gene Tunney, Red Grange, Bobby Jones, Laurel and Hardy, Helen Wills Moody, Col. Charles Lindbergh, Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and scores of others, both men and women, not forgetting Admiral Byrd, each would make an excellent and interesting subject for a program devoted to his present life.

This follows, somewhat, the format of your present shows. As you have the organization to handle such a program I would like to offer it to you first before approaching other producers or networks.

If you are interested I would be glad to make arrangements for a further discussion with your organization in New York.

Very truly yours,

Charles J. Whales

CHARLES J. WHALES

White, Walter

MRS. WALTER WHITE

242 EAST 68th STREET • NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK • RHinelander 4-5048

November 9, 1955

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thank you for thinking of me in connection with Sir Winston Churchill's record. I am looking forward to hearing it.

Here is Walter's book which he discussed on PERSON-TO-PERSON. At that time, as I recall it, it had not been titled. I have had several interesting conversations lately with persons interested in various aspects of race relations and there is considerable argument about whether or not that "Promised Land" is farther away than it was when Walter finished the book. Some people feel that recent outbreaks of violence and the growth of anti-Negro societies represent merely the last gasp of fanatics driven to the wall. Others feel that it may herald a new wave of victory, a kind of neo-Nazism, Dixie brand.

With these diverse opinions being widely expressed and the great need for the kind of information which Walter has given in his book, I am wondering whether this might not be a timely subject for SEE IT NOW. What do you think?

Most sincerely,

Poppy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

William W. White
233 Railway Exchange Building
Denver, Colo. - ALpine 59800 - Home: Florida 58379

White, William

NOVEMBER 3, 1955

MR. WILLIAM W. WHITE
233 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO

WILL BE STAYING AT COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

WHILE IN DENVER.

REGARDS,

ED MURROW

44h-43

Whittaker, James

as from 240. Russell Court
London WC.1.

no. ans 7

My dear Ed. Murrow, 10.2.55.

Well, like a Texan dust-storm you have come and gone, and all I see are little devils dancing along the pavements....

Seriously: a charming nymph (I cannot call her female) spoke to me a short time ago, over the 'phone, conveying your apologies in such honeyed and soothing accents that my heart melted and my disappointment was assuaged. But now the voice is no longer with me I find that I am indeed disappointed, and that I am not assuaged. I understand, full well, how busy you've been, and know that during your all-too-short spell here you must have been rushing around like the proverbial scalded cat. So I freely forgive you. But I am still disappointed.

I certainly hope we'll meet when you are next here. Before then, I think, you'll be hearing more about me from and through other sources. There is something happening along my orbital track that is gradually bringing a bit of luck to me at last--and I think it will culminate in the immediate months ahead. I am, in some ways, getting myself back into the news as I did so much before the war. Then--before we met--I was really very wellknown until a string of major operations, the war, loss of my business et al put me out flat on my back in more ways than one...But my spiritual steam has never lessened, and my spiritual light has never burned low, and--as above--I think things are developing favourably for me after something like 15 years of very hard work, very ill-health, and very bad luck.

Why did Regnery's of Chicago buy (some months back) 2000 copies of my NEW HANDBOOK ON HANGING? Are they thinking of stringing up Mr. J.McC. in the Mid-West (I hope so). Why this interest in that rare book? The author, Chas. Duff, was head of the Press Section in the Foreign Office from 1919 to 1937. He is a noted linguist, well known author, and much travelled traveller. He claims to be an Anarchist--seriously, I mean. I had a note from him two days ago saying he was off as a Professor to Nanyang University, Singapore. Tho' he didn't tell me waht he was going tp "profess" He's an Irishman. If you haven't got a copy of this work, which is literature with a capital "L", then let me know. I'll snd you one with pleasure. Its the most

blistering bit of satire written since the days of Swift. And only an Irishman could have done it. It is so anti-Capital Punishment that half the morons who read it write to me protesting that "Such a well educated man as Mr. Duff should urge bigger and better hangings" Oh! yes, you must read this...It came out first in the mid-20's, and has been re-written, revised, extended and issued many times until this the final, definitive edition. You'll get many a laugh and many a grim chuckle--believe it or not--out of a NEW HANDBOOK ON HANGING.

Good luck attend you. May the Gods both great and small look after you and yours.

Your disappointed friend and distant admirer

James

First fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address :-

James Whittaker FRGS.
240. Russell Court
London WC.1.

Second fold here

THE 'APSLEY' AIR LETTER

Form approved by Postmaster General No.—71995/IP

To open cut here

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

LONDON 10 II 55 W.1.

Prance

Mr. Ed. Murrow
C.B.S. News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

GREAT BRITAIN POST PAID 0/6 UE 400

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

CABLES AND RADIOGRAMS: MARQUIS-CHICAGO PUBLISHED BY MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING-CHICAGO-11 U S A

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

Returned Bio 1/25

1897 - Our Fifty-Eighth Year - 1955

Dear Biographee:

Your principal biographical data, as now in our files here, are on the enclosed card.

This card is from the "Who's Who in America" section of the Marquis National Biographee Reference File, as a biography-in-brief of you was printed in the current volume of "Who's Who." The M. N. B. R. File has been compiled (since 1939) to bring together those in this country who fall under the tested Marquis standards - for measuring meritorious subjectivity to reference inquiry - based on a half-century of experience in publishing biographical dictionaries.

(Data you may have supplied to our Editors since the publication of the clip pasted on this card are NOT entered on it, being located separately in the M. N. B. R. File.

It has been taken out of the File and sent to you because this "Who's Who in America" section containing your data happens to be under the customary thorough once-every-two-years revision.

This particular section of the File is necessarily carefully revised in step with the biennial publication of "Who's Who" early in each "even year" - the next biennial issue will be volume 29.

* * *

Our Editors ask your cooperation to the extent of rechecking this File card, in the convenient manner noted on it, and then returning it to them in the accompanying no-postage-required envelope.

The Editors must hereafter prepare all biographies-in-brief of you - to be published in any Marquis biographical dictionary - after referring to this File card. (The clip pasted on the card is here used merely as a filing convenience. Your card enclosed will be the reference key to all data concerning you which are available to our Editors.)

I am confident you heartily agree it is to your advantage, as well as to ours, that your File card carrying your principal personal data pass under your eye

in the course of each revision of the section in which it has been most recently placed by our Editors.

(It is not reasonable, moreover, to expect that proofreaders and compilers will always be satisfactorily familiar with individual dates and names, personal preferences in respect to biographical data, and the like.)

That extending this cooperation is obviously in both your interest and theirs, will not in the slightest lessen the Editors' appreciation of it as a vital assistance in assuring reference competency to Marquis compilations.

* * *

I feel you will also agree it is fitting to mention that in addition to endeavoring to assemble current and accurate data regarding those selected for listing in the Marquis National Biographee Reference File . . .

we extend them, as some tangible reciprocation for their cooperation in supplying such data to our Editors, <u>considerable discount preferences which they may apply on their personal advance-of-publication bookings of our biographical dictionaries</u>.

* * *

It goes without saying that you are welcome, on returning the enclosed card, to take immediate advantage of this biographees' subscription privilege as applicable to the forthcoming new Twenty-Ninth Edition of "<u>Who's Who in America</u>" described in the accompanying leaflet ($16.90 instead of the regular after-publication retail price of $22.15). ("Who's Who" for vocational, professional or commercial reference usage is of course a tax deductible expense.)

Accordingly, <u>a suitable form will be enclosed which, when validated by your signature, so provides</u> - the postpaid envelope for returning your M. N. B. R. File card may be also used for it, of course.

* * *

And I know it need not be restated here, as you have been previously - and are currently - listed in Marquis reference works, that no obligation whatsoever on your part attaches to extending the cooperation with our staff here bespoken. Instead, as I have purposely emphasized in this letter, the Editors consider an obligation is placed on them, and we offer both tangible and intangible reciprocation to the best of our ability.

May I not here thank you in advance in anticipation of our receiving that cooperation from you?

WA/NBR

<u>Four Enclosures</u>

Yours very truly,

Wheeler Sammons

Wheeler Sammons
Publisher

Whyte, A. G.

December 16, 1955

Dear Mrs. Whyte:

First of all, may I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of November 10th.

I hate to appear churlish or ungrateful, but I cannot imagine that I could make any contribution to the program the Junior League of Mount Kisco proposes to sponsor in Northern Westchester.

I am afraid it would be a waste of your time and Mrs. Calder's to discuss this with me, but perhaps Mrs. Calder could give me a ring in the country some weekend and we could discuss it then.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A.G. Whyte, Jr.
Lawrence Farms East
Chappaqua, New York

fc

The Junior League of Mount Kisco, New York, Inc.

Mount Kisco, New York

KC

November 19, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It seems presumptuous of us to ask for any time from your very busy schedule, but nevertheless, there's no harm in trying.

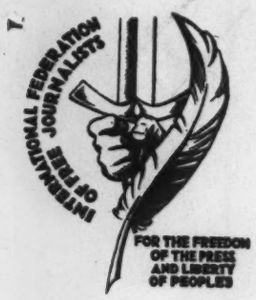
Mrs. Carl Ray and Mrs. Robert Calder and I would like an opportunity to talk with you briefly about a program the Junior League of Mount Kisco would like to sponsor in Northern Westchester.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am

Very truly yours,
Mary P. Whyte
Mrs. A. G. Whyte, Jr.
Education Chairman

Lawrence Farms East
Chappaqua, New York
Mt. Kisco 6-8869

Wierzbianski, B.



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OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND BALTIC AND BALKAN COUNTRIES

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES JOURNALISTES LIBRES

DE L'EUROPE CENTRALE ET ORIENTALE ET DES PAYS BALTES ET BALKANIQUES

10, STANHOPE PLACE, LONDON, W.2 Gt. Britain. Tel. PADdington 4266

Regional Unions: France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden, U.S.A.

Nov. 5, 1955

New York Address:
110 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have just come from Washington, where I was unexpectedly delayed for a few days. This is the reason why I didn't follow up my own letter and did not call you.

Our proposed discussion panel was postponed for a few weeks because it collided with a similar project of another organization.

When we will be ready with new arrangements, would you allow me to call you then. Perhaps it will be possible for you to help us.

I am

Sincerely yours

Boleslaw Wierzbianski

Boleslaw Wierzbianski

Eng. Dec.

November 4, 1955

Dear Mr. Wierbzianski:

Many thanks for your letter of October 25th asking me to participate in the panel on East-West Relations.

I wish very much that I might accept your gracious invitation, and regret to say that due to a previous commitment, I will be unable to do so.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Boleslaw Wierbzianski
110 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

fe

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREE JOURNALISTS
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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREE JOURNALISTS
FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND LIBERTY OF PEOPLES

BOLESŁAW WIERZBIANSKI
PRESIDENT

New York Address:
110 West 57th Street
New York City 19, N.Y.

October 25, 1955

No
KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In connection with the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers our organization intends to hold a discussion panel on East-West Relations and possibility of rolling back the Iron Curtain in the field of the freedom of the press, flow of information and cultural and other exchanges. We are inviting to the panel three American, two Western European and two Eastern European exiled journalists. We have reason to believe that the panel will be televised.

The Overseas Press Club is sponsoring us in this matter. The panel will be held in the club's premises on November 10, 8 P.M.

I would like very much to ask you to participate in it and I hope you will be able to do it. May I give you a call in this matter?

I am

Sincerely yours

Boleslaw Wierzbianski

Wilson, Frank

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Skipper:

This is just a quick note before I take off on vacation, to say you my thanks for your letter and the certificate.

By all means let me know when we can chase another hurricane together.

Sincerely,

Captain Francis E. Wilson
Kindley Airforce Base
St. George, Bermuda

fs

This letter from Frank Wilson says:

Dear Ed:

I began to despair of ever having this finished. We had originally intended to run them off on parchment; the local printers undertook the job but, after many many weeks of fiddling around, decided they couldn't make the plates. Probably a good thing,for in the meantime we have changed designation again, presently (and I'm sure temporarily) known as the 59th WRF.

In sheer frustation I have thrown up my lily whites and knocked out a hand-made job. Crude but effective perhaps. The little individual cards "are still in the process, etc."

Hurricane season officially opened for us on 1 June but, as you may or may not know, we flew the first one on 2 Jan., down off Puerto Rico. Li'l Alice was quite sweet and calm.

If you ever feel in need of a few day's peace and quiet drop on over. I shall clean face mask and flippers and do battle with some lobster -- Joyce makes the greatest thermidor you ever thermed. Leave us see -- a round of golf, a swim, a blender full of frozen Daiquiris and Lobster Thermidor -- that should take the edge off frayed nerves huh?

Steve, age 5 months 3 days, doubles in as daiquiri fixer and disk jockey, so our only expenditure of energy could be in sighs of utter contentment.

The "360" turns and turns and sounds better with each turn -- I kick my radio every time I pass it.

Made a quick trip to England in May -- returned a B-29 we had borrowed. The weather was bad but England is still wonderful. Browsed around the Cambridge locks for a couple of days, drove up and down the river in a friend's Cruiser (those wonderful old river locks, hand-powered type) nosed around London for a day, in the rain as usual, and had a fine flight back on BOAC. My goodness, they really take care of you. The stewardess had to guide me carefully down the ramp upon arrival. This, of course, failed to impress my wife.

Kindley Air Force Base will have TV on 4 July -- canned shows will be sent from the U.S. Fine deal.

Don't forget that there will always be a room reserved for Edw. R. at the Wilson home.

16 June 1955

Dear Ed;

I began to despair of ever having this finished. We had originally intended to run them off on parchment; the local printers undertook the job but, after many many weeks of fiddling around, decided they couldn't make the plates! Probably a good thing, for in the meantime we have changed designation again, presently (and for sure temporarily) known as the 59th WRF.

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Steve, age 5 mos 3 days, doubles in brass as daiquiri fifer and disc jockey, so our only expenditure of energy would be in signs of utter contentment.

The "360" turns and turns and sounds better with each turn - I kick my radio every time I pass it.

Made a quick trip to England in May - returned a B-29 we had borrowed. The weather was bad but England is still wonderful. Browsed around the Cambridge backs for a couple of days, said hello to some of my old friends in the American cemetery at Cambridge, drove up and down the river Cam in a friends cruiser (those wonderful old river locks, hand-powered type!), nosed around London for a day, in the rain as usual, and had a fine flight back on BOAC. My goodness, they really take care of you. The stewardess had to guide me carefully down the ramp upon arrival. This, of course, failed to impress my wife.

Hindley Air Force Base will have TV on 4 July - canned shows will be sent from the U.S. Fine deal.

Don't forget that there will always be a room reserved for Edwin. at the Wilson home.

Sincerely

Frank Wilson

AIR WEATHE

U.S.

Mr. Edward

is awarded

members

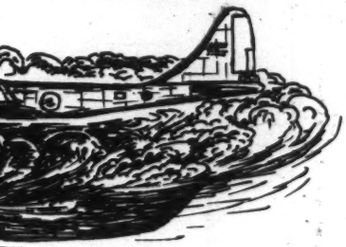
the

HURRICANE

Hurricane: Edna

Flight

53d Weather Reconna



ER SERVICE

. A. F.

d R. Murrow

d honorary
ership in
he

E HUNTERS

Date: 9 Sep. 54

t "A"
naissance Squadron

Commander: Joseph C. Gallick

AERIAL VIEW CROTON DAM NEAR NEWAYGO, MICH.
3059
AIR PHOTO BY DICK BLACK.

June 23rd

Ed - Thanks so much for the fine job on the Elgin sales meeting film. Everyone was very pleased with it. Taking a few days off, but no fish yet. I'll see you again on Sept 2nd. Hope you have a good summer.

Bill Wilson

POST CARD

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED—THE L. L. COOK CO., MILWAUKEE

NEWAYGO
JUN 23
6 PM
1955
MICH.

P to P

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
2 CENTS 2

Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Wilson, William

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

June 8, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"Person to Person"
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I certainly enjoyed meeting you and attending the "Person to Person" show last Friday. It was most interesting seeing how the show is produced, and I marveled at the smoothness of the operation.

Attached you will find a March listing of Young & Rubicam Radio-Television activity which includes primarily networks. It will be a pleasure to have "Person to Person" as an addition to our fall list.

I plan to be in New York again next Monday with Gordon Howard, Advertising Manager of Elgin, and will undoubtedly see you at that time.

Before closing I would like to add, that John, Jesse and Miss Scofield have been extremely cooperative in getting us off to a good start with "Person to Person", and this cooperation is greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Kindest regards,

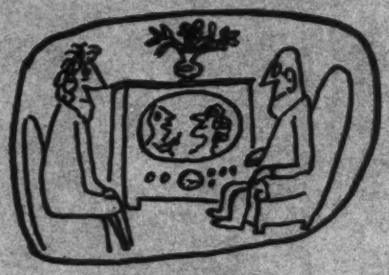
YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill Wilson Jr.

Wm. W. Wilson, Jr.

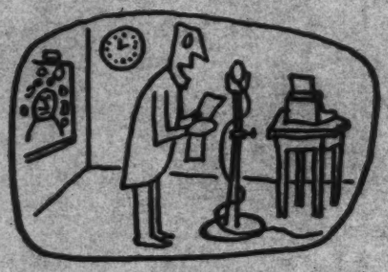
WWW:gg

Y&R



TELEVISION

and



RADIO

SHOWS

LISTING OF SHOWS:

1. ***Produced or supervised by Y&R***
2. ***Participated in by Y&R clients***

March, 1955

TV

MONDAY

Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.
"Talent Scouts"
Starring: ARTHUR GODFREY
CBS—Mon. 8:30 p.m.

General Foods Corp.
Minute Rice
"December Bride"
Starring: SPRING BYINGTON
CBS—Mon. 9:30 p.m.
(Alternate weeks)

Procter & Gamble Co.
Cheer
"I Love Lucy"
Starring: LUCILLE BALL
CBS—Mon. 9:00 p.m.
(Alternate weeks,
(Final show Mar. 28)

TUESDAY

General Foods Corp.
Jell-O Instant Pudding, Minute Rice
"Bob Hope Show"
NBC—Tues.
8:00-9:00 p.m.
(Six shows 1954-1955)

General Foods Corp.
Jell-O Instant Pudding, Minute Rice
"Two One Hour Specials"
NBC—Tues.
8:00-9:00 p.m.
(Next show Mar. 29)

International Harvester Co.
International Harvester Trucks
"Halls of Ivy"
Starring: RONALD COLMAN
BENITA HUME
CBS—Tues. 8:30 p.m.
(Alternate weeks)

Elgin National Watch Co.
"The Elgin Hour"
ABC—Tues. 9:30 p.m.
(Alternate weeks)

WEDNESDAY

General Electric Co.
Major Appliance Division
"I Married Joan"
Starring: JOAN DAVIS
NBC—Wed. 8:00 p.m.
(Final show April 6)

Remington-Rand, Inc.
Electric Shaver Division
"Masquerade Party"
ABC—Wed. 9:00 p.m.
(Alternate weeks)

General Foods Corp.
Baker's Instant Cocoa
"Pinky Lee Show"
NBC—Wed. 5:00 p.m.
(Starts April 6)

THURSDAY

General Electric Co.
Small Appliance Division
"The Ray Milland Show"
CBS—Thurs. 8:00 p.m.
(Final show June 30)

Borden Co.
"Justice"
Starring: GARY MERRILL
NBC—Thurs. 8:30 p.m.

TV

VARIOUS TIMES

General Cigar Co., Inc.
White Owl Cigars
"Call the Play"
Starring: MEL ALLEN
(Various times and cities)

Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.
"The Whistler"
(Various times and cities)
(Final show April 9)

Piel Bros. and
General Cigar Co., Inc.
Robt. Burns Cigars
"Madison Square Garden Sports"
WPIX—9:00 p.m.
(Final show Mar. 26)

Piel Bros. and
Duffy Mott Co., Inc.
"Million Dollar Movies"
WOR—Sat., Sun.
4:30-6:00 p.m.

American Home Foods, Inc.
Chef Boy-Ar-Dee
"Love of Life"
CBS—Mon. and Fri.
12:15-12:30 p.m.

Sanforized Div. of Cluett,
Peabody & Co., Inc.
"Nancy Dixon"
(Various times and cities)

P. Lorillard Co.
Kent Cigarettes
"Six O'Clock Edition"
Starring: BOB TROUT
WCBS—Tues. & Thurs.
6:00-6:05 p.m.

TV SPOTS

American Home Foods, Inc.
Argus Cameras, Inc.
Borden Co.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Calso Water Company
Drackett Co.
Drake Bakeries Inc.
General Cigar Co., Inc.
General Foods Corp.
Johnson & Johnson
Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.
Permacel Tape Corp.
Piel Bros.
P. Lorillard Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Time Inc.

RADIO

MONDAY

Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.
"Talent Scouts"
Starring: ARTHUR GODFREY
CBS—Mon. 8:30 p.m.

SATURDAY

General Foods Corp.
New Coffee Flavor Instant Postum
"Galen Drake"
CBS—Sat.

"Four Star Playhouse"
Starring: DICK POWELL
DAVID NIVEN
CHARLES BOYER
CBS—Thurs. 9:30 p.m.

Motor Wheel Corporation
Reo Power Lawn Mowers
"Tonight"
Starring: STEVE ALLEN
NBC—12:00 Midnite
(Starts April 21)

FRIDAY

Gulf Oil Corp.
"Life of Riley"
Starring: WILLIAM BENDIX
NBC—Fri. 8:30 p.m.

General Foods Corp.
Swans Down Cake Mixes, Instant Sanka, Jell-O Instant Pudding, Minute Rice
"Our Miss Brooks"
Starring: EVE ARDEN
CBS—Fri. 9:30 p.m.

Motor Wheel Corporation
Reo Power Lawn Mowers
"Today"
Starring: DAVE GARROWAY
NBC—8:00 a.m.
(Starts April 15)

SATURDAY

Johnson & Johnson
"Imogene Coca Show"
NBC—Sat. 9:00 p.m.
(Alternate weeks)

Procter & Gamble Co. and Simmons Co.
"My Favorite Husband"
Starring: JOAN CAULFIELD
BARRY NELSON
CBS—Sat. 9:30 p.m.

SUNDAY

General Foods Corp.
Jell-O Instant Pudding
"Roy Rogers"
NBC—Sun. 6:30 p.m.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Inc.
"TV Playhouse"
NBC—Sun. 9:00 p.m.
(Alternate weeks)

Bristol-Myers Co.
"Stage 7"
CBS—Sun. 9:30 p.m.

P. Lorillard Co.
Kent Cigarettes
"Father Knows Best"
Starring: ROBERT YOUNG
JANE WYATT
CBS—Sun. 10:00 p.m.
(Final show Mar. 27)

P. Lorillard Co.
Kent Cigarettes
"Appointment with Adventure"
CBS—Sun. 10:00 p.m.
(Starts April 3)

Remington-Rand, Inc.
Electric Shaver Division
"What's My Line?"
CBS—Sun. 10:30 p.m.
(Alternate weeks)

DAILY

Borden Co.
"Way of the World"
NBC—Mon. thru Fri.

SUNDAY

General Foods Corp.
Instant Postum, Calumet Baking Powder
"Renfro Valley"
CBS—Sun. 8:30-8:55 a.m.
(Regional network)
(Final show Mar. 27)

DAILY

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
"John Gambling"
WOR—Mon. thru Sat.
7:30 to 7:45 a.m.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
"News"
WRCA—Mon. thru Fri.
8:00 to 8:10 a.m.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
"World News Roundup"
WCBS—Mon. thru Sat.
8:00 to 8:15 a.m.

American Home Foods, Inc.
Chef Boy-Ar-Dee
"Our Gal Sunday"
CBS—Mon. thru Fri.
12:45 to 1:00 p.m.

Procter & Gamble Co.
Cheer
"Brighter Day"
CBS—Mon. thru Fri.
2:45 to 3:00 p.m.

Procter & Gamble Co.
Cheer
"Backstage Wife"
NBC—Mon. thru Fri.
4:00 to 4:15 p.m.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
"Allen Jackson & the News"
CBS—Mon. thru Fri.
6:00 to 6:15 p.m.

VARIOUS TIMES

General Foods Corp.
Regular & Coffee Flavor Instant Postum
"Bing Crosby Show"
CBS—Mon. & Wed.
9:15-9:30 p.m.
(Starts April 1)

General Foods Corp.
New Coffee Flavor Instant Postum
"Bing Crosby Show"
CBS—Wed. & Fri.
9:15-9:30 p.m.
(Final show Mar. 31)

General Foods Corp.
Regular & Coffee Flavor Instant Postum
"Wendy Warren & the News"
CBS—Tues., Thurs., Fri.
12:05-12:10 p.m.
(Starts April 1)

General Foods Corp.
New Coffee Flavor Instant Postum
"Wendy Warren & the News"
CBS—Tues. & Thurs.
12:05-12:10 p.m.
(Final show Mar. 31)

General Foods Corp.
Calumet Baking Powder

General Foods Corp.
Swans Down Cake Mixes, Instant Postum, Satina, La France, Baker's Coconut

"The Inner Flame"

CBS—Mon. thru Fri.
1:00-1:15 p.m.

Procter & Gamble Co.

"The Golden Windows"

NBC—Mon. thru Fri.
3:15-3:30 p.m.
(Final Show April 1)

Procter & Gamble Co.
Cheer

"Brighter Day"

CBS—Mon. thru Fri.
4:00-4:15 p.m.

American Bakeries

"Taystee Weatherman"

WPIX—Mon. thru Sat.
7:10 p.m. & 11:05 p.m.
Sun.—6:55 p.m. &
11:00 p.m.

Duffy Mott Co., Inc. and Piel Bros.

"Million Dollar Movies"

WOR—Mon. thru Sun.
7:30-9:00 p.m.
10:00-11:30 p.m.

Piel Bros.

"Rain Or Shine"

WCBS—Mon., Wed., Fri.
7:25-7:30 p.m.

Piel Bros.

"Sports of the Night"

WCBS—Tues., Thurs.,
Sat., 11:10-11:15 p.m.

Piel Bros.

"News of the Night"

WCBS—Mon., Wed.,
Fri., 11:15-11:25 p.m.
WCBS—Tues., Thurs.,
Sat., 11:00-11:10 p.m.

General Cigar Co. Inc.
Robt. Burns Cigars

"Sports of the Night"

WCBS—Mon., Wed., Fri.
11:25-11:30 p.m.

NBC—Thurs. & Fri.
10:00-10:05 a.m.

Sanforized Div. of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

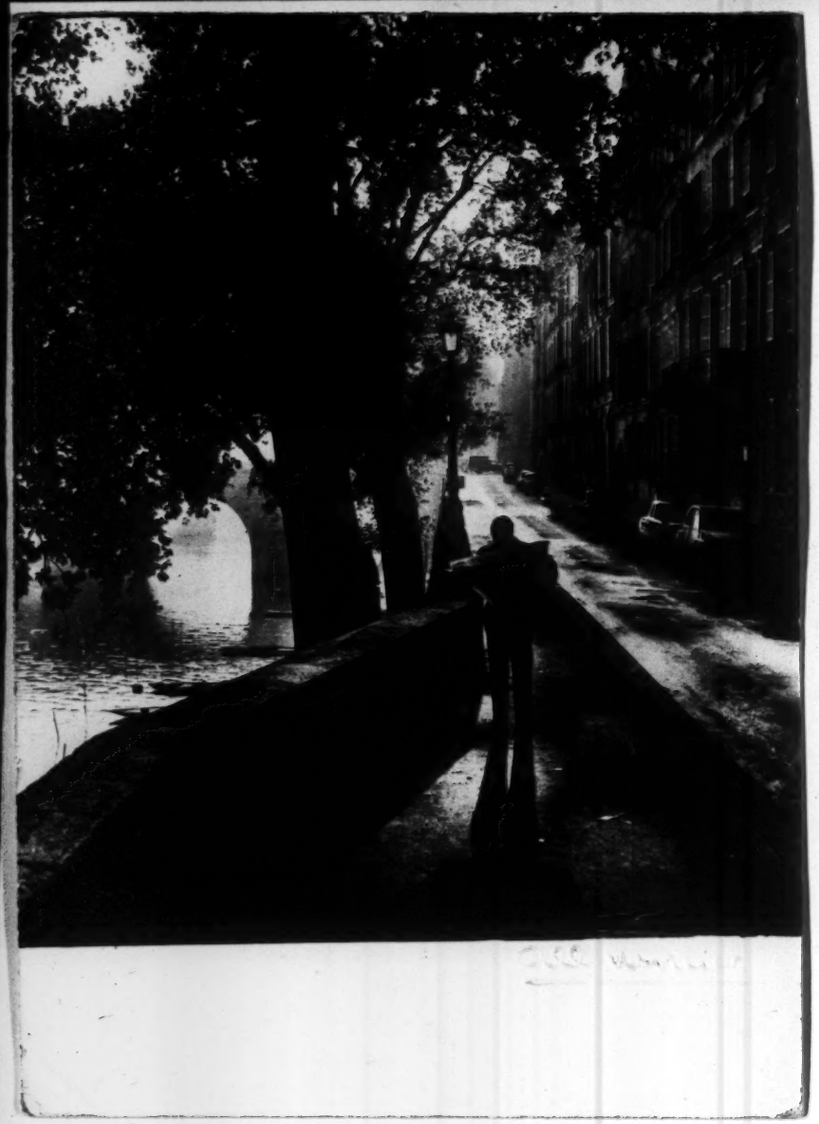
"Nancy Dixon"

(Various times and cities)

RADIO SPOTS

American Home Foods, Inc.
Borden Co.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Drackett Co.
Drake Bakeries Inc.
W. P. Fuller & Co.
General Cigar Co., Inc.
General Foods Corp.
Gulf Oil Corp.
Johnson & Johnson
Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Piel Bros.
P. Lorillard Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.
Simmons Co.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Time Inc.

Printed in U.S.A.



Paris 3/4/1954

Dear Ed,

Thought I've dropped the plan to return to the U.S. I'll be in NY for a week or so in mid-October; and hope you'll have time for a drink or a meal.

Percy Winner

Will see

PAR AVION Winner, Percy

LES PHOTOGRAPHIES ALBERT MONIER

ai de Bourbon vers le Pont Marie.

(Personal)

Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Winner, Percy

July 6, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Percy:

Many thanks for your note.

At this point I am not sure whether I am going to Geneva, although I have made plane and hotel reservations.

I will let you know if I am going to be there; it will be good to see you again.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
4 Rue du General de Castelnau
Paris 15e, France

fc

4 Rue du General de Castelnau
Paris,15e,France
23 June 1955

Dear Ed,

Will you be coming over for the Geneva conference and,on your way, through Paris? If so I hope we shall be seeing you,either here or in Geneva. Gisella and Christopher (two years old today and ad-libbing wonderfully in French with a Parisian accent)will be going to St.Cergue near Geneva about July 7th but I shall be staying in Paris until about the 15th,then joining the family and commuting daily from St.Cergue to Geneva for the during of the big show. I am finally out of Unesco,glad of the fact but not too glad of the prospect of feeding the family from the proceeds of free lancing. Still we have a pleasant flat here,with nearly all the rent paid for three years in advance,and I've worked my way out of uncomfortably tight spots in the past.

Gisella asked me to give warm greetings to the family,in which I join.

Cordially,

Percy Winner

Telephone
Suffren 62-61

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 9, 1955

Dear Mr. Witt:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of October 18th.

It would have been more informative had you been more specific. I am fully aware of the high fatality rate among radio commentators. But I fail to recognize myself in the rather sweeping category of individuals cluttering up the air around seven o'clock.

You speak of "derivative authority". Do you mean the authority of the Church, the authority of the majority, the authority of the Constitution, the Courts, or the authority of those who are frightened of ideas?

Thanks for telling me, vaguely, what you think of me. It is at least refreshing to be accused of having uttered a pronunciamento. This is altogether a new experience.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Murrow

Mr. W.B. Witt
Route 3
Louisville, Kentucky

fc

Louisville, Kentucky
October 18, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Ordinarily I do not write letters of disapproval to any public figure. I firmly believe that if everybody is calm, all will be well. However, I find your starry-eyed pronunciamento that it is your bounden duty to defend unpopular people and unpopular ideas.a little irksome. I am referring to your appearance on the Ed Sullivan show, Sunday, October 16th.

I wonder if you and people like you who have the public's ear ever ponder the grave responsibility you have. Good reporters are a scarce commodity these days. When I turn my radio on at seven each evening, I try to sort out the commentators. One is an outright pinko, one is a fatuous old windbag. Another has a managerial ax to grind for a large corporation and his competition yelps just as loud for some kind of labor union. It behooves each reporter who editorializes on radio or TV these days to look to his next pay check. I am old enough to recall the remarkably high fatality rate among radio commentators. Some of them just do not last long at all.

Maybe I am flattering myself to think that I can spot a phony, but it annoys me to hear long and tedious resolutions to defend liberty, freedom and our inalienable rights. I saw a quote recently in TIME magazine (Oct. 10, 1955) which was a refreshing clarification of a much-belabored subject.

The quote is as follows: In his sermon at the annual "Red Mass" (so called for its red vestments, worn in Masses invoking the guidance of the Holy Ghost) of the New York Guild of Catholic Lawyers, the Rev. Laurence J. McGinley, S.J., president of Fordham University, attacked the "obsessive liberalism" of the present day--- "that frightened and frantic pursuit of freedom alone and at all costs." Obsessive liberalism, he said, "not only seeks an excess of freedom but denies any function to authority save that which is temporary, remedial---and for others. It has made 'authoritarian' a bad word in the semantics of our day. It has proliferated committees in defense of every freedom, but none to uphold authority. It has identified social progress only with the expansion of liberties and the severing of authority's bonds. Basically and most dangerously, it is egocentric, as all obsessions are, in its refusal to acknowledge any authority, whether of man or God."

How, in any interpretation of honesty, can you pretend to defend so-called unpopular people and ideas because "you saw your friends butchered by the Nazis and Communists." If there is a link there, I fail to see it. I am highly suspicious of persons who use this casuistic approach to our precious liberties without ever a nod to the necessarily attending responsibility to authority.

And in this connection, I wonder what will be your reaction to the coming Supreme Court hearing the Communists have arranged to argue their "rights" before the Court. I am not protesting their right to argue. The Court is to be commended for hearing the case. It will have tremendous effects on our judicial system. And as these arguments are given the full treatment in our press and on radio and TV (such is the nature of our free press) I wonder how much emphasis will be placed on the the responsibility to authority which cannot in all honesty be ignored.

And while you grow misty-eyed over the lack of freedom, and eexpress great fears about our freedoms, I have a still greater fear of the lack of respect for authority which to my thinking is inseparable from the freedom it guarantees. It is a very sad thing indeed when this generation clamors for reassurances that its freedom shall not be abridged, yet refuses to give equal sober thought to the maintenance of derivative authority.

Yours truly,

W. B. Witt

W. B. Witt

Route 3
Louisville, Kentucky

Wylie, Max

MAX WYLIE

AT 9-6477

SEPT. 8, 1955

Dear Ed,

Three enclosures:

Some quotes about Thorazine (Chlorpromazine) that have impressed me very much.

Some marked sections from a chopped galley that impress the men who make Thorazine. (Marked at my suggestion so you could be shown a lot in a few minutes)

Last, the script. I have been thru 63 wards, nine mental hospitals. We are closing in on, and filming, in the two dealt with in this working script.

I'll make changes, answer questions, or produce people. But the main thing is Murrow.

The new drugs truly take us across the threshold. I've been there and seen it. And the word "new" is right, for the U.S. (May, 1954). Europe had it four years earlier, mostly the Swiss and the French.

Very best now --

Max W.

Sent to Eric Sevareid re Jay Gadis request.
9/20

Wylie, Max

MAX WYLIE

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your note. There will be a script for your examination later this week.

Best now,

Max

55 EAST 86TH STREET
SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Dr. Stanton

From Mr. Murrow

Station

August 31, 1955

Max Wylie wants me to work a television show to be presented under the auspices of the National Association for Mental Health. He says you know about the show and are active in the organization. Apparently it is to be sponsored by Smith-Klein-French. Do you think I should do it?

E.R.M.

rh

August 31, 1955

Dear Max:

In principle I would like to do what you ask, but I would like to have ~~look~~ a look at the script and be permitted to seek a little medical counsel about the matter. As you know, much better than I do, this is a tricky subject and while I am sure you will handle it with every care I would like to get a second opinion on it before agreeing definitely.

As ever yours,

Mr. Max Wylie
55 East 86 Street
New York 28, New York

rh

MAX WYLIE

55 EAST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N Y
AUGUST 25, 1955

Dear Ed,

Last week, at lunch with Jap Gude, I sought to secure your professional services for a half-hour (possibly full hour) TV show. The date is not fixed. Late November looks like it might be it.

The show will be delivered under the auspices of the National Association for Mental Health. Barry Ryan, of Ruthrauff & R) is president of this outfit. I believe Ruthrauff is president or chairman of a county chapter, maybeMonmouth. Frank Stanton is active in the Association, is giving his personal support to the show problem, and is endeavouring to find time. (I get this from Ruthrauff).

With me at Jap Gude's lunch was Dick Bostwick, public relations for Smith-Klein-French, Philadelphia drug firm (ethical). They are providing a 'subvention of funds' to make the show possible. Four or five times now this house has made extraordinary use of television. I'm sure you know this.

Smith-Klein-French make Chlorpromazine - trade name is Thorazine. In the treatment of institutionalized psychiatric patients, the use of Thorazine represents the

MAX WYLIE

most important break-through that science -- pharmacology in this case -- has provided the mentally disturbed.

Most of the 'mental' shows on TV have been far too tame for the story they should really be telling. Bostwick and a film crew and myself will be shooting film on the back wards (violent, disturbed) in Chicago State Hospital and Cook County Psychopathic beginning Tuesday morning, September 6th. We expect to be finished on the 15th.

We've been pretty agonizingly thru these bedlams, have secured the necessary go-aheads from Illinois authorities, are going back this Monday to start setting up -- a week of pre-production - we'll have to shoot some of it from behind protective screen. Some can't be shown the public -- the nudity, the joyous indifference to bathrooms -- but we're going to film it.

The main purpose: to show the public that the hopeless situation of the insane is not any longer quite so hopeless; to do this by showing patients in most acute states of psychomotor excitement, then the almost instantaneous remission of excitement Thorazine brings them; then, the gradual and dramatic recovery that 3,4, or 5 weeks of maintenance treatment this drug brings to them.

I very much want you to emcee this show when it

MAX WYLIE

happens. So does everyone involved.

For practical concerns:

You won't have to be present at any of the Chicago shooting.

You may (naturally) see all the footage taken there.

Smith-Klein-French will pay your fee (natch)

Not known at this moment:

Actually TV broadcast date.
Whether hour or ½-hour.

I am going to write the show, insofar as it requires written words. I can testify to the truth of the following about Thorazine (and this is the only plug I'm putting in this letter): "In patients who show a great deal of initial excitement, particularly those with manic and schizo-affective disorders, the medication is practically specific." This is the finding of the doctor (Goldman) who runs the Longview State Hospital in Cincinnati. In the Delaware State, they have discontinued all restraints, discontinued hydrotherapy.

The camera crew is from the Butterfield-Wolfe (Information Productions). I think Fred Friendly knows Tom Wolfe quite well. I have written some stuff that you may of course see but it's 'pre-flight' necessarily. There can't be any script, as such, yet; but you may get a flavor from it. Let me know.

I would think this could take you two days' time, and

MAX WYLIE

can promise it won't take you out of New York.

If Frank Stanton can find an hour for us, not just a half-hour, it is my objective belief that this will be the most important medical show that television has so far produced.

I can fill you in on any area this letter hasn't touched. I don't want to run on. I hope you can do it, and that you will want to.

Very best to you, as usual, Ed,

Max W.

from Max Wylie

LIFE MAGAZINE, EDUCATI

A CRITICAL STATEMENT A

Copy for M

)

CATION, AND TELEVISION

NT AND A CONCRETE PLAN

or Mr Larsen

MAX WYLIE
55 E 86TH ST
NEW YORK N Y

(The attached is Cl
"CLEAR CHANNEL - T
American People" .
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Wagnalls - June 1

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the hands of Jack Van
reported on it to me y

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e" - a 2½ year non-fiction
ve just completed. Funk &
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Heiskell). I wish it
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Max Wylie

LIFE MAGAZINE, EDUC

A CRITICAL STATEMEN

from Ma

- - - - -

55 East 86th Street
New York 28, N.Y.

AT 9-6477

EDUCATION, AND TELEVISION

EMENT AND A CONCRETE PLAN

n Max Wylie

- - - - - -

Some weeks ago I said to Mr. Heiskell that the marriage between education and television did not yet appear to be compatible; that this seemed unfortunate; that the two forces seemed to be working against each other; and that in my personal and professional judgment most educators, even serious educators, did not seem much closer to making good use of the apparatus of television today than they had been to making the best use of radio networks at any time during the past 25 years. Many educators seem to recognize this as the situation, and to deplore it without being able to bring much remedy to it. Almost all of them want to use television, and to use it properly. At least they say so, and it is assumed that in most cases their desire to effect this is genuine.

In the same chat with Mr. Heiskell I stated what I thought was the real core of this whole problem and recommended - if a plan were submitted that seemed good enough to be looked at further or developed further - that some time be provided for the purpose of exploring its merits and its defects; then deciding whether to proceed with it or drop it.

Such a plan is contained in these days. (See page 21)

THE HEART OF THE MATTER

The core of the problem, in my judgment, is that while the educators want to do something, they do not know what it is. The invitation to use television is too vast and too various. Their problem would lighten, even begin to clear up, if they had (for example) a single product in great abundance; if they recognized that they had it, that it was characteristically and peculiarly education's own product, not suppliable to the American public from any other source. And that the American public wanted this product.

Their problem would begin to clear up if they realized they did have television material in great abundance; material that was unique, rich, inexhaustible; something the networks didn't have. And it would begin to clear up and arrange itself in sensible forms of expanding influence, all over the land and in the deepest penetration, as soon as a regular ~~began to perform~~ scheduling of this material came out of committee and began to perform in front of a camera.

WHAT IS THIS PRODUCT? WHERE IS THIS MATERIAL?

It is the gifted teacher, whose perishables are offered three times a week to thirty or forty undergraduates; there admired, but thereafter and forever lost.

The one basic product of undiminishing worth that the college and university has to offer the public, thru television, is the gifted teacher (not the scholar, never the scholar). He's always been there; always will be. But he's scarce and he's destructible.

The great force of the lecture hall on the American campus is still confined to the single campus, and to the few in the single room. To be sure, this force is a continuing force in that it renews itself each semester or each year, and transmits its impulses to a new audience of of students. But the confinement of it to these areas keeps this audience small; keeps it among the few who have paid to attend.

The educator snubs the best television product he has; his best teachers. He did the same thing in radio, and largely failed there, and largely for that reason. He had a product then, and either didn't or couldn't recognize it. In any case he never used it.

In talking with Mr. Heiskell, the name of Professor Hubert Alyea came up. (The electrifying effect which Frank Baxter created over KNXT had not yet been delivered. It came about ten days later.)

Though neither teacher is perfect in all points of suitability for the uses of TV, either one is an example of the exact kind of use - or exploitation, if the word is preferred - to which radio people wanted to put the professors, when the professors were insisting some years ago that radio should use them.

SCHOLARSHIP AND SHOWMANSHIP ARE DEADLY ENEMIES

The same thing happened then that happened in TV not long ago when the Ford Foundation, in a series titled "Assembly VI," put a famous historian in front of the cameras to interpret current debate in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The historian was Arthur Schlessinger of Harvard, but in addition to being famous, he was a shuddering bore.

Roy K. Marshall was the first to point out some of the hard facts of life to his own fraternity, and here are some of them: When asked how he could give up his telescope at Ohio Wesleyan, he had a flat answer: "To be honest about it, there's a lot of money in this television business." But later comments were more valuable. Here are four that bear on the subject of education and television:- "I disapprove the segregation of culture on one channel. I don't care how snobbish you are--a door marked 'entertainment' is more inviting than one marked 'education.'" ... "I don't think a school should be given a channel until it draws up a complete program schedule and does a 'dry run'. There's been no real appreciation by the educators of the problem involved in operating their own stations."..... "If they're so interested in visual education, why don't they make their own films?"... And finally, when asked if scholars should do the teaching: "No. You have to pick a personality that comes right through that tube."

EDUCATORS ACTUALLY HAVEN'T ASSEMBLED ENOUGH THAT'S GOOD ENOUGH

Because TV requires such endless feeding, the absolute necessity of creating material in great abundance; the necessity of keeping it coming regularly, and if need be forever, has had two effects: it has scared off most educators who have enthusiastically left the problem to others; and it has resulted in an almost meaningless dispersal, in broken schedules and on scattered transmitters, of most of the efforts that finally did reach production. Little has had real sequence, stability, regularity or significance. The quality of the product has not been worth the attentions of the networks or stations (in most cases). And the quantity of the product has been insufficient to promise a substantial run.

AN HONEST EFFORT IS BACKED BY THE SLOAN FOUNDATION

A quantity of product sufficient to promise a substantial run was created by a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. It is called "American Inventory." The first television show was seen on July 1, 1951. A year later investigators were sent out to the NBC television cities to see why the programs, though offered, were getting less and less acceptance from the stations. Marjorie Kerr was one of these investigators. She reported to the Foundation, upon her return, that stations didn't want the programs because they were bad programs and local communities

weren't watching them.

I saw most of these, and still see them. Most of them are bad. They are pious or balefully improving in their purpose, but sterile in content; and leave no feeling, nor any fecundating effect upon the beholder. They make another continuing mistake, often ruinous: they use big people and give them little to do.

It is usually appalling when foundations try to do anything simple. Their stated purpose in this series is "to take an inventory of the plus values in our American way of life." It's a lot easier, though, to make up a phrase like this than to take it into rehearsal. The series is not popular, the shows are not television, the result is not educational.

Part of the reasons they are poorly attended is because they are immature and stationary. And unrelated. The subject matter is in a constant jiggle of improvisation, between the kittenish and the patriarchal; between Margot and Judge Leibowitz. Audiences don't know what is intended.

This effort is not here being disparaged, or even discredited, as to its purpose. It is mentioned here because some serious workmen in the field of educational TV have spent some impressive money, given to them from respectable sources with high intentions, and little measureable good has been done by it. It happens whenever entrenched purity of intention collides with the horrible reality of bad dialogue, inadequate rehearsal time, and station acceptance.

(To its vast credit let it be said that at least there has been enough energy to get some sort of product together and to get it regularly before cameras.)

BUT THERE IS MORE WASTE THAN RESULT

This represents (to me) the first big area of waste. It would not be waste if the programs were so good they could bear repeating; or if they were good enough to be remembered. Or even talked about. But they are only good enough to win Peabody Awards, and this by now has come too often to mean drought.

SURVEYS THAT DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY SAW

The second area of waste is the survey, and more particularly the kind being conducted in the Monitoring Studies made possible thru a grant from the Fund for Adult Education. These studies have been going on for more than two years and are attracting much attention among educators. But there are some suggestive silences when serious television people put a few simple questions to members of the NAEB committee.

What is the committee going to do with its findings?

What <u>are</u> these findings?"

Is there a recommendation as a result of the findings? What is it?

Who is aware of these studies besides educators?

How do those who conduct these studies know whether

the monitored TV programs 'relate to the needs of the community' when they don't know what these needs are and when they don't evaluate the contents of any of the programs?

To serious-minded people in television, (less theoretical but more pragmatic perhaps than the educators) it seems unthinkable that anything even remotely sensible is going to come out of any of this huge labor. Since the Monitoring Studies care nothing about program content and in fact remind the reader over and over that the studies "do not measure the artistic values embodied in the programs....do not measure the psychological, esthetic, or political effects of the programs," why could they not have reproduced their present results merely by printing the program logs of the stations whose shows they screened? Viewers are not even allowed to describe what they looked at; can only make mechanical entry of second-by-second segments.

In this regard the enormous number of hours and of human energy consumed might just as accurately relate to so many radio shows as TV shows.

WHAT'S NEW ABOUT ANY OF THIS?

Two important sources already knew what was going on in television, in those areas canvassed by the monitoring crews, and one of these sources was the group of stations that delivered the programs to the community and the other source was the community that received them. It is not

nearly so likely that the television industry will repudiate the study as that it will never hear of it, for it is almost as barren of usable content as a report on Shakespeare that counts all of the commas without reading the plays. Or a report on the Great Lakes that weighs the water without finding out if it's navigable, fish-bearing, or safe to drink.

THIS NAEB SURVEY IGNORES TWO GREAT BASICS, EMOTIONAL CONTENT AND AUDIENCE ACCEPTANCE

As to their method and purpose, I have taken a sharp look and come away with a dim view. In conducting this survey, groups of observers sit before television sets, one set for each channel in the city being surveyed, and write down everything they see that can be put on a page in terms of elapsed time, and everything that can be put down in terms of a count, such as revolver shots in Westerns. No one asks anyone how he feels about anything, whether anything seen was impressive, or good or bad. The monitoring crews don't know whether the communities they visited (*) enjoyed their TV or hated it, how much of what kind of shows was looked at, or whether - if they weren't getting something they should be getting - what that something should be. No conclusions or recommendations come out of any of this. Only a count.

(*) In Los Angeles, Stations KTSL, KNBH, KTLA, KECA-TV, KFI-TV, KTTV, KLAC-TV (May 23-29, 1951); in New York, Jan 4-10 (1951, repeated in 1952) WCBS-TV, WJZ-TV, WNBT, WPIX, WATV, WOR-TV, WABD; in New Haven, WNHC-TV (May 15-21, 1952); Chicago, July 30-August 5, 1951) WBKB, WNBQ, WENR-TV, WGN-TV.

To the few patient observers in commercial television who have conscientiously gone thru The Monitoring Studies as conducted to date, the survey promises to become an indicator pointing the directions of education's longest statistical journey-to-nowhere. The survey does not promise to become the working basis for serious answers to the questions put in their own prefaces.(*)

These studies may presently be forgotten. Or the reverse could happen: they could become legendary for their spectacular preoccupation with the impractical. Surely they are a pitiful waste of money, almost ~~of~~ a shocking waste.

The third area of waste is the money and labor assigned to another Foundation effort, (Fund for Adult Education) Ford money this time, with the end-product being the first half-hour TV film in a projected series that has been started in Chicago. The first film is called "The Independent Mr. Jefferson." It is not very dramatic or interesting, but it is well acted and well written.

(*) The National Association of Educational Broadcasters conducts the Monitoring Studies and asks these questions in the prefaces of the published reports: Has the pattern of American television programming already been molded? What is this pattern? What are the changes in American television programming? How does the American television programming relate to and reflect the needs of the community?

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH IT?

There is waste in this effort, however, and it is right here: the go-ahead money was made available in late 1952. Work on the production of "Jefferson" began in February 1953. Actors went before rehearsal cameras in May, and into costume rehearsals in June. The show was in the can in early July. It has had one showing in New York, and others elsewhere. It is the first of the series. Nearly a year has passed and the second is not yet written and no schedule exists for its production.

The necessity for product, regularly delivered, has not been recognized here and the series is expiring for this reason.

These three examples - "American Inventory," the Monitoring Studies, and the dramatic effort "The Independent Mr. Jefferson" (for Adult Education) were all sincerely undertaken and are still being worked on. But they suggest the probable basic and discouraging truth about TV and education via the Foundation route: Foundations are too cumbersome to make good use of television for defined educational purposes.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA FILM LIBRARY

A small success in the field of visual education is being enjoyed by this little company and a few comments about it belong in these pages. Their reservoir of product contains 540 films, some in color. New reels on new subjects

are added to the basic library at the rate of about 25 a year. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, hereafter referred to as EBF, do a gross annual business of a little over two million dollars. They put out two attractive catalogues each year, maintain nine regional preview libraries and a staff of representatives of about fifty.

The quality of the photography is on the whole good. EBF prefers to sell their product outright, but they also have a schedule for rentals, and a third system, Rent-to-Own. They sell to schools, colleges, and municipal libraries.

COSTS, SUBJECTS, AND AGE GROUPS

EBF sells black and white at about $50.00 a reel, $85.00 for two reels (if same subject). Color is about double this figure or $100.00 a reel, $170.00 for two reels, $330.00 for four. Most subjects (90%) are one-reel.

Subjects photographed range in variety from a reel on fungus plants to a reel which explores an average day in the life of a bus driver. Over 200 subjects are touched upon in this library of 540 films, much of it related to school subjects in the average American curriculum. About 20% of the product is for primary grades, 70% for middle grades and high school, the rest for college and adult groups.

There is about one film per subject, rarely more than

two. The total represents a bright jungle of moving mediocrity that is making money. Their most successful efforts are travel reels, nature studies and laboratory demonstrations. Their least successful are biography: (Franklin, Jackson, Hamilton, etc.); history (Colonial Expansion, The Founding of Salem.) (Anything requiring a costume is likely to become awkward very early.)

It is doubtful if an impression is being made on adult groups, but obvious and useful delights, plus valuable supplementary materials, are here in small numbers and small amounts for a huge number of subjects; and from primary grade requirements thru high school. Manifestly, the strongest appeal is novelty.

EBFilms claims that more than 70% of all teaching films used in America are from their library. The percentage claim might be challenged by some of their competitors (there are now over 40 organizations making educational films) but there is no doubt about EBF being the leader of the field.

EBFilms is succeeding (modestly) where it is trying to. It has a serious visual-education purpose. It is not in any way related to TV.

"American Inventory" - another serious visual-education effort, is not succeeding and it is directly related to TV, exists only as TV.

In the former, the buyer may select what he wishes, (a considerable psychological plus). And he has a captive audience before whom to display it, (an unbeatable physical

plus).

In the latter, the product is at the mercy of a heterogeneous public with the privilege of free selection among multiple choices. In television they won't look at "Inventory" unless there's nothing else. Don't have to look, irrespective of circumstances.

"American Inventory," shrunk down to size, might fit itself into the EBFilms library and do as well there as the other samples, but EBFilms, if thrown to the wolves that are the American multitude, would perish in a few weeks. And for the same reasons "Inventory" is having such trouble in TV now: individual shows aren't good enough to stand up alone; competition is smothering; total effort is cloudy in purpose, does not seem to relate to anything (in the viewers' minds) and is not developing as a series that makes sense.

Yet there are strong suggestions that the American public will take a lot of education by television, even formal education, if it is offered to them on a simple and regular basis. And there are some extraordinary examples, even dramatic examples, of this thing actually taking place and holding audiences over long periods of time.

NEW EXPERIMENT AT BRIDGEPORT

Ten or twelve universities are currently offering courses by television.

A talking professor is the most saleable commodity in American education.

They include NYU, Columbia, Western Reserve, Harvard, University of Houston, University of Omaha, Butler, UCLA, Toledo, Bridgeport, Oklahoma, and Southern California.

The experiences of the University of Bridgeport will be interesting (and perhaps important) in about a year. On October 12 this fall, over WICC-TV, five days a week for an hour (3:00-4:00 p.m.), two university courses were made available to the public by television. The courses will be offered for a full semester. One of these courses is conducted by a professor of sociology, Dr. Abraham Knepler. His lectures discuss "Personal Adjustment in Family Life." He appears before a studio classroom and talks to his own students. Dr. Milton Millhauser, his companion in this TV experiment, also talks from a classroom to his own students. His subject: "Living With Literature." Undergraduates naturally get diploma credits. However, so does the public that is within range of WICC's signal. Any viewer may receive full academic credit for the courses by paying the fees, watching the television lectures, doing the supplementary reading, and taking the examination at the end of the course. (Adjustment in Family Life is $48, Literature is $32.)

BRIDGEPORT GOT THE IDEA FROM WESTERN RESERVE, AND THE COURSE RATE TOO

Although it is too early to draw conclusions from Bridgeport, it is not too early to draw some from Cleveland. In and around this city, and from the campus of Western Reserve, some simple thinking and a quietly courageous decision has put something in motion there that is very illuminating to the problem of getting the influence of the college spread to greater audiences by television.

The man who made the decision was Western Reserve's President, John S. Millis. A few quotes from him will explain the problem as he saw it:

> "In a fumbling way, I think all of us, as educators, have been looking for a medium whereby we could amplify the effectiveness of the classroom and reach more and more people without raising our capital investment and our operating costs to an impossible level. And for that reason, we have looked with substantial regret at the fact that we missed the opportunity of the motion picture; we missed, in a very large degree, the opportunity presented by radio. Then came television....and we had a rather desperate feeling that if we miss this particular medium, we will miss the third and final medium for education on a large scale. ... We decided to take the classroom as we normally know it, and to use it to reach a very considerably increased audience. ... We decided to adapt the medium of television to our ends...rather than trying to adapt ours to television as we see it in the commercial sense. .... And we decided to select teachers with care...."
>
> "About a year ago (that would be September, 1951) we decided to offer two college courses for credit by television: Elementary Psychology and Comparative

Literature.... We expected small enrollment but hoped for enough to find out if what we were doing was valid. Actual enrollment, which came without promotional effort on our part but from announcements over the station itself, brought in 66 individuals who paid $48 on the line, and 472 people who enrolled as auditors and paid $5, and who received the syllabus and the textbook. This was for the Psychology course. Literature drew 42 for the course, and 228 as auditors.

"A commercial survey (you know, those people who call up and say: 'Are you looking at television? If so, what program are you looking at?') showed us a steady audience, each day, of 58,000."

WHAT THEY FOUND IN CLEVELAND

President Millis and his faculty have now made many more findings and are in a new branch of education - projecting the voice, the face and gesture and personality, of hand-picked members of the Western Reserve faculty to all who wish to hear and to listen; who live within the audio-video range of WEWS. Western Reserve is developing a new instrument in the expanding workshop of communications.

They find they are feeding a true hunger. They find the television audience to be doing better work than the classroom student; to be writing better, and to be submitting more perceptive examinations. They find the television audience (the 'out-patients') more mature than the undergraduates, and for the reason that the age range is from 19 to 60; that most of those watching had had between 14 and 15 years of formal education, that many had

done graduate work, that all wanted more education. Furthermore, it was a self-selected group, and the dean of Western Reserve couldn't do anything about those who failed to appear for finals.

It was the viewer's privilege. ¶ Regarding the teaching itself, the President said: "I have never seen the quality of teaching which has come over the television channels." The Cleveland libraries all reported a phenomenal rise in the use of books.

President Millis' five-part summary is lively:

1. "We have demonstrated that television can be adapted to formal education, with relative simplicity, and without loss of integrity or depreciating of standards; can be adapted to the use of the usual lecture method and by this alone can enlist large audiences.

2. "We have demonstrated that there are in the city of Cleveland 58,000 people who at 9:00 o'clock in the morning (and that means largely, the housewives, the shut-ins, and the retired folks) who have dropped their normal activities and devoted a half-hour or more to a very serious enterprise.

3. "We have demonstrated that what the TV students get in terms of quality and quantity both (which we measure by examination) is as great as that obtained in the classroom; that the TV students - under a controlled situation using the same examination given to the classroom students, the TV students perform, as a matter of statistical fact, much better than the undergraduates on the campus.

4. "We have shown that the medium is worth our very enthusiastic exploration; that it is now just within our grasp to do something which we have never been able to do, namely, bring the rich resources of our institution to bear upon the problems, the interest, and the needs, not of the handful of people who can afford the time to come to our campuses, but rather, the millions, the

tens of millions of people who need, who can use, our wisdom, our knowledge, our skill, our art in their everyday problems.

5. "And finally, we have found television to be the most magnificent instrument for raising the quality of teaching, whether it be college teaching or elementary teaching. And it is my observation that college teaching needs the most improvement."

A talking professor is the most saleable commodity in American education. This has been known for a long long time by network broadcasters who were really anxious to see educators use their facilities and use them properly. Here is a quote (from 1939) that is apposite, and I hope interesting. It was delivered before The National Council of Teachers of English, in convention in Columbus, with Ohio State University as host:

"When university broadcasting stations and local stations become radio extensions of the universities themselves rather than amateur imitations of the networks; when these stations realize and make use of their own talents; when they start putting microphones on the desks of the best lecturers - not on the desks of the greatest scholars -; and when they begin to insist that the mikes be left undisturbed for a half-hour three times a week, at the same time, for the entire semester, then we shall begin to be effective as educators in radio."

I hope I may be forgiven for quoting myself. I seldom do so, seldom write or think anything quotable. This paragraph, however, is still the true essence of the problem of education over the air, either radio or television. There has never been any other problem as cleanly stateable as this. The quotation above, together

with the full address, has been reprinted many times, and it is also Chapter 10 in "Radio And English Teaching" (Appleton-Century, 1941), a vigorous study of the whole problem edited by one of the most vigorous educators to concern himself with the problem, the late Max J. Herzberg.

The problem in television is the same. It is the problem of delivering into the presence of a camera a man, and there filming him and recording his utterance.

THE PLAN

The First Part

The plan is in two parts. The first part will bring a few selected professors (about 15) of superior teaching ability, and of both sexes; professors of the standard courses in the curricula of all American colleges and universities; bring them to a film studio where a minimum of six lectures from each professor will be recorded on motion-picture film and on tape simultaneously.

(A schedule of costs, for Tape and 35mm RCA, is attached. See Appendix A)

The first part is for the specific purpose of assembling the finest living product in the greatest quantity, at the lowest cost.

This part of the plan has no connection with television.

This part of the plan is to create film (and tape, for schools which have no projectors) that will be made available to any school or college or educational group, on a rental or direct-sale basis, in very much the same way that Encyclopaedia Britannica Films now reach their own markets.

Because these filmed and tape-recorded lectures will be on subjects that already command the major portion of the undergraduates' time - (let us call them the staple

courses) - all of the unrelated efforts and the well-intentioned but dispersed hodge-podge that now makes up all libraries of educational film, will be avoided from the start.

All of the lectures recorded will be of immediate use to all teachers of standard courses, as supplementary material to what they are themselves now teaching. These films are therefore not amiable distractions but vigorous reinforcements of what our faculties, large and small, are now, and have been for many years, conducting: biology, history, anthropology, economics, literature, psychology, fine arts, botany, physiology, geology, chemistry, physics; all of the lecture courses in short, and most of the laboratory courses that do not specifically require student handling of apparatus. All of the knowledge of the world that can be taken in, while sitting still in the presence of sight and sound.

The voracity of television, which has been freely acknowledged by educators (but little dealt with by them), is so thoroughly understood by professional television people that that is why so much stress is being put on quantity in the first half of this plan. The effort can have neither impact nor future without a starting pool; and a pool of probably not less than 100 completed lectures, in canned reels, and with a minimum of 30 prints of each one (16 mm reductions) to keep the finished result in continuous and fruitful circulation.

When our teachers die, their skill is lost with

their passing. Indeed, most of them, even the greatest, through the years of their most productive usefulness, are seldom known beyond their own campus. With the active support and the endorsement of LIFE, an expanding library of filmed classroom lectures - from a most modest beginning - can become in three years the greatest practical contribution which the techniques of communication have brought to the process of democratic education.

The first part of this two-part plan calls for the creation of this pool of film material, each filmed lecture to be standard in two respects only: in quality and in time (26 minutes).

The geographical spread of the skills to be used would suggest the sense of filming in three places, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Other availabilities can be put to work when the plan has evolved far enough to require them, (except for the South, which is still very delinquent in its studio standards).

The plan also proposes putting into circulation the finished product as soon as it has existence as a finished set of lectures by the same professor: It is suggested, too, that in the beginning stages of this program, colleges and universities are informed by letter, and by insertions in LIFE, of the availability of this product, that a schedule of lectures-and-subjects-in-progress, together with the proper individual and university credits, be released at this time; and that an open catalogue be prepared and circulated at the end of the first

six months, or at such time as the amount of completed work is considered sufficient to warrant this.

Getting the films into quick circulation (soon after the composite print has been reduced and copied) is indicated and for the obvious purpose of recovering, or beginning to recover, the basic investment.

It is suggested, further, that the rental scale for all film sets, in the preliminary months, be determined by the length of time their use is desired on any campus. (Or more crudely, the length of time it is kept away from other users.)

The purpose of having the same material on tape-recorded basis, in addition to film, is three-fold: to make the lectures available to colleges that want the material but have play-back equipment only; to make the lectures available to educational groups or interests whose budgets and facilities can't entertain the filmed product; and three, to make these college lectures available to all high schools and prep schools in America. (It is believed that the acceptance factor in this area alone will be surprisingly large. From the very beginning, too much educational material, both radio and TV, has been down-graded. This part of the plan calls for deliberate and uncompromising reversal of this practice.)

The essence of the <u>first part</u> of the plan is: first, the creation of film and film prints (and tape recordings) of classroom lectures by gifted American teachers; second, the announcement of the existence and

availability of this material; third, the circulation of it, on a sale and rental basis at stated prices, for the purpose of getting back investment.

The concentration of effort in this first part of the plan is to get this material before classrooms, groups, and assemblies by using play-backs and projectors already in the schools, clubs, and meeting places.

No effort is made to use television.

The Second Part

We have seen the immediate purposes of the first part of this plan. Its ultimate purpose, however, is to create educational film of great public attractiveness, in such amount as to set aside the fears of television station managers and network program builders and program buyers over program starvation thru product insufficiency; and then, having set aside these fears, to lease these films to these outlets, local and network.

By leasing them, LIFE can always recapture the product of its own creation; never lose ownership or control. With proof (to station owners) of an initial sufficiency of product, LIFE's educational TV films will secure commercial sponsorship soon after they are offered for sale. And LIFE will reserve the right to determine suitability of such sponsorship.

In the few places where the proper teaching skill and a cooperating TV transmitter have been put together, the

public acceptance of the result has been instantaneous, and very real and rich.

The plan as outlined here has some unfinished areas - a specific estimate of costs and organizational procedure being two of the larger ones - but the plan, which has been slowly evolving, is offered in this form and at this time because, in the belief of the writer, the time for this development in education by television has now come. And the energies to effect it are now here.

A television university, on a great scale - feeding its own local communities over local stations, is practical and possible, and it is far from reckless to expect it to be commercially sponsored, ~~to make~~ in a sufficient number of its hours, to make ~~of~~ itself-supporting; a university that is constantly renewing itself, constantly increasing its capacity and the quality of its treasure; and giving to the multitudes of this nation what has in the past been seen and heard only by the few.

What we capture now and film, we make imperishable for the delight and instruction ~~for~~ of generations we will never see but wish to serve.

* * * * * *

Max Wylie

APPENDIX "A"

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS WHO ARE GREAT TEACHERS AND WHO COULD DELIVER LECTURES OF GREAT INTEREST AND LASTING VALUE ON FILM

(A STARTING LIST)

PROFESSOR	AGE	SCHOOL	SUBJECT
1. G.G. SIMPSON	54	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY	PALEONTOLOGY
2. A.O. WOODFORD	65	POMONA	GEOLOGY
3. DICK FEYNMAN	35	CAL TECH	NUCLEAR PHYSICS
4. B. FRED SKINNER	48	HARVARD	PSYCHOLOGY
5. A LEVORSEN	55	TULSA	PETROLEUM
6. JAMES GILLULY	57	US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	NATURAL RESOURCES IN U.S. GEOLOGY
7. GARRETT HARDIN	32	UNIV. OF CALIF (SANTA BARBARA)	BOTANY & ORIGIN OF LIFE
8. GEORGE GAMOW	52	GEORGE WASHINGTON	PHYSICS, & ORIGIN OF EARTH
9. LINUS PAULING	51	CAL TECH	CHEMISTRY
10. RAY OWEN	40	CAL TECH	GENETICS, & IMMUNOLOGY
11. STANLEY ARKELL	50	CAMBRIDGE U.	HISTORY OF EARTH
12. FRANK BAXTER	52	U. OF S. CAL.	ENGLISH (SHAKESPEARE)
13. HERBERT MERRITT	49	STANFORD	ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
14. ERNEST A. HOOTEN	66	HARVARD	ANTHROPOLOGY
15. FAIRFAX PROUDFIT WALKUP (MRS.)	65	U. OF ARIZONA	DRAMATICS
16. JOHN HICKS	58	UNIV. OF CALIF. (BERKELEY)	AMERICAN HISTORY (author of all-time best-seller among textbooks)
17. ENRICO FERMI	60	U. OF CHICAGO	NUCLEAR PHYSICS

18.	RAY BILLINGTON	46	NORTHWESTERN	AMERICAN HISTORY
19.	HOWEL WILLIAMS	45	UNIV. OF CALIF	VULCANOLOGY (Currently in Philippines for US GOVT.)
20.	HUGH MCKINSTRY	65	HARVARD	ECONOMIC & MINING GEOLOGY
21.	RALPH EMERSON	35	U. OF CALIF.	FUNGI -- PENICILLIN
22.	IVAN ALEXOPOLIS	45	MICHIGAN STATE	"
23.	PAUL GODDARD	45	U. OF P.	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY
24.	DOUGLAS WHITAKER	46	STANFORD (PROVOST)	RESEARCH
25.	WAYNE UMBREIT	45	MERCK CHEMICAL	MICRO-BIOLOGY
26.	ROGER STANIER	35	U. OF CALIF.	"
27.	ADRIAN SRB	36	CORNELL	PLANT BREEDING
28.	RAYMOND GRAMIAK	52	U. OF ROCHESTER	X-RAY MOTION PIX MICROPHOTOGRAPHY
29.	JOHN MASON BROWN	58	MCA (LECTURE)	CONTEMPORARY DRAMA
30.	THOMAS CRAVEN	60	MUSEUM MODERN ART	ART (CLASSIC)
31.	ADLAI HARDIN	52	NATIONAL ACADEMY	SCULPTURE
32.	WALDEMAR HEINRICHS	64	MIDDLEBURY	CONTEMPORARY CIVILIZATION
33.	MARK SHORER	44	U. OF CALIF. (BERKELEY)	CREATIVE WRITING (THE SHORT STORY)
34.	A.J. CARLSON	44	U. OF CHICAGO	PHYSIOLOGY
35.	ROBT. REDFIELD	46	"	ANTHROPOLOGY
36.	JOSEPH SCHWAB	40	"	BIOLOGY
37.	JOHN HENRY FAULK	40	U. OF TEXAS (CBS)	REGIONALISM IN AMERICAN SPEECH
38.	CHERYL CRAWFORD	54	SMITH	THE AMERICAN THEATRE
39.	WORTHINGTON MINOR	50	NBC	THE TELEVISION PLAY

COST SHEET * CRUDE ESTIMATE

QUOTATIONS FROM THREE WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK COMMERCIAL FILM COMPANIES

1. TED NEMETH STUDIOS

Specifications:

Working Title: "Lectures Series"
Running Time: 26-28 minutes
Sound: Lip Sync. (100%)
Interior: Studio (one day)
Shooting Time: One day
Completion Time: 4 weeks
Recording Type: Tape & 35mm RCA
Production: 35mm (100%)
Talent: not included

Breakdown:

Production Staff

Cameraman, Assistant Cameraman, Sound Engineer, Boom, 2 Electricians.	$365.00
Executive Producer (Flat)	$750.00

Studio

Sound stage, Electrical current, Stage preparation, Strike setup	$330.00

Production Equipment

Lights, Bulbs, Sound recorder, Camera dolley, Geared head, Blimp	$322.00

Re-Recording (to film)

Film sound recording studio, Engineers (2 hours)	$225.00

Cutting & Editing

Film editor (2 weeks), Assistant editor (same), Negative cutter (one week), Cutting room facilities, Moviolas, Screenings, Leader stock, Cans & Reels	$810.00

COST SHEET (CONTINUED)

Film & Laboratory

35mm negative stock, develop. & print (7500 ft.)	
35mm recording stock, " " " (5000 ft.)	
Dupe negative (400 ft.)	
Fine Grain Master prints (500 ft.)	
3 rolls of recording tape	
Final 35mm Sound composite print	$2,477.00

Special Effects

Optical Effects (allowance for 15)	
Artwork on Titles (3)	
Title photography (100 ft.)	$345.00

Transportation

Equipment, material & film Trucking	$76.00
	$5,700.00
Contingency (10%)	570.00
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSE	$6,270.00

(16mm Print costs: Black & White, Sound Reduction prints (28 mins.) Including Reels, Cans & Shipping Case

On a 20 print order basis: $60.00 each

On same basis - Color - : $160.00 each

(These figures, for final prints, are considerably below the Encyclopaedia Britannica Films catalogue figures.)

2. PATHESCOPE

The estimate from this company is nearly the same. They give themselves a thousand dollar leeway, above and below the Nemeth figures, depending on Specification variables, such as: use of Teleprompter, number of crews (one or two), regularity of schedule observance, opening & closing music. Their end-figure - cost per print, black & white or Color - is exactly the same: $60, and $160.

3. MPO STUDIOS

This company's fixed charges are less: $1820 per 8-hour day.
Their end-figure - 16mm black & white - per print: $36.40
" Kodachrome: $116.96

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Yale Review

THE
YALE
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J. E. PALMER
Editor

PAUL PICKREL
Managing Editor

In "The Responsibility for Decision in Foreign Policy," the leading article in the forthcoming Autumn issue of THE YALE REVIEW, Dean Acheson brings his experience as Secretary of State to bear on a vital and continuing problem of American government, a problem of such importance that our national survival could very well depend upon the manner in which it is faced.

We send you the enclosed offprint of Mr. Acheson's statement in the belief that you will find it of more than usual significance and interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Palmer

Editor

No ans

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THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECISION IN FOREIGN POLICY

BY DEAN ACHESON

IN GIVING one's reflections on "The Responsibility for Decision in Foreign Policy" two lines of thought occur. One concerns the importance of decisiveness in conducting foreign relations, the effect of indecision, or no decision, or contradictory decisions. The other relates to the body or person upon whom rests the final responsibility for making the decisions which determine our course as a nation, and how this task is or should be performed. Both lines start from a common point—where the responsibility and authority lie.

In our American system the President is the person charged with the heavy duty of giving us the line to follow in our dealings with other nations. But, wholly apart from constitutional and legal considerations, his will is not given unlimited scope. In the first place, he is making decisions about our relations with foreign nations—countries, areas, peoples outside of the United States where our laws do not govern and our writ does not run, where the preconceptions of American life are not taken for granted—in short, that vast portion of the earth's surface where Americans are foreigners. The very idea requires the enlightenment which came to the old mountaineer who took his first train ride from his Appalachian crossroads to town, with his face pressed against the window. When the train stopped, he heaved a deep sigh and said to his companion,

"John, there's a heap of folks between here and home, and I guess, by God, we ain't seen half of 'em."

Here is the beginning of understanding of foreign affairs.

It is amid the manifold complexities of the relations between the external world and our own by-no-means-simple country that the President must lay down the line to follow. Whether we, his fellow citizens, follow it or not is another matter. And this suggests the second factor qualifying the freedom of the President's will in reaching his decisions. He is deciding for this particular country at a particular time and under particular circumstances. So there is involved the kind of country and people he leads—the sort of ideas we have inherited and now hold, our traditions and affiliations, our physical resources and the use to which we are putting them and are capable of putting them. All these elements narrow and affect the course of decisions, as currents, winds, shoals, and land affect the decisions of the mariner.

But to return to our point, the final responsibility for decision lies with the President. Sometimes confusion arises about this. We hear it said that the National Security Council is to make, or has made, some important decision. This is an illusion, and a most troublesome one. The NSC decides nothing. It is merely a mechanism for preparing and presenting matters for the President's decision. The power and the responsibility lie with him. He can accept, modify, reject, or do nothing with recommendations from the Council, which is merely a meeting of certain of his advisers. If he does nothing, no decision is made, or a decision to do nothing is made by default. However much the Council's staff is elaborated, it remains a forum—and one which can be very useful—for determining the main problems which require decision and for presenting recommendations to the President.

Again, one reads from time to time that at some meeting with "leaders on the Hill" this or that matter of foreign policy was "decided." This, too, I believe, involves a misconception. These meetings produce not so much a decision of policy as opinions as to whether or how a particular proposal or deci-

sion in which Congressional action will be needed can be carried out. Again the responsibility for deciding whether or how to go ahead rests with the President.

It is placed there by the Constitution and confirmed by a century and three-quarters of experience. The Presidential system supported by the separation of powers is the special American contribution to the science and art of government. It is a contribution which presents its problems, which calls for strong and decisive leadership, but which, given such leadership, has served the country well. Under it the President, the only official in the country elected by all the people, the leader of the dominant political party, the chief magistrate, is the head. His cabinet officers, the chiefs of the departments of government, are selected by him, hold their tenure at his pleasure, and are advisers to him. They can be effective only through him and with his support.

Attempts to graft onto this system institutions and practices drawn from the cabinet of parliamentary systems are usually a mistake and can be mischievous. No good comes from attempts to dilute, share, or usurp the authority and responsibility of the President.

While no good comes from attempts to invade the authority and responsibility of the President, they are continually made and sometimes succeed. This occurs under weak Presidents. The result is Congressional government, which, in turn, results, under twentieth-century conditions, in a negative and vacillating foreign policy, the impairment of our world position, and danger to our national safety. This situation has been described by a former colleague as the "Frenchification" of the Constitution. By this he means government where power is centered in a national assembly as in the four French republican constitutions. Under this system, the Presidency tends to become ceremonial, executive power virtually disappears, and authority is assumed by parliamentarians, undisciplined by any penalty for repudiating the executive, divided into numerous groups no one of which commands decisive power, and unable and unequipped to lead the country in a sustained,

complex, and difficult course of action. The foreign policy emerging from such a situation is formed by slogans and emotion; decisions represent the lowest common denominator of the groups in the legislative assembly. The vital issues, which are always painful, are evaded and decision postponed until events decide them.

We are familiar enough with this course of events as it has appeared and reappeared in French history from the First Republic to the Fourth. But perhaps we do not understand how closely our own situation approximates the French when the Presidential powers fall from hands not strong enough to wield them. For these powers are not self-executing. They cannot be exercised by a committee. They reside in and depend upon the quality of one man. This has been stated by one who held and knew how to use them:

> Many diverse elements entered into the creation of the office, springing, as it did, from the parent idea of the separation of powers.
>
> There was the firm conviction of such powerful and shrewd minds as that of John Adams that the greatest protection against unlimited power lay in an executive secured against the encroachments of a national assembly. Then there were the fears of those who suspected a plot to establish a monarchy on these shores. Others believed that the experience under the Confederation showed above all the need of stability through a strong central administration. Finally, there was the need for compromise among these and many other views.
>
> The result was a compromise—a compromise which that shrewd observer, Alexis de Tocqueville, over a hundred and twenty years ago, believed would not work. He thought that the Presidential office was too weak. The President, he thought, was at the mercy of Congress. The President could recommend, to be sure, but he had no power and the Congress had. The Congress could disregard his recommendations, overrule his vetoes, reject his nominations. De Tocqueville thought that no man of parts, worthy of leadership, would accept so feeble a role.
>
> This was not a foolish view and there was much in our early history which tended to bear it out. But there is a power in the course of

events which plays its own part. In this case again, Justice Holmes's epigram proved true. He said a page of history is worth a whole volume of logic. And as the pages of history were written they unfolded powers in the Presidency not explicitly found in Article II of the Constitution.

In the first place, the President became the leader of a political party. The party under his leadership had to be dominant enough to put him in office. This political party leadership was the last thing the Constitution contemplated. The President's election was not intended to be mixed up in the hurley-burley of partisan politics. . . . The people were to choose wise and respected men who would meet in calm seclusion and choose a President. The runner-up would be Vice President.

All of this went by the board—though most of the original language remains in the Constitution. Out of the struggle and tumult of the political arena a new and different President emerged—the man who led a political party to victory and retained in his hands the power of party leadership. That is, he retained it, like the sword Excalibur, if he could wrest it from the scabbard and wield it.

Another development was connected with the first. As the President came to be elected by the whole people, he became responsible to the whole people. . . . Our whole people looked to him for leadership, and not confined within the limits of a written document. Every hope and every fear of his fellow citizens, almost every aspect of their welfare and activity, falls within the scope of his concern—indeed, falls within the scope of his duty. Only one who has held that office can really appreciate that. It is the President's responsibility to look at all questions from the point of view of the whole people. His written and spoken word commands national—often international—attention.

These powers which are not explicitly written into the Constitution are powers which no President can pass on to his successor. They go only to him who can take and use them. (Harry S. Truman, New York "Times," May 9, 1954.)

We have had Presidents who have not exercised the Presidential power. It will not exhaust the list to mention Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Grant, Harding, and Coolidge. When Presi-

dential default occurs it is not correct to say that Congress steps into the vacant place. Attempts are made to do so, but they cannot fully succeed since Congress is not designed, organized, or equipped for executive leadership.

Aside from the obvious reason that so large a body, designed to be a check upon action, cannot be the leader in action, there is another reason highly relevant to our present inquiry. It is that our two-party system cloaks a multiparty reality. There is a saying—not wholly accurate—that strict party votes occur only on the organization of the House and Senate. But it is true that strict party votes are rare enough to cause considerable comment. Every newspaper reader knows that across the traditional party lines run perhaps even deeper alignments—the farm bloc, the protectionist bloc, the isolationist group, the Southern group (on certain questions), the "liberal group" (on certain questions), the mountain states (on minerals and wool), the public power group, the economy group, and so on.

The conclusion relevant here is that a party leader in Congress is not a leader, so far as foreign affairs is concerned, qualified to speak for the party which he nominally leads. His view is not accepted as any more important or controlling than that of any other member. In the absence of Presidential leadership, Congressional policy must be evolved by negotiation among the groups and with a high appreciation of short-term electoral approval. These conditions are not favorable to understanding or dealing with fundamental realities and issues or to producing continuity of policy and the sober facing of difficult problems requiring costly sacrifices. The Nye Committee did not provide the country with an understanding of the problems left by the First World War or with policies consistent with the security of the United States. It resulted in a withdrawal into "Fortress America" which was no fortress at all, because the incidence of power pressures occurred outside it. And it is there—where the pressures focus—that the United States must exercise its capacity to mold and shape the future.

So we return to the President as the pivotal point, the criti-

cal element in reaching decisions on foreign policy. Now the capacity to decide is not a common attribute of mankind. It becomes increasingly rare as the difficulty of the problems increases. The choice becomes one between courses all of which are hard and dangerous. The "right" one, if there is a right one, is quite apt to be the most immediately difficult one. It was certainly so in reaching a decision regarding Korea in June, 1950. In these cases the mind tends to remain suspended between alternatives and to seek escape by postponing the issue. There are always persuasive advocates of opposing courses. "On the one hand" balances "on the other." The problem itself becomes the enemy.

General Marshall understands this very well. Many a time he would burst out in an interminable discussion with, "Gentlemen, don't fight the question. Decide it." And he has often observed that the rarest of all gifts is the capacity for decision.

Many men and some Presidents don't have it. And when this occurs, the consequences are irreparable. It is one of the maladies for which there is no cure, except amputation.

Some years ago a lawyer friend received a call from a man who thanked him for giving him the best advice he had ever received. "You did not take my case," the man explained. "You listened to me, and you said, 'My friend, you are in one hell of a fix.' And," he added, "I was."

So is the country when the function of decision in foreign policy breaks down. For the inescapable result is drift. And it is drift away from the association, the coalition, of free nations which cannot exist without us, and without which we cannot exist as the nation all of us have known. And it is drift in this direction not necessarily from desire—many members of Congress desire quite the opposite—but because policy in association or coalition requires a vast number of coördinated and continuous actions which, for the reasons given, Congress without vigorous executive leadership is not able to provide. This vigorous leadership often involves conflict and competing appeals to the people, the common source of power. This is inherent in the system of the separation of powers, the framers

of which did not rate harmony between the executive and legislative branches as highly as some of their successors.

Different Presidents have gone about reaching conclusions and decisions for the conduct of foreign relations in different ways. Some have relied heavily on solitary reflection and study. One can see instances of this in Presidents Jefferson, Lincoln, and Wilson. Some have relied substantially upon advisers not in the established chart of organization. Here one might cite the two Roosevelts. Others have been meticulous in sticking to "channels," of whom President Truman is outstanding. But, however he works, the President must be free to choose the methods most suited to him. He cannot be confined. Particularly, he must not be confined by law. Legislation that a President must consult this, that, or the other person or body will be futile and harmful. He can be given facilities, but he cannot be compelled to use them.

But it can properly be said that some courses are apt to be more successful than others. Successful organization and method will recognize two fundamental truths—the indivisibility of policy and the speciality of the foreign field.

Governmental policy is an integer—political policy, diplomatic, military, economic, fiscal. It is all one. Each depends upon, is stimulated and limited by the others. The history of our government decisions in the year 1950 is a clinic for any who wish to spell out this thesis. But it will hardly be disputed in theory, while it is very apt to be disregarded in practice. And there will always be argument about the hierarchy of importance. Do we cut the pattern according to the cloth or do we cut the cloth according to the pattern? And where do we find the pattern? But the first requirement is that there must be a pattern.

While this is true, it is also true that, despite popular belief, the field of foreign affairs is a field of special competence. Those who have spent their lives in the study of foreign nations and peoples know more about them than those who have not, just as physicians or physicists know more about their fields of special study. They often make mistakes, and bad ones. We

are under no compulsion to take their advice. But, where our lives are at stake, as between tossing a coin and consulting the specialists, we would be wise to do the latter.

Now it is an interesting fact that the Secretary of State is the senior member of the Cabinet. He is the senior member because this cabinet office was the first to be created upon the formation of our government. And it was the first to be created because then, as now, our relations with foreign nations were the most pressing of all problems with which our government had to deal. This has not always been true in the years which intervened. But it was true then, and it is true now.

Whatever primacy one attaches to our relations with the world beyond our borders, it is plain that a President needs continuous and knowledgeable advice about them. The Department of State exists for this purpose, is highly competent to perform it, and should be the principal, unifying, and final source of advice and recommendation. Unifying and final in this sense, that reports and recommendations from all sources, official and unofficial, come to the President—some of them good, more of them plausible. All of these should be referred to and reported on by the Department of State, which must live with the problem. Its view may be rejected, but it should be heard.

So far we have spoken of a "department" and about "its" view. But a department is made up of thousands of people. It cannot advise the President. And it rarely has *a* view. Here enters the Secretary of State—an unenviable figure. As Henry Adams pointed out, he is destined to be a pariah with the Congress because he represents problems which the Congress wishes to forget. Votes can be lost but not gained through foreign policy.

Nevertheless he has a place, and an important one, in the making of decisions. It is not the one most photographed and publicized—his exhausting flights to conferences, his greeting of visiting dignitaries, his appearance before committees of Congress and the public as a spokesman for the Administration. His other and essential role concerns both the special

knowledge of the foreign field and the synthesis of foreign policy into a unified governmental policy.

In the first aspect he must draw from the Department of State in usable form its full knowledge and wisdom upon the many matters which press for decision. He should distrust conclusions, his own or others', when they provide answers too facile and pat, but should rather spur and encourage his departmental colleagues to bring together all their varied knowledge and points of view so that all possibilities are tested against the most stringent criticism. He must keep them headed into the problem and present to them the other governmental factors involved which fall outside their field of special competence, but which must weigh heavily with the President.

Out of this method of work will come recommendations from the foreign affairs point of view influenced by, but not wholly coördinated with, the limiting factors of our capabilities in the economic, fiscal, military, and domestic political fields. This final reconciliation must be made by the President. He should be kept fully informed of the progress of the work so that issues are not presented to him suddenly and at a late stage when choices have narrowed, and so that the President's thought may be fully reflected in the work of preparation. But, before the matter comes to the President for action, much can be done to assure that all his advisers have understood and considered one another's points of view and the whole scope of limitations and capabilities applicable to the problem.

Much of this is accomplished by consultation between cabinet colleagues and through such valuable interdepartmental machinery as the National Advisory Council on financial matters and the National Security Council on security matters. It would unduly extend this article to go into these established channels for coördinating policy. But one matter should be mentioned which defies formal organization, but which is absolutely essential. It concerns habits of work and confidence and collaboration between officers of different departments.

One of the curious and toughly resistant characteristics of government departments is the tendency of their people to

isolate themselves from other departments and to regard persons outside their ranks with something amounting, on occasion, to suspicion and hostility. It may seem extraordinary, but it is nevertheless true, that not until General Marshall's tenure as Secretary of Defense had the Secretary of State and his senior officers met with the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for continuous discussion and development of policy. And yet foreign policy and military policy divorced from one another are both operating in the field of phantasy.

From September, 1950, until January, 1953—I am not informed thereafter—officers of the two Departments worked in the closest and most loyal coöperation and greatly to the public good. This does not happen automatically; it requires constant attention and effort from all concerned and especially from the top. For both Departments have internal differences springing from perfectly proper differences of emphasis and interests, either from the services, in one case, or the geographical divisions, in the other. Both desire to keep their differences within the family. But it is useful and often most productive to bring them out in discussion, provided those in the discussion preserve confidence. The value of these years of common work in mutual enlightenment, confidence, and advancement of policy and action cannot be overstated.

The same relationship existed with the Economic Coöperation Administration and with its successor, the Mutual Security Agency, and to a lesser, but useful, degree with other Departments having functions in the foreign field—Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor.

The purpose of all this was not necessarily to get agreed recommendations and papers, but to get understanding; and, where there were differences, to have them brought out, not covered up, and to have them intelligent and intelligible differences. One can always get an agreed paper by increasing the vagueness and generality of its statements. The staff of any interdepartmental committee has a fatal weakness for this type of agreement by exhaustion. But such agreements are no

good and of no service to the President, if he has the capacity for decision. What he needs to know are the real issues, honestly presented, with extraneous matter stripped away.

We come back then to where we started—to the President. The decisions are his. Helped by his departmental advisers and their staffs, helped by his own Executive Office—the Bureau of the Budget, the Economic Advisers, and so forth—ultimately he must decide. The volume of work which should be done is appalling. It cannot be got through by listening to oral presentations, or "briefings," or reading one-page memoranda. It has to be sweated out. The facts have to be mastered, the choices and their consequences understood—so far as consequences can be understood; and then upon "judgments and intuitions more subtle than any articulate major premise" the decision made.

Yates, Harry

September 1, 1954

Dear Harry:

Sorry to have been so long in answering your letter of June 23rd; I have been away. Thanks for the McCarthy material. I am beginning to think he is in real trouble with the Watkins Committee.

Tell Anita that part of the reference has to do with a movie.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry D. Yates
Dutch Village, Inc.
Albany 4, New York

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Telephone 5-4814
Dutch Village, Inc.
ALBANY 4, N.Y.

June 23, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

As a fellow alumnus and after our delightful weekend with the Roots at Hamilton, I feel that I can so address you. Besides, I have an idea there's a better chance of this note reaching your desk by doing so.

Undoubtedly you have a copy of the attached documented record on McCarthy, though possibly not. I saw it referred to in a Kiplinger letter a few weeks ago and what was said about it rather intrigued me so I sent for a few copies. This one has your name on it for keeps, or for you to dispose of if you wish.

I have read only the chapters on McCarthy's war record and tax troubles which to me are damning to a degree I never realized before. In themselves, and there is no reason to doubt the facts presented, they show why McCarthy wants his past left alone. He's a hard man to get on the witness stand and I don't wonder.

Our best to Janet and some day Casey, we hope. Anita is still puzzling over your "Molly of Hamilton" description of her, as am I, and you'll have to let us in on the reference before too long. The suspense is becoming quite unbearable.

With all good wishes in which Anita joins,

Yours sincerely,

Harry D. Yates.

Harry D. Yates

Yetter, Richard R.

The Ignatius Prep
Saint Ignatius High School
1076 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago 8
Illinois

January 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York
New York

Dear Sir:

Recently our yearbook, The Ignatius Prep, edited an article concerning you. It was presented in our Christmas literary edition. We thought that you would like to see it and are sending you two copies. We would sincerely appreciate it if you would autograph your biography in one of these copies and return it to us. The other book we leave at your disposal. Your story, entitled Good-Night and Good-Luck, appears on pages ten and eleven of the book. Thank You.

Sincerely Yours,

Richard R. Yetter

Richard R. Yetter
Business Manager

Returned
1/17

Yorke, D. A

May 17, 1955

Dear Mrs. Yorke:

Thank you for your letter of April 20th.

This is merely a note to tell you that at the moment we have no plans for a PERSON TO PERSON program with anyone from Scarsdale, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. D.A. Yorke
Mount Holyoke Club of Westchester
45 Secoy Road
Scarsdale, New York

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KC

Mount Holyoke Club
of Westchester

April 20, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Presuming that you have a native sympathy with things Mt. Holyoke-ish, I would like to ask a favor of you — very small size.

Our Westchester Club gives a House Tour every fall to raise money for a scholarship. We are looking now for homes in Scarsdale with owners who will possibly open them for our 1955 House Tour. Our biggest problem at present is in locating a "name" home to give our tour the final touch. There are many many lovely homes to select from, but each year we have also had a NAME home too — one year George F. Skouras, another Red Barber.

Mount Holyoke Club
of Westchester

It occurred to me that you might be able to aid us in our search for someone well known.

Should it be that you were in Scarsdale, we'd like to have someone here within the program; next 6 mos. on Person-to-Person, that would not hurt our cause at all. And if mention were to be made that said person's home was to be included in our annual House Tour - oh-la-la!

We will be delighted with any ideas you have on the subject - the only lead we have so far is Harry Winston, the jeweler, but haven't followed that down yet. We find most people very honored at our request, though. Thank you so much.

Joanne H. Yorke (Mrs. D.A.)
45 Secor Rd. Scarsdale

P.S. As for you, we enjoy everything you do - think you are wonderful - especially enjoyed BLAST of McCarthy + Person to Person.

May 28, 1954

Dear Friends:

As fellow Democrats, we believe you are entitled to know why we are supporting the election of United States Senator Thomas H. Kuchel on June 8. All of us, like you, are registered Democrats. Most of us have been so for all of our lives. It was only after the most painstaking study of the candidates, their records and the issues at stake that we reached the conclusion that we could not in good conscience vote for the candidate who has received the official Democratic endorsement.

It is our belief that Sam Yorty is the candidate of the radical wing of the Party—the Jimmy Roosevelt wing—which has led the Party to defeat in California again and again and again. Jimmy Roosevelt appears to be the handpicked candidate of Yorty to succeed him in the 28th District and their candidacies were announced together. Mr. Yorty himself has been unsuccessful when a candidate for important public office. This is from his record:

—Defeated for the Los Angeles City Council in 1939.

—Defeated for United States Senator in 1940, receiving 74,332 votes out of a total of 1,007,926 cast on the Democratic ballot.

—Defeated for Mayor of Los Angeles in 1945, receiving only 10,397 out of a total of 273,322.

The reason for Mr. Yorty's defeats is not difficult to find. A study of his record since he entered public life in 1936 shows him consistent only in his inconsistency. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

—He co-authored a bill in the State Legislature in 1937 to repeal the California Criminal Syndicalism Act. This law makes it a crime to advocate the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. This action alone should be reason enough for Democrats to deny him our vote.

—According to the July 26, 1937 issue of the WESTERN WORKER, he was to address a meeting of the Communist-dominated Workers' Alliance in Los Angeles, after which a group of agitators were to march on the W.P.A. Headquarters and the City Hall.

—According to the July 18, 1938 issue of the Communist-line PEOPLE'S WORLD, he was reported as planning to march that day in a picket line at the British and Italian Consulates in Los Angeles, along with Leo Gallagher, who was then candidate for Secretary of State of California on the Communist ticket.

—He extended greetings to the PEOPLE'S WORLD in its January 1, 1938 issue in the same column with Harry Bridges, Upton Sinclair, and Anita Whitney and William Schneiderman, State Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Communist Party. This is the same Schneiderman who was tried and convicted in the Federal Court at Los Angeles in 1952, during a Democratic Administration, of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

—He received the endorsement of the Communist-line PEOPLE'S WORLD as a candidate for the Los Angeles City Council in the May 2, 1939 election.

His character has been appraised by a staff writer of the Communist-line PEOPLE'S WORLD in its issue of August 4, 1949, wherein he is referred to as "the legislative spokesman for social democracy"—whatever that may be—with this, among other comments:

"His chummy relationships . . . are a good key to the smart, dapper little character. Because smart he is, and very adept at this business of making like a true champion of the people. Take his voting records. He's the best example at large today of the fact that a legislator cannot be evaluated entirely by his voting record."

Mr. Yorty has been, as we see it, on both sides of the fence. Today Mr. Yorty declares himself the staunch foe of Communism. We hope he is but we are far from convinced.

Contrast this record with the accomplishments of California's incumbent United States Senator, Thomas H. Kuchel, as outlined in this pamphlet. Confronted with the necessity of choosing between these two candidates, we had but one possible choice. We will work and vote to keep Thomas H. Kuchel California's United States Senator.

And to you and every other registered Democrat, we extend a warm invitation to join with us so as to assure the election of United States Senator Thomas H. Kuchel on June 8th.

Sincerely yours,
DEMOCRATS FOR U. S. SENATOR THOMAS H. KUCHEL

By Henry S. Dornheim
Chairman for Southern California

Senator Kuchel lunches with then Governor Earl Warren and California Labor Leaders at the State Fair on Labor Day, 1953. Left to right: Ed Miller, National Secretary, Culinary Workers Union; Lloyd Mashburn, then acting Secretary of Labor, California; then Governor Earl Warren; Senator Kuchel; C. J. Haggerty, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor; and Tom Pitts, President, California State Federation of Labor.

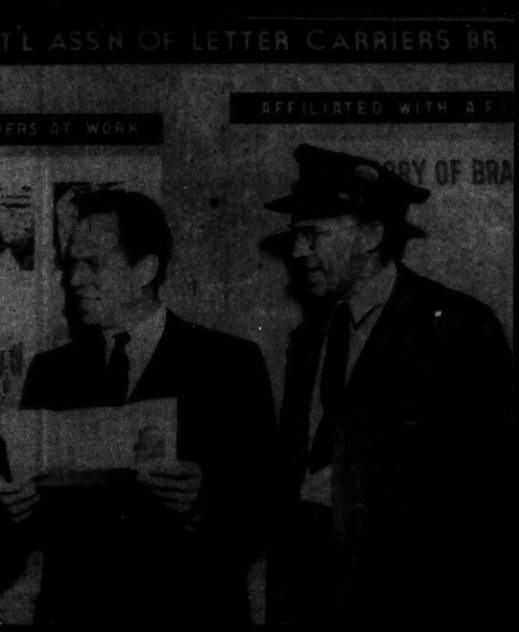
U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel has faithfully served California and the nation for 18 of his 43 years...

Californians know U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel. They know where he stands. They know they can trust him. Since 1936, his life has been devoted to public service in the interests of this State and the nation.

BORN IN 1910 in Anaheim, California, of English, German and Irish descent, Tom Kuchel is a third generation Californian. His grandfather was one of the pioneer citizens who helped to found that city in 1859. His father owned and edited the Anaheim Gazette for some 48 years and in these soundly American surroundings, Tom Kuchel grew to manhood. He attended the public schools in Anaheim and graduated from the University of Southern California, where he also received his law degree. He is married and has one child, a 9-year old daughter.

WHEN ONLY 26 YEARS OLD, he was elected to the State Assembly from Orange County, re-elected in 1938 and then elected to the State Senate for two terms. In 1942, while a State Senator, he volunteered in the U.S. Navy, serving until released from active duty in 1945. Appointed to the office of State Controller by then

ELECT A MAN YOU KNOW YOU



Governor Earl Warren in 1946, he was elected to that office in November of the same year by the largest vote ever received by a candidate for Controller. In 1950, he repeated with overwhelming popular approval, polling about 3 million Democratic, Republican and non-partisan votes.

CALIFORNIA VOTERS have been quick to recognize his honesty, sincerity and outstanding capacity for public service. Tom Kuchel has never been defeated for public office. Both victories as State Controller were won in the primary elections—Senator Kuchel receiving both Democratic and Republican nominations.

HE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES SENATE in 1952 from the State of California, again appointed by then Governor Earl Warren, who said of him: "State Controller Kuchel has all the qualifications to become an outstanding senator. He combines youth with a long and honorable career of public service." The truth of the Governor's words has been amply proved by the record.

THROUGHOUT THIS LONG CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE, Senator Kuchel has established an unquestioned reputation for integrity and level-headed courage—for clear thinking and sound judgment—for devotion to the cause of good, clean American government—for enthusiastic support for human rights, regardless of color, creed or social position.

IN WASHINGTON, SENATOR KUCHEL has worked tirelessly—and with great success—in the service of California and those who live and labor here. He has fought for the business-like conduct of government, for sound economy and tax reduction for the individual, for those who need it most. With his background of experience as a legislator, state official and U.S. Senator, he knows the State of California and its people and its problems as thoroughly as any man in public life today. All Californians will approve of his statement that the United States should not be expected single-handed to attempt to put out the brush fires of Communism all over the world, including Indo-China.

HIS OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM has been unwavering throughout his entire career. Senator Kuchel has well said: "Elimination of Communists and subversives from our Government should not be a partisan problem. It is an American problem."

SENATOR KUCHEL HAS GAINED THE RESPECT of his fellow senators of both political parties by his hard work and his faithful devotion to his responsibilities. He has established an amazing record for a new member of either the Senate or the House from California. His box score is:

—15 Bills pending in the Senate and the House,
— 9 Bills passed by the Senate,
— 7 Bills passed by the Senate and the House and signed into law by the President.

Included in these measures signed by the President are:

—The Tidelands Bills, which will produce millions of dollars in revenues for the State of California.

—The Cotton Quota Bill, which will save $200 millions for California agriculture.

—The Bill eliminating tax immunity for certain corporations which will lighten the tax burden on the small property owner.

—Flood control bills, which mean both protection for our citizens and increased payrolls for California workers.

By contrast, his principal Democratic opponent, with two terms in the House, had introduced 44 Bills, none of which had been enacted into public law as of April 14, 1954.

If there ever was a time when real patriots were needed in Washington, it is now. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel is a real patriot. Vote for him June 8.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR U.S. SENATOR THOMAS H. KUCHEL
Lyle C. Newcomer, chairman Geo. O. Carlson, treasurer
210 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles 13, MAdison 6-4773

YOU CAN TRUST *Vote June 8th to Keep Thomas H. Kuchel your U. S. Senator*

An Open Letter to Registered Democrats

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 13, 1953

Dear Senator Kuchel:

...Your bill, which I have just approved, demonstrates the high standards of public service by which you are guided, and the concern you have that all of our citizens be treated fairly and the tax burden within the States and local communities be shared on an equitable basis by all.

I believe that the cooperation between the Congress and the Executive this last session, which you helped to make possible, has produced a record of accomplishment of which we can all be justly proud. That record, together with the record which we will make in the next session, will, I am confident, be such as to merit and receive the support of the people in the 1954 Congressional elections.

I am looking forward to seeing you when you return to Washington for the next session.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Here's what Ike says about him:

Senator Kuchel stands at the President's side as he signs the Cotton Acreage Quota Bill, the first major law to be approved at this session.

Senator Kuchel has lent his full support to President Eisenhower's great program for building a stronger and better America.

Sec. 34.66 P. L. & R.
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Press Release from
Congressman Samuel Wm. Yorty

Release P.M.'s
Thursday, May 27, 1954

AN OPEN LETTER TO TOMMY

SAMUEL WM. YORTY
~~28th~~ 26 District, California

COMMITTEE:
Interior and Insular Affairs

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
1423 New House Office Building

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D.C.

May 25, 1954

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
Senate Offices Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tommy:

When my running for the Senate was still in the rumor stage, we both agreed that if I did run, we would wage a clean campaign. We have been friends a long time and in politics long enough to know that political differences need not become personal.

In announcing my candidacy, I said: "My campaign will be conducted on a level befitting the importance of the office and the gravity of the issues which confront us.... As time goes on, I hope to have an opportunity to engage in face-to-face debate with my Republican opponent so as to better develop and clarify the issues in the campaign.... Nothing I have said here is intended as a reflection on the personal character or personal integrity of my Republican opponent. Our differences are political not personal."

In this campaign I have stuck to the issues, seldom referred to you, and never attacked you personally. I was therefore doubly surprised and disappointed to learn of your plan to mail a last-minute carefully fabricated "smear" to Democratic voters.

On May 15, a disgusted Republican handed my office a copy of your campaign pamphlet entitled "An Open Letter to Registered Democrats." Among

(MORE)

other things, it contains a scurrilous attack upon me. This attack is in the form of a letter dated May 28, 1954.

The brochure was prepared weeks before the date on the "smear" letter. This makes it obvious that you are planning to use the letter at the last minute in order to deliberately deceive the voters. Such tactics are, or should be, beneath the dignity of the office you now hold by appointment, and to which you are currently seeking election.

The "smear" letter contains an ingenious and insidious collection of innuendos, half-truths, and distortions. Sentences and paragraphs are lifted out of context, names are deleted, and deliberate lies brazenly used. Your falsification of the date of the letter, I repeat, is irrefutable evidence of your intent to deprive the voters of sufficient time to learn the truth before election day, June 8.

Without making a detailed refutation of each lie and distortion in the purported letter, I do want to refer to a few examples. For instance, the letter says: "It is our belief that Sam Yorty is the candidate of the radical wing of the party...." You know this is not true. Even when my candidacy was only in the discussion stage the Communist press commenced violent attacks upon me. When I announced that I would run, and requested the endorsement of the Democratic Convention, a "stop-Yorty" movement was started by Bert Coffey, who has since admitted his former membership in the Communist Party.

Both Fred Arnold, political editor of Hearst's Herald and Express, and C. Lyn Fox, political editor of Hearst's Call-Bulletin, saw fit to refer to the reason for this "stop-Yorty" movement. In his column of February 9, 1954, Mr. Fox said the "stop-Yorty" leaders "didn't like Sam's outspoken attitude on Reds and fellow-travelers in government." If you are interested, Mr. Brownell can supply you with the F.B.I. records of professional Communists who posed as Democrats at the Democratic Convention and tried unsuccessfully to block my endorsement. Of course, you are painfully aware of the fact that I have the wholehearted support of all but a small extreme left wing of the Democratic Party. Isn't this why you are in desperation resorting to gutter level "smear" tactics while refusing every invitation to meet me openly in face-to-face debate?

(MORE)

Most of the other carefully selected items in your "smear" letter refer to meetings or Communist press articles dating back to 1937-38, when the Democratic Party in California, as well as many labor and civic organizations, were heavily infiltrated by Communists posing as American liberals. No Democratic leader of those days could attend or speak at a large number of meetings without unknowingly and unintentionally being in the same room or even on the same platform with secret Communists. When a Democratic Governor took office in 1939, these Communists tried to move into the State government, particularly the State Relief Administration. At that time we were both members of the Legislature.

I soon sensed what was happening and introduced the resolution which created California's first official state committee to combat subversive activities. I was appointed chairman of the committee and led the fight against the Communists during my two remaining years in the Legislature. You know as well as I do that of all the Democratic leaders in our State, I am the one most hated by the Communists. While you remained passive, I was leading the fight against the Communists. You are passive even now except for a few campaign speeches. I am still fighting them. They are still fighting me. Your disgusting attempt to link me with my bitterest enemies involves an outright lie of which you are well aware.

In his column of December 1, 1953, Mr. C. Lyn Fox recalled that I was the one who "sparked a drive that drove the Reds out of the State Relief Administration and broke their toe-hold in state government." Do you mean to accuse the distinguished political editor of Hearst's Call-Bulletin of untruthful writing?

The Communists are in reality helping you in this campaign. This is because they are much more intensely opposed to me. Long before the Democratic Convention they boasted that if I were endorsed by the Democrats, they would file another candidate. On the last filing day and during the final hour, Leo Gallagher filed against me on the Democratic ticket. He was formerly the official Communist Party candidate for Secretary of State. He is obviously trying to split the Democratic vote which can only help you. Perhaps you can disclose who is financing his campaign.

(MORE)

3rd Add
Yorty Open Letter

If I wanted to stoop to your tactics, I could draw some inferences from certain of your actions. On July 1, 1953, you voted to cut one billion dollars or 20% from the Administration's budget for Mutual Security Assistance to our free world allies in their fight against Communist aggression. The Communists have always violently opposed Mutual Security programs. Because you withheld your full support from this assistance, does this make you a Communist or a "fellow-traveler"? Such a conclusion would be as logical as your unfounded "smear" against me.

A few more points concerning your "Open Letter to Registered Democrats" should be noted. You have combined in one brochure a picture of President Eisenhower with the type of "smear" attack upon which he has publicly frowned. I wonder if you "cleared" this whole brochure with the President before so using his photograph!

Your brochure also attempts to deceive Democrats into thinking you are supported by the American Federation of Labor. Without authorization you have reproduced a picture of yourself with A. F. of L. leaders. This picture was taken years ago and has no political connotation. You tried to obtain support from the A. F. of L. in this campaign, but they endorsed me. Mr. Thomas Pitts, President of the California State Federation of Labor, has informed me that you reproduced his picture in your brochure without his knowledge or consent. Such tactics hardly indicate qualification for the office of United States Senator.

I know the results of polls have made you disheartened and desperate, but isn't one's honor and self-respect worth enough to make honorable defeat preferable to dishonorable victory? You must search for the answer in your own conscience.

Perhaps you would be well advised to think twice before mailing to Democrats this brochure which is an insult to their intelligence. It may prove a political boomerang and certainly it will discredit you.

Sincerely,

/s/ Sam

######

Yorty, Samuel

Congressman Samuel William

YORTY

for U. S. Senator Campaign Commit

113 714 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14, California, MAdison 6-6791

May 26, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Our long-time correspondence and your continuing fearless reporting leads me to believe that you will want to use an item on the enclosed material. I know that you are very busy, but I hope you will take time to read the enclosed and give it your consideration.

I think it particularly interesting that Senator Kuchel has seen fit to use a picture of the President of the United States in a mailing piece which contains this scurrilous attack against Congressman Yorty.

As always, my congratulations on your courageous and competent news reporting.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

Walter

Walter Leftwich

Encs.
WL/gw

Young, Chet

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Young

from: Mr. Murrow

October 8, 1954

I don't see how I can do anything about this matter because of the split network situation. The Ford commercials originate out of Chicago, and I can't very well put in a plug for Ford's name over the commercial for Amoco and Hamm Beer.

E.R.M.

rh

Re: Plugging Ford's Natl Safety Campaign

1137

Young, Gordon

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.

Daily Mail.
Evening News.
Sunday Dispatch.
Overseas Daily Mail.

Daily Mail

LONDON

PARIS CORRESPONDENT'S OFFICE.

TELEPHONE LOUVRE 68-41
(5 LINES)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
MAILMAN, PARIS

36, RUE DU SENTIER
PARIS (2e)

May 25. 1955.

Dear Ed Murrow -

If you should be coming through Paris after being in London I should like very much to have a chance of seeing you. You may possibly remember that I met you with Bill Shirer in pre-war Berlin - and also at Reuters in London during the war.

With best regards -

Yours sincerely -

Gordon Young

Younger, Mildred

July 30, 1954

Dear Mrs. Younger:

This is merely a note to say thank you for your gracious letter of June 18. I am glad to hear that our television effort was so well received.

I shall hope to have the pleasure of meeting you when next I get out to California.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Evelle J. Younger
5668 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 36, California

fe

Mildred YOUNGER for STATE SENATOR

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS: 5668 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD . . LOS ANGELES 36
On The Miracle Mile . . . Across From Van de Kamp's TELEPHONE . . . WEbster 8-3525

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CO-CHAIRMEN
Leonard K. Firestone
Mrs. Leiland Atherton Irish

June 18, 1954

Thanks — 4 — 2 so 0 so Cal.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please forgive me for taking so long to write and thank you for your very generous handling of my campaign in Southern California. As you may have heard, we were fortunate enough to carry the Republican nomination by a 2-1 majority over Senator Tenney.

We have had an amazing response in telegrams and letters to your program, and we are trying very hard to answer all of those letters which we have received. I felt that the issues which came up in this campaign were definitely of national importance so that we were additionally grateful to you for having made them known to your tremendous audience throughout the nation.

Sometime when you are in Southern California I should be very flattered if you could call and give me an opportunity to thank you personally for your program.

Sincerely,

Mildred Younger

MY:hc

Mildred Younger
(Mrs. Evelle J. Younger)

FOR EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION . . . ELECT MILDRED YOUNGER JUNE 8th

111

Youngheart, Samuel

WARWICK AND LEGLER, INC.
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

OFFICE OF SAMUEL YOUNGHEART

January 20, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for the time you gave Mr. Bronfman and myself yesterday afternoon. We are both very grateful.

I'm quite sure that Mr. Bronfman can be of considerable assistance to you in so far as helping to direct you to the right people and places concerned with the cultural development of Israel.

My best wishes for a successful trip, and I shall look forward with great interest to the telecast on the subject we discussed when it appears on my television screen.

Thank you once again.

Sincerely yours,

S. Youngheart
Vice President

G

Youngheart, Samuel

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Paley

December 20, 1955

Samuel Youngheart, an old friend of mine who is now associated with Warwick & Legler, called today to ask me to try to arrange an appointment for him and Mr. Alan Bronfman to meet with you. Mr. Bronfman is one of the heads of Seagrams and is also vitally interested in the Hebrew University in Israel.

Their reason for wanting to meet with you is based on information which they have that you are doing a special show on Israel and will go there in person. Mr. Bronfman feels that he would be neglecting his duties if he did not give you some background on the Hebrew University so that when you are there you would know about its importance in the scheme of things.

I told Mr. Youngheart that I was not sure whether you were going ahead with the program on Israel, but that I would write a memorandum to you suggesting that you call him and arrange for the appointment in case the project is on the schedule. Mr. Youngheart can be reached at Murray Hill 4-5800.

yes
next wk
Thurs. 1/19 - 3pm -

3

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. You Are There F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Forsling

From Mr. Murrow

Station

November 3, 1955

Re: Greene v. CBS
YOU ARE THERE

I just haven't the time to go through and correct all this. Is it necessary legally?

fc

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Forsling

October 20, 1955

Re: Greene v. CBS
YOU ARE THERE

Enclosed is the original of your deposition taken recently in the above action. Would you please read the transcript, make any corrections that may be necessary and execute same on page 42.

Any correction can be made by crossing out the incorrect word or words, substituting the correct word or words above and initialing the change in the margin adjacent thereto.

Would you then please return the transcript to me.

RAF/mc
Enc.

Zabel, F. W.

March 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Zabel:

Your letter of February 24th addressed to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply.

This is just a note to tell you that we never received your letter and brochures of February 14th.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. F. W. Zabel
The Merchants National Bank
Aurora, Illinois

rh

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF AURORA
ORGANIZED 1888
AURORA, ILLINOIS

FRED W. ZABEL
VICE PRESIDENT

February 24, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S. Television Station
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On February 14 I sent you a three page letter together with brochures of Mooseheart and other literature about our organization. At the present writing I haven't received even a word of acknowledgement and, naturally, I am wondering if my message might have gone astray somewhere.

Yours very truly,

Fred W Zabel

F. W. Zabel
Supreme Treasurer
Loyal Order of Moose

FWZ:mlm

Zanuck, Darryl

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

June 16, 1954

Mr. Darryl F. Zanuck
Twentieth Century-Fox
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Darryl:

Your letter to Ed Murrow of June fourth has been passed along to me together with a copy of his reply to you of June ninth, and I am a bit puzzled as to which program in the YOU ARE THERE series you had reference.

On April fourth we did present "The Opening of King Tut's Tomb," but our dramatization did not advert to the Pharaoh or Cheops. Inasmuch as this is the only Egyptian subject which we have presented in the series since it first went on the air a year and a half ago, I imagine there must have been other aspects of the presentation which were called to your attention.

What you have to say in your letter about THE EGYPTIAN and Akhnaton is fascinating, and the latter might well provide a basis for one of our programs. Our schedules are set months in advance, however, and we are presently programmed through the beginning of next April. I am attaching a schedule of the subjects we shall undertake during the fall and winter of next year.

Needless to say, I shall be looking forward to THE EGYPTIAN.

Warmest regards, as always, to Virginia and yourself.

Sincerely,

S/Wm. Dozier

Enclosure

Copy to Mr. Charles Russell
Mr. Edward R. Murrow

EDWARD R. MURROW

June 9, 1954

My dear Zanuck:

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 4th. I am delighted to hear that you enjoyed YOU ARE THERE on ancient Egypt, but must confess that I had nothing to do with it. The program was in fact produced by Mr. Charles Russell, and in view of your very interesting suggestion I am taking the liberty of passing your letter along to him.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Darryl F. Zanuck
Vice President in charge
of Production
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
Beverly Hills, California

rh
cc: Mr. Russell ✓

Ed Murrow

STUDIOS
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
DARRYL F. ZANUCK
VICE-PRESIDENT
IN CHARGE OF PRODUCTION

June 4, 1954

My dear Murrow:

You're to be congratulated on your recent television program dealing with ancient Egypt and the pharaohs, particularly Cheops. We enjoyed it thoroughly.

After watching your show and realizing what general interest there is in that period, it occurred to me that you might be interested in doing another program in a month or so on the Pharaoh Akhnaton.

As you know, we have just finished filming THE EGYPTIAN, on which we did an enormous amount of research which brought to light for the first time information on how the ordinary man lived and thought 3300 years ago. I'd be very happy to put at your disposal any information you might require for a program dealing with the most fascinating and best-known of the pharaohs. There is an abundance of interesting material on the man.

For instance, Akhnaton, as you may already know, was the first man to believe in one true God -- a living, loving God named Aton who was the source of all energy and whose symbol was the sun. This greatest of the pharaohs not only believed in such a God himself, but he attempted to convince others of such a deity. As a result of his beliefs, Akhnaton was assassinated at the age of 30, the same age as Jesus Christ when he was crucified. But Akhnaton died 1358 years before Jesus was born!

He was the son of Amenophis III, one of the most powerful conquerors and rulers of his time, yet Amenophis IV, or Akhnaton (Aton is Satisfied), as he chose to call himself, came to be known as the "Prince of Peace," because he refused to wage war even when his enemies invaded the borders of Egypt. He was the first man in history to say, "Love Thine Enemies," which, in an age as warlike and ruthless as his, was outstanding.

Not only was Akhnaton monotheistic, he was monogamous in a time when every monarch had several wives and dozens of concubines.

Akhnaton's God was a God of perfect love and mercy, who was not to be worshipped by sacrifices or rituals but by the dedication of the inner life of the spirit.

As Professor Arthur Weigall, the noted English Egyptologist, says: "Aton is a God almost as we conceive him today."

Certain passages of the Bible, especially the 114th Psalm, are obviously taken directly from Akhnaton's beliefs, and there's scarcely any doubt that the entire Judaic-Christian religion is based upon the teachings of this 14th Century B.C. pharaoh. In fact, a number of authorities, including Freud, believe that Akhnaton was the teacher of Moses.

In view of all this, I'm certain that a program based on Akhnaton's life and times would be of immense interest to your viewers. And if, in addition to supplying research material, we could contribute to such a program in any way, possibly by having some of the personalities connected with THE EGYPTIAN -- Victor Mature, Philip Dunne the writer, or myself -- appear with you, we should be only too glad to cooperate.

I'm looking forward eagerly to your reaction to this suggestion and hoping to see you again soon.

Sincerely,

Henry T. Sarnoff

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Zarem, A. M.

May 5, 1955

Dear Dr. Zarem:

It takes a little time, but eventually I get my reading done, and I absorbed the contents of your paper SCIENCE, SOCIETY AND SURVIVAL with great interest.

I would like someday to have an opportunity to argue certain aspects of it with you, but in the meantime want you to know that I found it interesting and stimulating.

I am returning it to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. A.M. Zarem
2325 Monte Vista Avenue
Pasadena, California

fc

Zarem, A.M.

February 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Zarem:

This is merely a note to thank you for your letter of January 27th.

My thanks also for sending me a copy of the Thanksgiving Day Service and "Know-How, Our Maginot Line".

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A.M. Zarem
Stanford Research Institute
621 South Hope Street
Los Angeles 17, California

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
LOS ANGELES DIVISION

621 SOUTH HOPE STREET
LOS ANGELES 17, CALIF.
MADISON 6-7171

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA
DAVENPORT 3-2421

January 27, 1955

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
6121 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure indeed visiting with you. I look forward to the possibility that we may again meet sometime soon. In the meantime, I am sending you enclosed, a copy of the Thanksgiving Day Service, about which we spoke during my recent visit with you. I rather hope that both Human Rights Day (December 10th) and Bill of Rights Day (December 15th) will some day be incorporated into a single national holiday with Thanksgiving Day.

I am also sending you another paper, "Know-How, Our Maginot Line", simply because you were nice enough to ask for it.

All of these writings are a part of my own method for releaving frustration and are really crude manifestations of something you said so beautifully last week in Louisville.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. Zarem
Assistant Director

AMZ:jsi

Encls.

A THANKSGIVING DAY

FAMILY SERVICE

The Thanksgiving Holiday is a natural time to reaffirm our faith in those principles upon which our institutions and way of life depend. The attached brief and simple ceremony, relating the struggle for Freedom, was created to assist us, as Americans, in giving thanks for this greatest blessing.

*

A. M. Zarem
2325 Monte Vista Avenue
Pasadena 8, California

Copyright, 1951, by A. M. Zarem

A THANKSGIVING DAY FAMILY SERVICE

A Family Service to commemorate the efforts of those Pilgrims who, in the quest for Freedom, founded our country and gave the world a nation based on "liberty and justice for all."

This Service can be used by groups of any convenient size. It is designed to take place at the Thanksgiving dinner table. The leader of the Service should be the head of the home in which the Service is performed. Everyone present who can should take part. The portions to be read may be assigned at the leader's discretion. The writer's suggestions in this connection do not go beyond occasional notes.

Experience has indicated that the success of the Service depends upon how much discussion is stimulated. Departures from the prepared notes will occur naturally and should be encouraged. The ceremony should be respectful and earnest, but not too formal. Try to answer all questions that may arise. The Service should take place before the dinner is served and concludes with Grace. It can be satisfactorily managed in thirty to forty-five minutes.

* * * * * *

THE SERVICE

The Service is conducted as follows:

LEADER: Of all of the national holidays celebrated in our country, the most typically American and the oldest is Thanksgiving. We know this day as a solemn day and also as one of great rejoicing. In millions of homes throughout the land are gathered families and friends, even as we are here. They come together to rejoice in the fruit of the harvest and to give thanks for the blessings bestowed upon them by Almighty God as individuals and as part of a nation. It is entirely fitting, therefore, that we recall here how and why this Day came to be and what significance it holds for us.

(Turning to youngest who can comprehend) How did the Thanksgiving Holiday start? Tell us what Thanksgiving means to you.

(Allow the youngest to answer this in his or her own words. Give gentle encouragement. If several children are present, give each a chance to join in the answer.)

LEADER: (Turning to a young man or woman present) And what does Thanksgiving mean to us grown-ups?

A READER: Just when and where the idea of a Thanksgiving started no one really knows. Even the oldest historic records show that there were many ancient festivals celebrated by many peoples at their time of harvest. How the celebration of the first harvest festival of the Pilgrims in this country, in 1621, came about is known to every school child. The name of the Holiday tells us what Thanksgiving means to us. We look upon Thanksgiving as the Day for giving thanks for our blessings. On this day it has become the custom for people of all religious beliefs to go to the church of their choice, each to give thanks in his way. On this day it is the custom for the entire family to gather at home for a Thanksgiving Day Dinner. Thanksgiving has become a very important day in our lives. It is a day of humblesness and prayer with appeal to all people--regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin.

LEADER: (To young lady) The Pilgrims have been mentioned. Who were they, and why did they come to America?

A READER: Over 300 years ago, many people in Europe were made unhappy because their rulers did not let them worship God as they wished. In England, for example, the king decreed that all the people he ruled had to use the same prayers as he did or he would throw them into prison or drive them away from their homes. So unhappy did some of these people become that they left their homes and went to far-off countries. These people--in search of a better life, free from religious persecution--called themselves Pilgrims. They were ordinary folk--men, women, and children--of all kinds. Some were merchants, some sailors,

some scholars, professional people, laborers, farmers--all were deeply religious, and in search of Freedom to Worship their God as they wished. A band of them embarked on the ship Mayflower to come to America, a new land where they could live as they pleased. They landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

LEADER: Let us read responsively the poem, "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers."

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

by Felicia D. Hemans

LEADER:
The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods, against a stormy sky,
Their giant branches tossed;

ALL:
And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

LEADER:
Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came,
Not with the roll of stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame;

ALL:
Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear,--
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

LEADER:
Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea!
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood rang
To the anthems of the free!

ALL:
The ocean-eagle soared
From his nest by the white waves' foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared,--
This was their welcome home!

LEADER:
There were men with hoary hair
Amidst that pilgrim-band;
Why had <u>they</u> come to wither there,
Away from their childhood's land?

ALL: There was a woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth.

LEADER: What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?--
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

ALL: Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod!
They have left unstained what there they found--
Freedom to worship God.

LEADER: Did the Pilgrims celebrate Thanksgiving immediately upon landing?

A READER: No. The first year was a hard one for the little band of Pilgrims. There was much work to be done, homes to build, many folk were sick and the winter was a hard one. The following year, when the crops that had been planted were harvested, they gathered to thank God, so the first Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in 1621.

A READER: Although Thanksgiving was created in 1621, it did not become an annual event for many, many years. In 1622 the harvest was so poor, there was no Thanksgiving Feast at all! The spirit of the Thanksgiving festival in American was set by George Washington, in 1789, after the colonies were united by the Revolution. This proclamation set aside November 26th, 1789, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer for all of the blessings enjoyed by Americans as a free people, and mentions specifically that we should be thankful for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed.

A READER: Although proclaimed by George Washington, Thanksgiving did not become a national, legal holiday until proclaimed such by Abraham Lincoln in 1863. The most tireless worker for a national Thanksgiving holiday was

Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, a writer, who campaigned for this holiday for 36 years before her efforts met with success. It was she who suggested the last Thursday in November for Thanksgiving.

LEADER: And so, this is how Thanksgiving became the national holiday we now celebrate. This, then, is the day on which we most solemnly thank God for the blessings of a bountiful harvest. This is the day we are thankful for the men and women of courage who ventured to this country as Pilgrims to seek religious freedom. On this day we remember the pioneers, the dreamers, the men of ideals and the men of ideas; those who fought and those who perished in the mighty battles for freedom; the men of all faiths who founded and built our America. This is the day we give thanks as citizens of the country which gave "freedom of the individual" to the world. It is particularly fitting that we take a few moments here to recall that the rights and privileges we enjoy did not occur suddenly--or accidentally; that our way of life evolved through centuries of toil; that the system under which we live is based upon principles of liberty that were developed in many great documents from the Ten Comandments, the Sermon on the Mount, the Great Charter of England, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and its Bill of Rights. We are all familiar with the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. Let us hear something about the Great Charter of England

A READER: The Great Charater of England, or Magna Charta, was written during the reign of King John of England. "Bad King John", as he was called, hated the church, levied heavy and unjust taxes, and confiscated land as he pleased. Things became so bad that, in the year 1215, the great barons of England forced him to sign a document guaranteeing certain rights and privileges

for them. Thus was born the Magna Charta, a document drawn to protect the barons from their king. It did not, however, protect the people from the barons. Nonetheless, its importance was great because it outlined a means of action between a government and its people, which had far-reaching effects and led to our immortal Declaration of Independence.

LEADER: Our Declaration of Independence evolved in much the same manner as the Magna Charta. By 1774 the unjust action of King George of England toward the American colonies had become so unbearable that the colonies banded together to meet this threat to their freedom. Who among us has not heard the story of the first Continental Congress" of the Boston Tea Party? of Paul Revere? of Patrick Henry's stirring "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death"? The colonies asking for just rights and liberties instructed their delegates to the Continental Congress "to declare the united colonies free and independent states". It was Thomas Jefferson who wrote this immortal document which blazed the trail for freedom in this country. Signed on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence is one of the greatest documents in world history. Let us hear once more a portion of its immortal message.

ALL: When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident--that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . .

A READER: When the Revolutionary War had ended, the 13 American colonies were finally independent. They were not united, however, and it required painful effort to frame a government that would be acceptable to all. A Constitutional Convention was called, and in 1788 the Constitution of the United States became the "supreme law of the land." The struggle to obtain ratification of the Constitution by the individual states was a mighty one. So severe were the objections, that not until the various states were assured that additional safeguards of personal liberties were to be added to the original document, would they agree to it. The additions in the form of ten articles of amendment are our Bill of Rights. We must not forget that this document, our Constitution, was the first in man's history which was prepared for the sole purpose of protecting a people from its own government.

LEADER: Let us together read the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States:

ALL: We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

LEADER: And now, together we will read our Bill of Rights. This is especially fitting. For here in the Bill of Rights is contained the spirit of the Constitution; here is preserved the majesty of the individual; here is the source of our Free Speech, Free Worship, Free Press, the Right of Assembly, the Right of Trial by Jury. In the Bill of Rights we find our guarantee of protection from oppression, the very basis of our American Way of Life.

ALL: Article One:- Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

A READER: Article Two:- A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

A READER: Article Three:- No Soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ALL: Article Four:- The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

A READER: Article Five:- No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamouse crime, unless on a presentment or indicment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

A READER: Article Six:- In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

A READER: Article Seven:- In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article Eight:- Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article Nine:- The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ALL: Article Ten:- The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

LEADER: Will you all join with me now in concluding our Thanksgiving Day Service.

ALL: On this Thanksgiving Day, let us reaffirm our faith in those principles upon which is based our freedom, our individual liberties and our way of life. Teach us, oh God, to live with faith and in tolerance in order that we may receive Thy full blessings as free men always.

The Group now sings:

AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies, For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties Above the fruited plain.

ALL: America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet Whose stern impassion stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat Across the wilderness

ALL: America! America! God mend thine ev'ry flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control, Thy liberty in law.

O beautiful for heroes proved In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country loved, And mercy more than life.

ALL: America! America! May God thy gold refine
Till all success be nobleness And ev'ry gain divine.

O beautiful for patriot dream That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam Undimmed by human tears.

ALL: America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea.

End of Service

Grace, suitable to the religious background of those assembled, is now said.

A. M. Zarem
Pasadena, California

Know-How, Our Maginot Line

A. M. ZAREM

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Know-How, Our Maginot Line

A. M. ZAREM, *Stanford Research Institute, Los Angeles Division, Los Angeles, Calif.*

It is generally agreed that America's production know-how is her chief source of strength. Without free enterprise, that strength would wither

In 1934, a famous Frenchman, with knowledge of tactical operations of all the French armies, is said to have stated: ". . . the impenetrable fortifications now under construction will be our lasting security . . . the fortifications of the Maginot Line will make up for any deficiency in numbers which we may have to face in an enemy." (Pertinax, "The Grave Diggers of France," Doubleday, Doran, 1944.) The Maginot Line, whose construction was started in 1929, was one of the most remarkable fortresses ever built. It ranks with the Walls of Jericho and the Great Wall of China in its position in history. The line was 125 miles long and consisted of a variety of fortifications, pill boxes, and so forth, connected by an elaborate system of elevators, underground corridors, and other systems of communication. It cost approximately $500 million and could not be replaced now for more than double that amount.

The Maginot Line was never stormed. The German army invasion of the low countries began on May 10, 1940, and the Germans entered Paris June 14. The line was surrendered to the German armies on June 16, a bare 36 days after the invasion of the low countries started. It may be of interest to note that the Germans found there foods, supplies, and munitions to last an army of about 250,000 men for one year.

What do we Americans seem to depend upon most for our future security? If a public poll were taken, most answers would fall into two categories. The basis of our security, we believe, lies in (1) the atomic bomb, and (2) the great American Production Know-How, which will build bigger, better, and more bombs, and deliver them to any possible aggressor.

This attitude should be a cause for real concern. Before we definitely decide our security lies in American know-how and the atomic bomb, should we not look more carefully into and behind these more or less obvious answers?

It is the tendency of human beings in general, and Americans perhaps in particular, to adopt the philosophy of naming something and forgetting it. There was a time when the average man on the street gave a pious answer to the question: "What makes grass green?" So great have been the strides of science that today, in answer to the same question, even young folk reply, "chlorophyll!" Yet this answer has no true meaning for them. It does not explain the color of grass any more completely, and for most of us the whole matter is no better understood today than 50 years ago. We quench our curiosity about things by giving them a name.

In examining the basis for our know-how we may find other contributing factors which may be even more important.

Of course, production won World War II. As a country the U. S. can outproduce any other country in the world; and, indeed, perhaps the entire world on selected items. What is more pertinent, is: will we be able to outproduce other countries in the newer things, 10, 20, and 30 years from now? How did the present advanced state of our technology come about? What is behind this know-how? Consider scientific research and the role it has played in our industrial development.

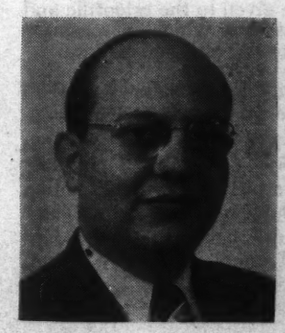
It has been said quite generally that the function of all research is to make man healthier and happier and to increase his knowledge of all things about him. Fundamental research has no yardsticks; it has no value, no price; it does not lead to patents. The essence of applied research, on the other hand, is the application of the results of fundamental research toward a definite, preconceived, and useful goal. Clearly enough, fundamental scientific research is the basis for technological advance. Now science means many things to many people. There are those who feel that a television set, the atomic bomb, or a garbage grinder are "science." To resolve the confusion that exists in the minds of many between science and the things of science, it is necessary to go back several hundred years.

Birth of Scientific Method

In the 17th century man's views went through a dramatic change. A new philosophy was born, based upon experimentation, observation, deductive reasoning, and more experimentation. Thus developed the scientific method.

Scientists of the 17th century must have hoped for an early arrival of the tremendous benefits they expected to come from their activities and theories. However, it required nearly two centuries before the practical influence of basic research and scientific progress made itself felt. By free exchange of ideas we obtained our theories from abroad; and until quite recently, the strength of the United States lay in the practical application of scientific principles rather than in the discovery of new knowledge. This could be expected for a young, growing country with an untapped wealth in resources. As far as the atomic bomb is concerned, we are all supposed to know that the basic discovery of nuclear fission was made in Germany, founded on research done in Italy.

The motivation behind basic research



A. M. Zarem, after graduation from IIT, worked on advanced degrees at CalTech while instructing in physics, electrical engineering, and mathematics. Later, at Allis-Chalmers, he invented what has been called "an automatic oscillograph with a memory." As chief administrative and scientific representative of Stanford in southern California, Dr. Zarem has been active on major problems of the region, including mass transportation, water resources, and air pollution. He suggested, organized, and directed the first and second National Air Pollution Symposia.

was *curiosity*, not the desire for comfort or personal gain. Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology, has stated: "This knowledge of science, furthermore, does not come labelled whether it is to be used for good or evil purposes. It is just knowledge, which can be used in any way that man desires." It is not to be confused with or taken to be refrigerators, atomic bombs, or garbage grinders. Science, extended by curiosity, has no geographical boundaries—its boundaries are the boundaries of the mind. It therefore shows no partiality to race, color, creed, or national origin. There is no pattern, no law, no rule of behavior we know about which can be used to predict where in this world or when a brilliant mind will appear.

Distribution of Nobel Prizes

This can be partially illustrated by reviewing the list of Nobel Prize winners since 1901. The Nobel Prizes have been given in five selected fields since that time. These fields are physics, chemistry, medicine and physiology, literature, and peace. The results are as follows: In physics the English have 14 Nobel Prize winners, the Germans 11, the Americans nine, the French five, the Dutch four. We should note that the Germans obtained only one after 1925. And of the American nine, six came after 1936. Surely the Americans appear to be just beginning in the field of physics. In the field of chemistry, the Germans have 19, the Americans nine, the English six, the French six, the Swedish three. Of the nine the Americans have, six were obtained after 1945. In medicine and physiology, we are much better; the Americans have 15, Germans nine, English eight, French three, Dutch three, and the Russians two. Of the American 15, 14 have come since 1933. Of the German nine, three since 1931. So we see again the newness of American approach to science. Noticeable also is the dark age which descended upon Germany. In the field of literature, the French have eight, the English five, Germans five, Americans three, Italian three, and the Danish two. All three of the American came after 1930. In the field of peace, the Americans have 11, French seven, English five, the Germans three, and the Swiss four. Certainly in the field of peace Americans lead.

As far as applied research and production know-how activities are concerned, the world has witnessed the most remarkable growth of these activities in America. Toward the latter part of the 19th century competition among countries and in the United States increased to a sufficient degree to cause industry to turn to science. The results of this activity were so remarkable that industry and science have been wed ever since. It was during this period, toward the end of the 19th century, that a large number of independent investigators—such as Edison and Goodyear—made discoveries which led to the establishment of entirely new industries.

Systematic research by companies and research departments and laboratories began in the early 1900's. Reflect upon this: ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IS ONLY ABOUT 50 YEARS OLD! While atomic bombs, radar, television, and a multitude of devices with synthetic intelligence are commonplace today, the elementary particle of matter which had to be harnessed to make possible these developments was given the name "electron" only about 50 years ago. In 1915 we had about 100 research laboratories in this country; by 1950 we had approximately 3000, employing perhaps 200,000 people. This magnificent growth has been an indication that the American industrialist has come to consider research not as an expense, but rather as a capital investment, an insurance against technological obsolescence. It is this application of the results of science to industry which has resulted in the Magnificent March of Magic from our laboratories and our shops. It is this application of science to industry which has developed our know-how.

Some inescapable conclusions can be summarized here.

(1) If we live in an age of anything, it is an age of science; an age in which the products of science confront us at every turn.

(2) Pure scientific research traditionally grows best in the universities.

(3) Fundamental research precedes and supports applied research, and it is the applied research and the applied science which has given us the automobiles, refrigerators, garbage grinders, and atomic bombs.

(4) Science itself has no direct social impact. It is important that we recognize that the social impact of science begins in the industrial, governmental, and other research laboratories where the knowledge revealed by science is utilized to the making of things, be they for good or bad.

(5) A nation that wishes to be a leader in technology must certainly be a leader in pure science.

(6) Behind American know-how is German know-how, and French know-how, English, Swedish, and Norwegian know-how, clear down to the know-how of *Pithecanthropus erectus*.

(7) Behind our know-how stands "know-why"; and just as know-how is related to applied science, so know-why is identified with basic science.

(8) We must recognize the relationship between know-how and know-why, in order that we may put more energy into understanding science. Certainly we must somehow clear up the popular confusion that exists today and makes people think that an atomic bomb or a television set is science. It is the scientists' responsibility to see that the public is shown the difference between "science, technology, and the practical arts," in order that closer attention may be given to the scientific and technological elements which increasingly have to enter into our national policy.

Is there security in know-how? Yes! to a degree. There is the same security in know-how as there was in the Maginot Line. It will hold for a time; certainly against frontal attacks in which another country's know-how is pitted against ours. However, we must realize that know-how is not exclusively ours. Behind it stands know-why, and know-why is where one finds it.

In a recent press release, Gordon Dean, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was quoted as stating that approximately 20 countries have now enacted laws regarding the control of atomic energy; and that in some 14 countries, Russia being only one of them, atomic research was being pursued. Specifically, Mr. Dean stated: "Atomic energy, on an international scale, is rapidly becoming a factor to be reckoned with in world affairs, aside from its role as a military weapon." It seems clear that know-how alone will not secure our future. It seems also as clear that know-why is at least as important as know-how; that if we wish to have know-how in the future, we must continue to develop our know-why now. But is this sufficient to ensure our future?

Clearly a nation that is healthy, a nation whose welfare is preserved, is a nation that can be strong. It is therefore important that we view the welfare of this nation to determine how it has come about. In a larger sense, neither know-how or know-why alone, or even together, has been sufficient to ensure our continued welfare. While it is important that we understand the roles that know-how and know-why have played in increasing our productivity and our standard of living, it is even more important to realize that know-how and know-why alone would not be sufficient to bring this country to its present position of leadership. There are other extremely significant ingredients which aided in bringing this about.

Free Enterprise Stands Back of Know-How

The mass of people today believes that further increase in our standard of living must, of course, certainly come about. Many of us really believe that these increases in our standard of living are not only easy, but that they are inevitable, and that our present standard of living developed automatically by some obscure process. There is not a full realization of how much this progress owes, for example, to incentives as they have been available in this country.

Our wealth, our standard of living, our security and our future depend upon a complex combination of things: a free, restless, skilled, vigorous people, their natural resources, and a stimulating economic climate of freedom of enterprise. Without this freedom to stimulate the flow from basic science to applied science, from know-why to know-how, we can stand in danger of losing the future. But neither know-why, know-how, or freedom of enterprise stand alone. We must support them all. Tooling physically is in many ways similar to constructing a Maginot Line. It will secure us from frontal attack. It is certainly not sufficient. We must tool mentally as well, lest we become vulnerable from behind, from the direction of pure science. Finally, it is part of our responsibility, if we believe these things, to see that the public in general is informed in order that it may act intelligently in any crisis that may lie ahead.

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Zawacki, Edmund

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DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES
96 BASCOM HALL

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February 14, 1954

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is a little clearer than the typescript I sent you on December 1st. At least its tone is less apostolic. Because the ideas in it are new and unaccustomed, some of the newness will have to be rubbed off in public discussion before Congress can be expected to react favorably. Broad public discussion is the main problem now, but I think the ball is beginning to roll. I hope you can find a moment to look it over.

Congratulations on your reaching the top of the tree in TV.

Sincerely,

Edmund Zawacki

Edmund Zawacki

The University of Wisconsin
Freshman Forum Lecture

DEMOCRATIC IDEALS AND COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY
or
A NEW LOOK AT THE COLD WAR

by
Edmund Zawacki

As broadcast over:

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DEMOCRATIC IDEALS AND COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY
or
A NEW LOOK AT THE COLD WAR

Edmund Zawacki, Chairman, Department of Slavic Languages

When the first atom bomb exploded over Hiroshima, it smashed more than a great Japanese industrial center. It also smashed certain traditional trains of thought in men's minds. Since Hiroshima, terms have had to be re-defined in many fields of knowledge besides physics and chemistry.

To-day, the cosmic glare of the hydrogen bomb is the light by which our terms must be re-defined particularly in political science. The very survival of human life on this planet may be at stake. Nor are such new definitions the exclusive concern of the so-called experts. They are rather the concern of common folk and common sense.

Let us take the concept of world peace. How should we define it? After all, a definition valid for the swirling [illegible] dynamism of international life in the supersonic hydrogen epoch is necessary.

Peace must be conceived as something positive and dynamic. It is not the mere absence of war but the dynamic opposite of war. In a single familiar word, peace must be <u>momentum</u> exerting overwhelming force in a direction away from war. No static concept of peace is valid in a world being driven by the atom.

Ordinary common sense reveals that momentum with this latent power and direction is usual in everyday life among individuals in all societies everywhere. We contribute to it whenever we greet each other in the street, wave a good-bye, or invite each other to the house for a visit. Obviously, the momentum of these familiar actions is away from strife, and its cumulative potential overwhelms those who would challenge it.

We can stand firmly on the assertion that this definition of peace holds as true among nations in world society as among individuals in any community. Stable world peace, therefore, is just as attainable as the peace of any community. But the first condition for it is the practice of direct social intercourse among nations.

Folks at the grassroots of America understand perhaps even more easily than the experts that it is in the power of the American people through legislation by Congress to make this practice the fundamental principle of normal international behavior among all the nations of the world--including the Soviet Union and its satellites--regardless of what the present Soviet Government may say, or do, or fail to do about it. In fact, the necessary legislation has been formulated in a bi-partisan bill which will be introduced for debate in the current session of Congress.

The important truth to grasp meanwhile is that world peace can actually be stable, but only as momentum is stable--dynamically, like the atom.

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Once we define peace in these atomic but at the same time familiar common-sense terms, the abstract ideological quarrel between the Communist and the non-Communist world reduces itself swiftly to a single concrete issue, namely, the Iron Curtain.

The so-called Iron Curtain is not primarily a geographical line. Only in the shallowest sense can it be regarded as one.

Viewed from the inside, the Iron Curtain is a politically brutal terrorism in ideas practiced by Communist Parties through police controls wherever they are in power. The Chinese call it brain-washing. Its action paralyzes the expression of sincere private opinion by individuals, and thereby prevents the formation of public opinion. In the USSR, for example, the Russian public is atomized into some 200,000,000 individuals, each fearing his neighbor as a possible informer of the secret police. This is the Iron Curtain. No one dares open his mind to his neighbor. The ultimate purpose of the Iron Curtain in this domestic phase of its action is to eliminate any and every private opinion which might conceivably challenge the Communist Party's ideology from inside the Soviet-dominated area now or in the future.

Viewed from the outside, the Iron Curtain is repressive isolation of the Soviet and Soviet-dominated people from the non-Communist world and the non-Communist intellectual climate. In this phase it is an obstructive activity practiced by the Party on an international scale in order to protect Communist doctrines from new, that is, non-Marxist ideas.

The Iron Curtain is, therefore, primarily a repressive and obstructive ideological activity in world society. Its name, coined by Winston Churchill, is badly misleading, for it obscures the dismaying truth that its practice is establishing itself insidiously as a principle of allegedly normal international behavior. And it is being so established as much by Western democratic acquiescence as by Communist activity. For, when if ever in the last thirty-five years did any Western power--not excluding the United States--even once challenge the principle of the Iron Curtain in world society with anything except propaganda, mere proposals, or political sentimentality?

* * * * * * *

Once we understand the principle and purpose of the Iron Curtain, the relatively new Communist doctrine of co-existence--a doctrine formulated by the late Stalin--shows itself to be a masking maneuver in the cold war. It provides specious moral cover. It attempts to conceal but not bridge the gap yawning between people in world society estranged individually and collectively by the Iron Curtain.

The first and perhaps sufficient condition of one peaceful world is direct, large-scale, social intercourse among all nations. The idea of one world does not require, therefore, any special political structure of the world for its fulfillment, like world federation or any other cart before the horse. The present structure of independent sovereign nations will serve as well as any.

The very idea, however, of two atomically armed and ideologically hostile worlds indefinitely co-existing peacefully, is worse than a paradox or a delusion. It is actually the first condition for continuing the cold war. And being so, it makes for the hair-trigger instability the whole world is aware of today. After all, how long can we juggle two sub-critical masses of uranium without an explosion?

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It is from the doctrine of co-existence that the Communist so-called peace offensive was launched during Stalin's lifetime. Stalin's death in no way changed the doctrinal base from which it operates now and will continue to operate. Because it has scored important but, fortunately, still unexploited victories in the West, one may seriously ask whether the Western stampede

toward the spurious concept of peace formulated by Stalin in the term "co-existence", is not a greater danger for the immediate future than the military power of the Soviet Union.

At the very least, American devotion to peace has been cast in doubt even among our friends, and a new wave of wishful thinking that the cold war can be settled by diplomatic horse-trading with the present Soviet Government has risen in the West. Quite obviously, it is nothing but wishful thinking to believe that the cold war can be settled by acquiescing in the very principle and condition of its continuation.

Here a warning is perhaps in order lest our hopes in President Eisenhower's proposed international atomic pool rise too high for our own good. Because the President's atomic proposal does acquiesce in the principle of the Iron Curtain, and does seem to accept the idea of co-existence on Communist terms, the plan can hardly give us the position of overwhelming moral strength we need for effective negotiation with the Soviet Government. Under such circumstances we court a serious ideological defeat. The original blast from the Moscow radio that the President's U.N. speech was a threat with the hydrogen bomb, should not be too easily forgotten. This slander was never recanted. Nor did our ambassador ask for an explanation or an official apology. Arthur Dean, our chief negotiator in Korea, walked out of the peace negotiations there for less.

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Precisely what is the role of military power in the cold war? If we in America take accurate measure of the Soviet Government's military power, we must admit that it is already too great for us to challenge in the actual field without risk of losing all or most of our allies and courting an atomic war. This is perhaps why President Eisenhower's speech last April calling for Soviet deeds of peace was diagnosed and treated by the Soviet Government as U.S. bluffing with the atom bomb (Izvestia, April 25, 1953), and why the President's U.N. speech was blasted by the Moscow radio on December 9 as a threat with the hydrogen bomb. But quite apart from who is bluffing or threatening whom by shooting off atom bombs and hydrogen "devices" in their own backyards, American military power is also too great for the Soviet Government to dare challenge in the actual field. This being so, a military impasse between the Communist world and the Western democratic has been reached by reason of atomic armaments. Neither side can win an atomic war. And both sides should know it.

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After the experience of Korea, it is hardly realistic to hope that such an impasse can be resolved by ordinary horse-trading deals with the present Soviet Government. The solution is not to be found in pre-atomic power politics re-named "negotiation from strength." The hydrogen epoch is upon us. The destructive potential of thermo-nuclear weapons is foreseeably so great, that by the end of even the next five years the factor of superior fire-power in weapons of this kind will be politically meaningless. Perhaps it already is. The test of political strength, therefore, must be coming in a different field altogether.

If American political leadership should in these conditions continue to improvise in negotiations from obsolete strength--and by this I mean military strength, including H-bombs and what have you--it will not take many Big Four Conferences before we shall be obliged to retreat ideologically either into irresponsible bellicosity or into a stymied Maginot-line mentality behind the hydrogen bomb. A Maginot-line mentality is the mentality of co-existence, the myopic outlook the leaders of the Communist world are maneuvering us into.

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It should be pretty obvious to most people by now that the strategic objective of the Communist peace offensive is to outflank the Western democratic idea in men's minds and turn it upon itself much like the Maginot-line was outflanked and turned in military operations during World War II. How great a victory this so-called peace offensive has won, was revealed not long ago when Mr. Clement Attlee ascribed some of his frustration as a British political leader to allegedly antiquated features of the Constitution of the United States. In Mr. Attlee's view the President would be able to negotiate with more authority in international conferences if he were not so much hampered by Congress.

The opposite side of Mr. Attlee's thin coin is Senator Bricker's proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the President's authority in international negotiations be limited still more than it is now by Congress.

Unlike as these two attitudes may appear, they are similar in that they both reflect dissatisfaction with the Constitution of the United States. Both contribute to confusion in Western democratic thinking. The Attlee-Bricker contradiction, therefore, seems to mark a victory for the Communist so-called peace offensive. Although these two statesmen would perhaps be the last to regard themselves as ideological casualties in the cold war, the ideological casualties for the West can indeed become catastrophic unless the spurious Communist peace offensive is routed in time. In this connection it is worth recalling that the issue in a recent French election was alteration of the French Constitution.

For reasons like these it is important that people everywhere understand that democracy is a process, not a government structure nor a type of political machinery. We should be more chary of pinning the label of fascist or dictator on people who are on our side of the ideological struggle. Any and every system of government in America, Europe, Asia, or Africa functions democratically in the Western sense in proportion as: 1, private opinion can cumulatively become public opinion; 2, the moral force of public opinion can be exerted on public servants and thus be embodied in national policy at home and abroad. This is the acid test of whether one government is more democratic or less democratic than another.

Conceived in dynamic terms like these, democracy is neither American, nor British, nor French. It is human and humane, and capable, therefore, of controlling the atom. Traduced though it may be by Communist Parties, democracy lives in the yearnings of the Russian and satellite peoples. The evidence is unmistakable.

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Perhaps because we are accustomed to think of diplomacy, too, in what are now antiquated pre-atomic terms, we in the West have tended to accept without enough criticism the notion that the way to peace is the door of the conference room. In present conditions this is not true at all. Every diplomatic agreement made by us with a Communist government remains an insubstantial deal and an ideological defeat. The reason is quite simple. We in the West negotiate on the presumption that the world is a single society of nations. Precisely because of the Iron Curtain, the presumption is false. Nor can the doctrine of co-existence make it more than politically scholastic. Deals based on politically scholastic and false presumptions can hardly be anything but insubstantial. But they do contribute to our gradual reconciliation with the Iron Curtain as compatible with world peace. And that is an ideological defeat.

Such a situation, to put it mildly, leaves the Western democracies in an awkward dilemma. But the horns of the dilemma can be turned to toss the

Communist party of the Soviet Union.

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It is generally recognized--or it should be--that the Soviet Government is only an organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. What we in the West perhaps do not perceive steadily enough, is the truth that the Party does not operate the Iron Curtain by choice. It has no other choice.

The alleged scientific truth of Marxism has always been so fragile and is now so thoroughly discredited at home by the experience of the Russian and satellite peoples, that it has required the most brutal repressive apparatus the world has ever seen in order to protect it and sustain it. Marxism does remain, nevertheless, the "revealed truth," as it were, of the Communist pseudo-religion, and, as such, it gives its specious moral justification to every act of the Soviet Government at home and abroad. Everything the Party does is represented as morally justified by its alleged scientific short-cut to the millenium. The Party cannot abandon the Iron Curtain which sustains the so-called scientific truth of its ideology at home, without risking disintegration of its entire body of doctrine and thus losing the moral grounds for its own existence as a party. The element of moral justification is paramount in the cold war.

It would seem, then, that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Communism everywhere can be overthrown only by means of and together with the Iron Curtain. We need to be reminded perhaps that we should not regard the Russian and satellite people as Communists any more than the Party does. The Communist Party is an exclusive organization--like every conspiracy--in all countries where it has come to power. In the Soviet Union it comprises about three per cent of the population.

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In the United States it is not the President nor the Department of State but the Congress which has the means to bring overwhelming moral force to bear directly and exclusively on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its affiliates. Legislation is now in process whose action will completely disintegrate the Iron Curtain rather than merely try to penetrate it. Rep. Javits (R-N.Y.) and a bi-partisan team of co-sponsors from the House Foreign Affairs Committee will lead the debate on it in the current session of Congress.

What is the nature of the Javits bill? All it proposes is to authorize the President to enter into agreements with the Soviet and satellite governments in order to develop on principle peaceful, large-scale, reciprocal exchanges of visitors between our countries, and it will give the President a position of moral strength to negotiate from by providing the funds necessary for our immediate action in such exchanges. We shall pay the expenses of the Russian and satellite visitors: $1,000 each for a two months visit--not more than 1,500,000 visitors annually for three years.

One million fine hundred thousand visitors from the Iron Curtain countries annually! A billion and a half dollars. Have these Congressmen gone nuts? Far from it. Let us consider the bill from shrewd down-to-earth angles--first of all, the economic. A billion and a half dollars isn't hay, but, quite obviously, not a single cent of it can be spent on Russian and satellite visitors unless and until the Iron Curtain disintegrates and the principle of large-scale social visiting among peoples is accepted by the Soviet Government in actual practice. Furthermore, every U.S. penny would be spent by the visitors right here in the United States. Congress can, therefore, financially afford

to set a quota of 1,500,000 visitors. The figure is quite realistic. It is the same as the number of people estimated to be killed in Washington, D. C. should a hydrogen bomb drop on the Capitol. It is unlikely that any ciphers can be cut off the end of either quota.

Let us look at the bill now as a new kind of power politics suited to the hydrogen epoch, power politics not with military or economic force, but power politics with moral force.

This measure is designed to destroy the Communist ideology, not the people in the Iron Curtain countries. It is action of a kind and magnitude that makes the Iron Curtain itself a moral issue as well as a political issue between the people of the Iron Curtain countries and their terroristic governments. And it defines the issue in familiar action which plain people throughout the whole world understand--including the millions in the Soviet Union and the satellites. After all, it is a truth as universal as it is homely that, among individuals, only those who wish each other well exchange visits regularly and often. Among nations it is not different.

Our purpose in this action should be openly proclaimed over all the media of mass communication at our disposal--daily, for howsoever long it takes to achieve it. Our purpose is to smash the Iron Curtain as a principle together with Communist Parties everywhere. Our purpose is liberate ourselves as well as the Russian and satellite peoples from world Communism. To emphasize the ism in this statement of purpose is hardly political sentimentality, nor is it madness. It is our choice of the battlefield in the hydrogen epoch. Ideological battles are waged against ideas, and they are fought with moral force, not with hydrogen bombs.

On the simple homely issue of neighborly visiting--once we properly assess its moral potential--we can rout the spurious Communist peace offensive. This would be People's Diplomacy, the kind of diplomacy which can turn the horns of the present Western dilemma and toss the Communist Party of the Soviet Union into the historical past where it belongs together with Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and their pseudo-biological analogies. In the hydrogen epoch exchange of people is more important than exchange of goods. Goods would inevitably follow behind people once the principle of the Iron Curtain broke down. But Peoples' Diplomacy requires common sense and morality on our part. Common sense is knowing what to do next. Morality is doing it. This means acts of Congress, acts of faith in the strength and virtue of the democratic process.

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Naturally, the present Soviet Government as the organ of the Communist Party would refuse to participate in a visiting program of this kind. The party has no choice except refusal. It must do everything in its power to smear and obstruct this action, for its very existence in the future depends on its success in preventing the principle of large-scale social intercourse among nations from prevailing over the Iron Curtain. Only in the actual practice of fundamental principles can the moral strength of Western democracy and Marxist Communism be tested. Principles do not prevail upon men by intellection nor mere indoctrination; they require resolute and successful example.

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Action of this kind is not a mere proposal to be offered to the Soviet Government to reject or haggle over. As an act of the Congress of the United States, it would be the law of the most powerful people on this planet. Success would not depend on Communist sincerity in negotiation nor on Communist good will.

We are not seeking the good will of Communist Parties; it is irrelevant. Only the good will of the people of the Iron Curtain countries is relevant; they are not to be made to volunteer for the visitor quotas.

The present governments in the Soviet Union and the satellites must name their candidates to fill the quotas. This is to be liberation, not a rescue. The Communist Governments, as the administrative organs of the Party, must choose their most ardent Communists, if they have enough of them, to fill the quotas it is in our power to set, and they must invite American visitors in return. We should demand that the Soviet Government join us in bringing to the attention of the Russian and American people any vacancies left in the quotas by either side. We ourselves should broadcast to the whole world, every day, over all media of mass communication, for however long it takes to establish in men's minds this peaceful and normal democratic principle of international behavior.

Let us at last have done with semi-hysterical fears of subversion by Communism. It is a doctrine discredited in the Soviet Union itself by thirty-five years of bitter experience. Only so long as we subscribe to the doctrine of co-existence do we make subversion possible. Marxism as an idea still rattles in the empty heads only of self-styled liberals and progressives who are a hundred years behind the times, and in the muddled heads of hysterical ladies shuddering at the name of Robin Hood.

What we should fear and fear greatly, is the dropping of hydrogen bombs anywhere, anytime, now or twenty-five years or a hundred years from now. The least of our fears should be people as people, particularly the Russian people, the first victims of the Communist conspiracy. Spies? Agents? Sniffing out our military secrets? What strategic meaning have any military secrets now that even the Soviet Government hastens to reveal its own secrets by test explosions? Military secrets and spies are the cloak-and-dagger romance of pre-atomic politics; if they are not already stuff for the comic books of the past, they soon will be. The hope for peace is not in secrets but in the American and Russian people. Not even Mr. Vishinsky can argue that the act of exchanging social visits is an act of aggression. Nor would the Red Army believe it is an invasion of Russia.

The strategic political initiative in this ideological revolution is properly ours, and the overwhelming moral strength of our democratic institutions will enable us to hold it indefinitely. It was not Points One and Two in President Eisenhower's address to the U.N. proposing the conversion and limitation of atomic armaments, but Point Three which was the most fertile idea in the whole speech. Point Three reads as follows: "Allow all people of all nations to see that, in this enlightened age, the great powers of the earth, both of the East and of the West, are interested in human aspirations first and foremost rather than in building up the armaments of war."

Here the President pointed out the field in which the test of strength between American democratic ideals and Communist ideology must come. The new Javits bill is, therefore, enabling legislation giving the President a position of overwhelming moral strength from which to negotiate to establish peace, not co-existence. If we and our children are not to live like rats in cellars and underground, but as human beings worthy to be the creatures of God, then give these ideas your considered thought and come back next time with some searching questions.

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Zawacki, Ed file

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES
97 BASCOM HALL

January 2, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow,

This is an odd salutation, but it is the one that suits the picture of you I have in my memory, neither stand-offish nor easy to presume familiarity with. I appreciated your hurried but friendly note of December 17, which you wrote on the eve of your departure for Korea. Your programs from there were answers to questions in a lot of people's minds, and apart from the fact that our local station occasionally asked "Well, Ed, what's the word for to-day?" and got Collingwood's 'footnote to the news' in reply, the organization and reception of your program was up to its usual high standard in all respects.

I hope you will find time enough to study the ideas in my "New Look at the Cold War" as background for the new Javits Bill, both of which I sent you on December 1st. One new consideration might perhaps be regarded as important if you plan to comment on the bill--which I hope you do.

This legislation will enable the President to develop point3 of his program (Dec. 8 at the U.N.), which I personally regard as the most fertile idea in his whole speech. Point 3 reads as follows: "Allow all peoples of all nations to see that, in this enlightened age, the great powers of the earth, both of the East and of the West, are interested in human aspirations first and foremost rather than in building up the armaments of war."

Without this legislation by Congress, any negotiations with the present Soviet Government on conversion and/or limitation of atomic armaments (points 1 and 2 of the President's program) will of necessity remain nothing more in principle than negotiations for the co-existence of two atomically armed and ideologically hostile worlds--which is actually the doctrine formulated by Stalin himself, and the first condition, not for ending, but for continuing the cold war. Kingsbury Smith may have a new journalistic feather in his cap, but Malenkov was also quite pleased to given Stalin's former high and mighty position as the oracle of the world's future. The new and proper kind of power politics which the Javits bill enables the President to conduct, power politics not with military or economic force, but with moral force, would cut Malenkov and the Kremlin down to size.

If you have any suggestions on how to go about getting this bill debated on Town Meeting when the time comes, I should be greatly obliged.

Sincerely,

E. Zawacki

Edmund Zawacki

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES
97 BASCOM HALL

December 15, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

attached

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Since the pile of stuff I sent you a couple of weeks ago has not come back, I hopefully assume you agree that the new H.R.5852 has something on the ball, and that you will do what you can about it. I trust Mr. Moffett of Life Magazine forwarded to you my review of Samuel Sharp's book as I asked him to. It exposes a line of thought that is also followed, I fear, by the "Research Program on the USSR in conjunction with the East European Fund, Inc." (See the American Slavic and East European Review, Dec.1953,p.581). This program was being run by Alexander and "Cherry" Dallin up to the summer of 1953, at which time Alexander Dallin joined the staff of the War Documentation Project of the U.S. Air Force.

I hope I am not an academic Joe McCarthy, but I do know and attach some importance to the fact that David Dallin (Alexander's father, or brother?) returned to Russia from abroad in 1919 in order to become a member of the Moscow Soviet from 1919-1921, and thus become a Bolshevik big shot in the Communist Party. (See Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Sept.1952,p.30)

I have no reason at all to doubt the anti-Soviet attitudes of the Dallins to-day, nor do I for a moment question their American sympathies, but I do seriously question the capacity to think in resolutely non-Marxist categories of anybody whose formative training and habits of thought were Marxist. And I fear that people ofthis school, if not of this stamp, are in positions of high advisory influence in academic and Government activities. Else how can one explain the ideological blindness of Harvard University Press when it gave its schola rly prestige to a thing like Sharp's book, or the fantastic phenomenon of the unwitting acquiescence of the Secretary of State and the President of the United States in the Communist doctrine of co-existence formulated by Stalin himself? This is, to my mind, a demonstration of abject poverty in ideas among the so-called specialists enjoying both high academic prestige and great advisory influence in our Government.

In order to keep you abreast of what I am trying to do against heavy academic odds, I enclose a copy of my latest letter to Congressman Javits and of my "new" set of definitions which I sent as a short article to Life Magazine in a new try to reach print with them. I don't know what, if anything, Life will do with them.

2 encl.

Always with high regard,

Edmund Zawacki

P.S. It was not I who sicked
Joe McCarthy on Harvard.
He only makes my job harder.

B2

December 14, 1953

The Honorable J.K.Javits
The House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Javits,

I don't know what your reaction was to The President's four-point program in his speech of December 8 to the U.N. Mine was not enthusiastic. Unless Point three has in mind enactment of the new H.R.5852 by Congress, which from its phrasing I doubt, the program can lead to U.S. ideological disaster. That is why I have not minced words either in my letter to Mr. Moffett or in the new short article for Life Magazine which I immediately sent him , and which I enclose. I hope you can see it this way, for unless you can ~~[illegible]~~ what I regard as the fantastic and paradoxical truth of the whole situation, I am afraid my assessment of the President's program will strike you as McCarthyism. Since Senator McCarthy praised the speech with faint damning--along with Vishinsky, incidentally-- he can be left out of account. Most foreign comment, so far as I can see, really damn the President's proposals with faint praise.

The reaction of the Kremlin was predictable--a negative blast followed by a willingness to haggle--and indeed I did predict it to Mr. Rex Carney, managing editor of the Wisconsin State Journal. And it has already had the effect desired by the Kremlin. Even hard-boiled newspapermen are breathing easier now that the present Soviet Government deigns to take seriously a program of international action proposed by the President of the United States! Who has the diplomatic initiative? Malik has gone to Britain as the new ambassador. Nye Bevan has swung what looks to me like a haymaker at Churchill. Watch the Attlee-Bricker contradiction begin to come into the picture in any number of moves by the Soviet Government in the conferences they were driving for all the time, and which now look as if they were traps into which we had maneuvered them. After all, it was Malenkov who in his first speech to the Supreme Soviet proposed big four or big five conferences. The one thing they will strive to keep off the agenda will be point three in the President's program. They will try to crowd it out with "the ban". Watch their counter ~~proposal~~, for certainly there is going to be one. Point three is precisely the most essential one in the President's program and it must be resolutely thrust,not down their throats,but right up their arse with H.R.5852. They can neither oppose it nor absorb it; they can only avoid it if we let them. If we get sucked into negotiations on the politically scholastic problem of limiting atomic armaments in present world conditions, and let H.R.5852 and point three go by the board, we will have suffered an ideological disaster from which it will be hard to recover.

No news yet from Congressman Zablocki or Ed Murrow.

Always with high regard, sincerely

Submitted to Life Dec. 9, 1953

CO-EXISTENCE OR PEACE?

If once we learn to define peace not as the absence but as the opposite of strife, then it ceases to be a lofty unattainable ideal, and turns out to be the usual momentum of a customary human activity, namely, that generated by the practice of neighborly social intercourse. This definition of peace is as true among nations in world society as it is among individuals in any community. World peace, then, is in its essence simply momentum exerting non-military force in a direction away from war. As such, it is something positive and dynamic in international affairs and can actually be powerful and stable, but only as momentum is powerful and stable--dynamically, like the atom.

Once we define world peace in these atomic and, at the same time, familiar common-sense terms, the abstract ideological quarrel between the Communist and the non-Communist world quickly reduces itself to a single concrete issue, the so-called Iron Curtain. The Iron Curtain is not primarily a geographical line--except perhaps to purblind specialists who stubbornly confuse the Communist conspiracy with Russian imperialism. The Iron Curtain is an activity establishing itself as a principle of deplorable but allegedly normal or, at least, acceptable international behavior. And it is being established as a principle as much by Western acquiescence as by Communist activity. For when if ever in the last thirty-five years did any Western power--not excluding the United States--even once challenge the principle of the Iron Curtain with anything except words, mere proposals, or political sentimentality?

Viewed from the outside, the Iron Curtain is repressive isolation, physical and intellectual, of the Soviet and Soviet-dominated peoples from the non-Communist world and the non-Communist intellectual climate. In other words, it is a defensive activity protecting Communist doctrines from new, i.e. non-Marxist ideas.

Viewed from the inside, it is a fierce inverted imperialism in the sense that it is an extension of political control inward upon the Soviet and satellite people in such a way as to control even their mental processes (brain-washing). The function of the Iron Curtain at home is progressive paralysis of individual private opinion, and its ultimate purpose is to eliminate any and every private opinion which might conceivably challenge the Communist Party's ideology from inside the Soviet-dominated area now or in the future.

Once we understand the function of the Iron Curtain, the relatively new Communist doctrine of "peaceful co-existence"--a doctrine formulated by the late Stalin--shows itself to be a masking maneuver in the war of ideas. It provides specious moral cover for the Iron Curtain.

Co-existence as a doctrine should be studied in its proper ideological perspective, for it is the doctrinal base from which the current Communist "peace offensive" operates. The cold war has been going on for longer than is generally realized. Up to World War II, the doctrinal base from which Communist conspiratorial activity operated, was the doctrine of "capitalist encirclement of Communism". Since World War II, the base has been Stalin's doctrine of "co-existence as equals between the Communist and the non-Communist worlds". After 1960, according to the present expectations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the doctrinal base will shift to "Communist domination of the world".

Co-existence, then, is the current Party Line. And because a concerned private citizen may still in these United States call the turns as he sees them, it is his civic duty to say that neither Secretary Dulles in his speech to the CIO on November 18, nor President Eisenhower in his speech to the U.N. on December 8, was aware that he was following it. It is perhaps high time that the ideologically color-blind specialists in high advisory positions in our Government began to acquire some common grassroot sense.

Obviously, the very idea of two atomically armed and ideologically hostile worlds indefinitely co-existing peacefully, is worse than a paradox or a delusion. It is actually the first condition for the continuation of the cold war. And being so, it makes for the hair-trigger instability the whole world is aware of to-day. After all, how long can even President Eisenhower's four-point program juggle two sub-critical masses of uranium without an explosion?

The first and perhaps sufficient condition of one peaceful world is direct, large-scale, social intercourse among all nations. President Eisenhower indirectly acknowledged it in his third point. Nor does the idea of one world require any special political structure of the world for its fulfillment. The familiar pattern of independent sovereign nations will serve as well as any. But the Iron Curtain as a principle of international relations must cease to operate. It must be completely disintegrated. And it is in the power of the Congress of the United States to disintegrate it. Actually, legislation of the necessary kind has already been formulated in the House Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration when Congress convenes in January. Congress should debate it together with the President's program. Without the powerful support of this legislation, the President's program will become, at best, a dead letter like the original Baruch Plan.

Edmund Zawacki

December 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Zawacki:

Thank you for your letter of December 1st, enclosing a copy of your article, "A New Look At The Cold War." I have not yet had time to give it the attention I would like to and I am leaving for Korea tomorrow night for about two weeks. I shall hope to be able to study the article carefully after my return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edmund Zawacki
The University of Wisconsin
Department of Slavic Languages
97 Bascom Hall
Madison 6, Wisconsin

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THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES
976 BASCOM HALL

December 1, 1953

Mr. Edward Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Back in our student days in 1931, I met you at the Congress of the C.I.E. (Confederation Internationale des Etudiants) in Bucharest. Apart from your speeches a t the sessions I recall best of all your disputes with the Bucharest police over your Ford. You usually managed to park it in the wrong place--in front of the Royal palace or some other taboo spot. And I rem ember very distinctly your mock dismay during the big dinner given by the mayor in the Bucharest municipal park, when out of respect for the Americans evidently, they gave you the biggest fish head innthe soup! I was sitting next to you. Although I, too, was an American, I represented the Polish Student Union on Commission III (travel). I was studying in Poland at the time. I doubt that you can place me, but it doesn't matter.

I listen to your broadcasts regularly because I enjoy them. As a good newsman I think you will be interested in a news scoop the enclosed materials will make possible for you. I, on the other hand, am interested in the climate of common sense that you can help create in favor of a seemingly crazy piece of legislation.

If you will take the time to study the enclosed analysis of the cold war, "A New Look at the Cold War", which Life Magazine turned down the other day after mulling it over for more than a month(I enclose a copy of Life's letter to me in order to show that their attitude is not at all unfriendly), you will agree, I think, that there is a way to liberate not only the satellite peoples but the Russian people and ourselves, too, from world Communism. In one of your broadcasts which I remember well, you made the common sense observation that to keep on talking of liberation without a feasible and effective plan of action is worse than futile. I agree with you. I am convinced, however, that this trick can actually be turned--but only by peaceful means.

The bill H.R.5852, originally a bi-partisan measure co-sponsored by Congressmen J.K.Javits (R-N.Y.) and A.S.J.Carnahan (D-Mo.), will be re-introduced as revised on the enclosed copy when Congress convenes in January. I have also persuaded Mr. Javits that it would be a good idea to have a team of four co-sponsors from the House Foreign Affairs Committee, two Republicans and two Democrats, distributed across the whole country--on the presumption that Congress and the public would at least doubt that four Congressmen on the Committee could have all g one out of their heads at one and the same time. The other two co-sponsors--if they agree to join the team-- will be Congressmen Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.) and Donald L. Jackson (R-Cal.)

Of course, in the present political climate the very idea of exchanging 1,500,000 visitors annually with the Soviet Union and the European satellites sounds crazy--perhaps it does in any climate we are used to. But my point is that we are not yet used to the climate of the hydrogen epoch. We seem to be afraid to look ahead five,

twenty-five, or a hundred years. Although Mr. Moffett of Life Magazine does not suffer from this shortness of perspective, he did not, as his very decent letter to me indicates, study H.R.5852 with the shrewdness he is capable of. He leaped, as most people do at first, to the unwarranted conclusion that the new H.R.5852 will open the gates "to unlimited Russian visitors". The bill doesn't invite a single one actually. It merely "authorizes the President for a limited period (3 yrs.) to negotiate with the Soviet and satellite Governments on a subject which the Communist Party has for 35 years successfully avoided negotiating about at the policy level, namely, the Iron Curtain.

Up to now we have been passing only moral judgments against the Iron Curtain with mouth-talk--in the U.N., at conferences, and over the Voice of America. By means of H.R.5852's enormous visitor-quota (for your information I arrived at this figure from the official estimate of the number of people to be killed in the event that a single H-bomb should fall on Washington, D.C.), a quota backed by an appropriation of sufficient funds to threaten the present Soviet Government with overwhelming non-military action, we can change the whole tenor of current diplomatic discussions, take the diplomatic initiative away from the Communist so-called "peace offensive", and apply at last moral force against the Iron Curtain--and this regardless of what the present Soviet Government can say, or do, or fail to do about it. In action of this sort we would not lead with the idea of merely piercing the Iron Curtain--which I regard as political sentimentality. We would be leading from the power to disintegrate it altogether. Obviously, this is a new idea breaking loose from the ideological shackles of "containment"--which I regard as only the Communist doctrine of "cO-existence plus wishful thinking.(To back these definitions up, I append, a little extraneously, my review of the latest book from Harvard University Press. It will appear in the February issue of The Progressive published here in Madison. The book has been getting favorable reviews from American scholars of high academic prestige.) P.S. I don't have a copy handy - I'll ask Mr. Moffett to send you the one I sent him.

In diplomacy of this kind the power is behind the President in his negotiation, not out in front as a mere proposal to be accepted or rejected by the Soviet Government. The bill gives the President a morally impregnable political base from which to operate diplomatically on the fundamental issue of one peaceful world or two hostile ones. This is power politics suited to the hydrogen epoch. It is not madness.

If I believed that any one in the present Soviet Government could even for a moment safely entertain the idea of exchanging 1,500,000 visitors with us annually, let alone negotiate actively at the highest level, I should confess myself to be as ideologically illiterate as Harvard University Press and all these "experts" who have already reviewed Sharp's book favorably. The logical question in your mind must be, I expect, wha t is the purpose of H.R.5852 if I am sure that the present Soviet Government cannot and will not participate. The purpose is to overthrow the Iron Curtain as a principle of allegedly normal international behavior, precipitate an ideological crisis inside the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and smash the whole Communist movement. Once the Mother Party is ideologically broken, the bastard children will hardly stand.

If after studying these new ideas you don't think they have enough on the ball for you to touch, I should appreciate your returning these papers. But if you think they need airing and are willing to do whatever you can about it, please keep them for reference--and more power toyou.

For auld lang syne,
Edmund Zawacki

encl. (1) A New Look at the Cold War

(~~TOWARD IDEOLOGICAL) CONDITIONS OF PEACE~~

(by Edmund Zawacki)
"Mr. Z."

Ever since the atomic explosion at Hiroshima a change has been under way in men's minds--a change as great as that in the sixteenth century when the Polish clergyman-astronomer, Copernicus, in his pious pursuit of truth, stopped the sun and hurled the earth spinning on its axis around it. The importance of the ideological change being wrought by the atom, however, has been all but obscured by our frustrations in the West with the phenomenon of Communism. It seems to have escaped the notice of too many people everywhere that the Communist so-called revolution, formidable as its present forces appear, is by comparison, like the revolution of a dog trying to catch rabbits by chasing his own tail.

The outlook of a dog engaged in such an activity hardly embraces the whole of Nature, which Marxist dialectical materialism claims (for itself); his outlook embraces merely a natural ~~the~~ hole. ~~of his own a~~. Ribald as such a pun on the Marxist world-outlook may be, the figure itself has more truth in it than ribaldry, and its dialectic, besides, is impeccable.

The dynamic concept of the atom as a knot of energy changes our very concept of matter. It can hardly remain without effect on materialistic philosophy. The newly measured power of the atom is already forcing changes in political science; and political scientists, especially Marxists and those who unwittingly think in Marxist categories, are finding themselves obliged to view the life of social organisms in analogies newer than those drawn after Marx from early nineteenth century biology. After all, a hundred years have passed since Marx and Engels were bedazzled into their cocksure politico-economic millenarianism by their naive belief that Darwinism had revealed the final secret of Nature's process. Marxism, in addition to its serious shortcomings, is a hundred years behind the times.

Not Darwin, but the cosmic glare of the hydrogen bomb is forcing the arts and sciences now to re-define terms in practically every field of human endeavor. Many of our Western concepts, too, are becoming almost as antiquated as the Marxist ones.

Let us take, ~~for instance,~~ the concept of world peace. How should we define it? After all, a definition suited to the positive and dynamic nature of ~~social~~ international life is necessary. We cannot remain content forever with any negative or static concept like the absence of strife among nations. Even in present conditions such a concept is more properly a description of the biological death of humanity than a definition of world peace. World peace is not the static absence of war; it must be the dynamic opposite of war.

Peace must be like momentum. Being positive and dynamic in its nature, it exerts force in a direction away from strife. If we could find an activity which in and of itself would generate momentum of this kind and direction, we should be defining peace in practical as well as atomic terms.

Ordinary common sense reveals that such an activity is usual in everyday life among individuals in all societies everywhere. We practice it whenever we greet each other in the street, wave a good-bye, or invite each other to the house for a visit. Obviously, the momentum of these familiar actions is away from strife. The positive humane force generated by activity of this sort is what we mean by peace.

Stable world peace, consequently, would appear to be not a lofty unattainable ideal but only the function of a feasible human activity, namely, the practice of direct social intercourse among peoples. Furthermore, it is in the power of the American people through legislation by Congress to make this activity the

fundamental principle of normal international behavior among all the nations of the world--including the peoples of the Soviet Union and its satellites--regardless of what the present Soviet Government may say, or do, or fail to do about it. In fact, legislation of this kind has already been formulated in the Congress. The important truth to grasp meanwhile is that world peace can actually be stable, but only as momentum is stable--dynamically, like the atom.

* * * * * *

Once we define peace in this common-sense way, the abstract ideological quarrel between the Communist and the non-Communist world reduces itself swiftly to a single concrete issue, namely, the so-called Iron Curtain. Only in the shallowest sense can the Iron Curtain be defined as a geographical line. It is an activity insidiously being raised into a principle of allegedly normal international behavior.

Viewed from the outside the Iron Curtain is repressive isolation, physical and intellectual, of the Soviet and Soviet-dominated peoples from the non-Communist world and the non-Communist intellectual climate. In other words, it is a defensive activity protecting Communist doctrines from new, i.e. non-Marxist ideas.

Viewed from the inside, it is a fierce imperialism, an extension of political control inward upon the Soviet and satellite peoples in such a way as to control even their mental processes. The function of the Iron Curtain at home is progressive paralysis of individual private opinion, and its ultimate purpose is to eliminate any and every private opinion which might conceivably challenge the Communist Party's ideology from inside the Soviet-dominated area now or in the future.

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Once we understand the dynamics of the Iron Curtain, the relatively new Communist doctrine of peaceful co-existence--a doctrine formulated by the late Stalin--shows itself to be a masking maneuver in the war of ideas. It provides specious moral cover for the Iron Curtain.

The first and perhaps sufficient condition of one peaceful world is direct, large-scale , social intercourse among all nations. The idea of one world does not require, therefore, any special political structure of the world for its fulfillment. The present structure will serve as well as any.

The very idea, however, of two atomically armed and hostile worlds indefinitely co-existing peacefully, is worse than a paradox or a delusion. Being the first condition for the continuation of the cold war, it makes for hair-trigger instability, and, after all, how long can one juggle two sub-critical masses of uranium without an explosion? Co-existence is not something to be desired; we have it now.

* ** * *

It is from the doctrine of co-existence that the Communist so-called peace offensive was launched during Stalin's lifetime. Stalin's death in no way changed the doctrinal base from which it will continue to operate. Because the offensive has scored important but, fortunately, still unexploited victories in the West, one may seriously ask whether this drive and drift toward a static and, therefore, spurious concept of peace is not a greater danger for the immediate future than the military power of the Soviet Union.

At the very least, American devotion to peace has been cast in doubt even among our friends, and a new wave of wishful thinking that the cold war can be settled by diplomatic horse-trading with

the present Soviet Government has risen in the West. Quite obviously, it is nothing but wishful thinking as silly as it is confused to believe that Stalin's death has in any way diminished the futility of our trying to settle the cold war by acquiescing in the very principle and condition of its continuation, namely, the Iron Curtain and its moralistic dressing, the doctrine of co-existence.

* * * * * *

Precisely what is the role of military power in the cold war? If we in America take accurate measure of the Soviet Government's military power, we must admit that it is already too great for us to challenge in the actual field without risk of losing all or most of our allies and courting an atomic war. This is perhaps why President Eisenhower's speech calling for Soviet deeds of peace was diagnosed and treated by the Soviet Government as U.S. bluffing with the atom bomb (Izvestia, April 25, 1953). But quite apart from who is bluffing whom by shooting off atom bombs and hydrogen "devices" in their own backyards, American military power, as Representative Hinshaw and Senator Russell of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee recently pointed out, is also too great for the Soviet Government to dare challenge in the actual field. This being so, a military impasse between the Communist world and the Western democratic has been reached by reason of atomic armaments.

* * * * * *

After the experience of Korea, it is hardly realistic to hope that such an impasse can be resolved by ordinary horse-trading deals with the present Soviet Government. The solution is not to be found in signatures on disarmament treaties nor in pre-atomic power politics re-named "containment" or "negotiation from strength". The atomic epoch is upon us. The destructive potential of thermo-nuclear

weapons is foreseeably so great, that by the end of even the next five years, the factor of superior fire-power in weapons of this kind will be politically meaningless. Perhaps it already is.

If American political leadership should in these conditions continue to improvise in negotiations from obsolete strength when dealing with the present Soviet Government, it will not be long before we shall be obliged to retreat ideologically either into irresponsible bellicosity or into a stymied Maginot-line mentality behind the atom and hydrogen bomb. Bellicosity is the vice which the Soviet Government propagandizes with some success as the inevitable and permanent feature of capitalistic U.S. foreign policy. A Maginot-line mentality is the mentality of co-existence, the myopic outlook which the leaders of the Communist world are maneuvering us into.

* * * * * *

It should be pretty obvious to most people by now that the strategic objective of the Communist peace offensive is to outflank the Western democratic idea in men's minds and turn it upon itself much like the Maginot line was outflanked and turned in military operations during World War II. How great a victory this so-called peace offensive has won, was revealed not long ago when Mr. Attlee ascribed some of his frustration to allegedly antiquated features of the Constitution of the United States. In Mr. Attlee's view the President would be able to negotiate with more authority in international conferences if he were not so much hampered by Congress.

The opposite side of Mr. Attlee's thin coin is Senator Bricker's proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the President's authority in international negotiations be limited still more than it is now by Congress.

Both these attitudes are similar in that they both reflect dissatisfaction with the Constitution of the United States. Also, both contribute to confusion in Western democratic thinking. By the same token, the Attlee- Bricker contradiction seems to mark a victory for the Communist so-called peace offensive, which the Soviet Government will try to exploit in any top-level conferences involving Britain and the United States. In this connection it is worth recalling, too, that the issue in a recent French election was alteration of the French Constitution.

For reasons like these it is imperative that people everywhere realize that democracy is a process, not a government structure nor a type of political machinery. Any and every system of government regardless of its geographic location--America, Europe, Asia or Africa--functions democratically in the Western sense in proportion as: 1, private opinion can cumulatively become public opinion; 2, the moral force of public opinion can be exerted on public servants and thus be embodied in national policy at home and abroad.

Conceived in terms like these, democracy is neither American, nor British, nor French. It is human and humane. And, traduced though it may be by the Soviet Government and its puppets, it lives in the hearts and yearnings of their people. The evidence is unmistakable.

* * * * * *

Perhaps because we are accustomed to think of diplomacy, too, in what are now antiquated pre-atomic terms, we in the West have tended to accept without enough criticism the notion that the way to peace is the door of the conference room. In present conditions this is not necessarily true. So long as the Iron Curtain continues to function, every diplomatic agreement made by us with the Soviet Government remains an insubstantial deal. We in the West negotiate

on the presumption that the world is a single society of nations. Precisely because of the Iron Curtain, the presumption is false. Nor can the doctrine of co-existence make it more than politically scholastic. Deals based on politically scholastic and false presumptions can hardly be anything but insubstantial.

Because all such deals do contribute in their cumulative effect to our gradual reconciliation with the Iron Curtain as a principle of international behavior, they are of necessity ideological obstructions to peace.

This puts us in an awkward dilemma, which obviously cannot be resolved by the traditional diplomatic conference. But the horns of the dilemma can be turned to toss the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* * * * * *

It is generally recognized--or it should be--that the Soviet Government is only an organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. What we in the West perhaps do not perceive steadily enough, is the truth that the Party does not operate the Iron Curtain by choice. It has no other choice.

The alleged scientific truth of Marxism has always been so fragile and is now so thoroughly discredited at home by the experience of the Russian and satellite peoples, that it has required the most brutal repressive apparatus the world has ever seen in order to protect it. It does remain, nevertheless, the "revealed truth" of the Communist pseudo-religion, and, as such, it gives a specious moral justification to every act of the Soviet Government at home and abroad. The Party cannot abandon the protective Iron Curtain, therefore, without risking the disintegration of its entire ideology and thus losing the moral grounds for its own existence as a party.Once the mother-Party falls, the bastard children will

hardly stand.

It would seem, then, that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Communism everywhere, can be overthrown only by means of and together with the Iron Curtain. We in the West perhaps need to be reminded that we should not regard the Russian and satellite peoples as Communists any more than the Party ~~regardxxxxxxxx~~ does. The Communist Party is an exclusive organization in every country where it has come to power. In the Soviet Union it comprises scarcely three per cent of the population.

* * * * * *

In the United States it is not the President nor the Department of State, but the Congress which has the means to bring overwhelming non-military force to bear directly and exclusively on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union <u>via</u> the Iron Curtain. Legislation can be designed whose action will completely disintegrate rather than merely pierce the Iron Curtain.

The first piece of such ideologically resolute legislation (H.R. 5852) was drawn up in 1951 jointly by Representative J.K.Javits (R-N.Y.) and Representative A.S.J.Carnahan (D-Mo.) in the 82nd Congress. It never left the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

All the Javits-Carnahan Bill proposed was to authorize the President to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union and its satellites in order to develop peaceful, large-scale, reciprocal exchanges of visitors on principle, and it gave the President a position of moral strength to negotiate from, by providing the funds necessary for our immediate action in such exchanges. We would pay the expenses of the Russian and satellite visitors--$ 1000 each for a two months visit.

To many people who are quite shrewd in their daily ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

down-to-earth realism, this bill may perhaps sound crazy, or worse. Yet, in this fluid, strange, and still dangerous new epoch into which the atom has flung us all, is it being hard-headed or plain block-headed to ignore the uses and power of moral force? It would be silly, of course, to assume that measures like this have power to "sell" democracy in the ideological market, or make friends of Communist Parties, or disarm Red armies. But these measures are not designed to work in such terms. They are designed to destroy the Communist ideology with non-military, i.e. moral force. They incarnate an idea in positive concrete action which is as real and convincing to a Chinese coolie as to an intellectual lotus-eater like Nehru. Military battles are waged against human beings, and they are fought with brute force. Ideological battles are waged against ideas, and they are fought with moral force. It is almost grotesque that the difference should need clarification.

The Javits-Carnahan Bill means action of a kind which not only makes of the Iron Curtain a political issue at home in the Soviet Union and abroad, but makes it in actions which plain people throughout the whole world understand--including the millions in the Soviet Union and the satellites. After all, it is a truth as universal as it is homely that among individuals only those who wish each other well exchange visits regularly and often. Among nations it is no different.

Naturally, the present Soviet Government as the organ of the Party would on principle refuse to participate in action of this kind. The Party has no other choice except refusal. In fact, it would do everything in its power to smear and obstruct our action, for its very existence as a political organization depends

on its success in preventing the principle of large-scale social intercourse among nations from prevailing over the Iron Curtain. Only in the actual practice of fundamental principles can the moral strength of Western democracy and Marxist Communism be tested. Principles do not prevail upon men by intellection nor mere indoctrination; they require resolute and successful example.

The kind of action which the Javits-Carnahan Bill and others like it would pursue, is not a threat to the territorial integrity of the Soviet Union any more than it is to that of the United States. Nor is it a ~~danger~~ threat to the American people any more than it is to the Russian or any other people. The quarrel is not between patriotic peoples. Our purpose in this action should be openly proclaimed over all the media of mass communication at our disposal--daily, for however long it takes to achieve it. Our purpose is to smash the Iron Curtain together with Communist Parties everywhere, and liberate not only the Russian and satellite peoples but ourselves, too, from world Communism. To emphasize the <u>ism</u> in this statement of purpose is hardly political sentimentality; it is our choice of the battlefield.

** * * * *

A few words of caution are necessary in conclusion. Action of this kind is not a mere proposal to be offered to the Soviet Government to accept, reject, or haggle over--like the exchange of prisoners at Panmunjom. Success here does not depend on Communist sincerity in negotiation nor on Communist good will. We are not seeking the good will of the Communist Party; it is irrelevant. Only the good will of the people of the Iron Curtain countries is relevant; they are <u>not</u> to be made to volunteer for the visiting process.

The present Governments in the Soviet Union and the satellites must name their candidates for the visiting process. This is to be liberation, not a rescue operation. Visitors are not refugees. The Communist Governments as the administrative organs of the Party must choose their most ardent Communists, if they have enough of them, to fill the visitor quotas it is in our power to set, and they must invite American visitors in return. The Soviet Government could set any quota it pleased for American visitors since it would pay their expenses. We should demand, however, that the Soviet Government join us in bringing to the attention of the Russian and American peoples any vacancies left in the quotas by either side. We ourselves should broadcast to the whole world, every day, over all media of mass communication, for however long it takes to fill the vacancies.

The strategic initiative in this ideological battle is properly ours, and the superior moral strength of our position will enable us to hold it indefinitely. Let us at last have done with our semi-hysterical fear of subversion by Communism. It is a doctrine discredited in the Soviet Union by thirty-five years of bitter experience, and Marxism as an idea still rattles in the empty heads only of "progressives" who are a hundred years behind the times. What we should fear is the dropping of hydrogen bombs anywhere, anytime, now or twenty-five years from now. The least of our fears should be the Russian people. Spies? Agents? What practical use could they serve the Communist Party? What strategic meaning ~~has any~~ have U.S. military secrets now that the Soviet Government also hastens to reveal its own by test explosions? Military secrets and spies are for comic books of the past. The hope ~~of the world~~ for peace is in the Russian as well as the American people.

We must not lose sight, meanwhile, of the possibility of hydrogen war so long as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union remains ideologically ~~unshaken~~ unbroken. Ideological action is not yet a substitute for military preparedness. The ~~atomic~~ military impasse on the ~~military~~ atomic front must be maintained so long as the danger of military operations exists.

The resolute ideological campaign outlined here cannot cost us a cent unless and until it begins to generate real momentum in international relations. It is obvious that not a single U.S.penny can be spent on Russian ~~and~~ or satellite visitors unless and until the Iron Curtain disintegrates and the principle of large-scale social visiting among peoples is accepted by the Soviet Government in actual practice. Furthermore, every U.S. penny would be spent here in the United States.

Congress can, therefore, financially afford to set large quotas from the very start. ~~An appropriate~~ realistic quota would be the number of people, foreseeable now, to fall dead in the first hydrogen bomb attack. In any case, the quotas set by us should be large enough to throw the Communist Party on the moral defensive with regard to the Russian and satellite people. This would be forcing its Governments into the unaccustomed moral position of servants of the people.

On the simple homely issue of neighborly visiting--once we properly assess its moral potential--we can rout the spurious Communist peace offensive and force the Party to explain to the Russian people and the whole world, if it can, why every plain individual in the Soviet Union and the satellite states should not enjoy something he desires very much, namely, a respite from terror and hunger, and an opportunity to see with his own eyes the United States of America, the country which, whatever may be

its shortcomings, has been the promised land for every peasant and laborer in Eastern Europe for the last hundred years. On this issue, an issue which personally and directly affects every individual in the Soviet Union and the satellites--for every individual would be eligible for selection by his Government for a two months vacation all expenses paid as the guest of the American people--it is reasonably certain that the Party could be morally isolated from the people and even from the army, a situation which would precipitate an ideological crisis inside the Party and smash it. Not even Mr. Vishinsky could argue that the act of exchanging social visits is an act of ~~war~~ aggression. Nor would the Red Army believe it was an invasion of ~~Mother~~ Russia.

This would be Peoples' Diplomacy, the kind of diplomacy which can turn the horns of the present Western dilemma and toss the Communist Party into the historical past, where it belongs together with Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and their pseudo-biological analogies. In the atomic epoch exchange of people is more important than exchange of goods. Goods would inevitably follow behind people once the principle of the Iron Curtain broke down. But Peoples' Diplomacy requires common sense and morality on our part. Common sense is knowing what to do next. Morality is doing it. This means Acts of Congress, acts of faith in the strength and virtue of the democratic process.

Mr. 2.

encl. (2)

83d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 5852

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

October 20, 1951

Mr. Javits introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To promote the cause of world peace by authorizing the President for a limited period to enter into agreements for reciprocal travel and neighborly visiting by selected nationals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That in order to promote world peace as the fundamental principle of international behavior and provide a basis for mutual understanding, respect, and trust between the people of the United States and the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its satellite countries, the President is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its satellite countries for the admission of nationals of said countries

into the United States and for the admission of United States nationals into said countries, as temporary visitors, for the purpose of travel and ~~study~~ (neighborly visiting), for a period of ~~one~~ three years following the enactment of this Act. Such system of selection shall be designed to accomplish the admission of persons ~~who are representative of~~ from the various occupations, professions, and skills of the people of the country of which they are nationals.

SEC. 2. Each individual selected for admission into the United States under this Act shall be admitted, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or regulation relating to the admission of aliens into the United States, as a temporary visitor for a period of not to exceed two months. The United States shall pay the cost of transportation and maintaining each such individual but the total expense so payable in the case of each individual shall not exceed $1,000: *Provided, however,* That not more than one million five hundred thousand such individuals shall be admitted to the United States annually under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5852

A BILL

To promote the cause of world peace by authorizing the President for a limited period to enter into agreements for reciprocal travel and study by selected nationals, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JAVITS

OCTOBER 20, 1951
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

encl. (3)

COPY

L I F E
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20

Editorial Offices

November 25, 1953

Mr. Edmund Zawacki
The University of Wisconsin
Madison 6, Wis.

Dear Mr. Zawacki:

It now becomes necessary for me to write a letter which will come as a disappointment to you. Our Text Department mulled over your article for some time and decided that it could not make use of it. It then spent some time with the editorial writers who were quite interested in the idea but eventually decided that any editorial comments should come later, perhaps when the Javits Bill is introduced.

Your plan to commingle folks internationally at the visitor level possesses admirable qualities of daring. I suppose we should not be surprised, however, at any phenomenon coming out of Wisconsin. Personally, I doubt that the political climate of 1954 will be one to encourage opening the gates to unlimited Russian visitors. At first glance, nevertheless, I think I would personally be in favor of an attempt of this sort.

Let me thank you for thinking of us and let me apologize for h holding up your manuscript so long. I hope you will not be discouraged by the fact that Life does not see fit to latch on to the visitor plan. If any form of such a plan is to be adopted eventually, it will undoubtedly take a long period of incubation, not to mention a lot of effort by gentlemen like you and Mr. Javits. If you can still be warmly disposed toward us, I would like to be informed of further progress of your idea.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh Moffett

encl (4)

COPY

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

November 4th, 1953

Dr. Edmund Zawacki
Department of Slavic Languages
The University of Wisconsin
97 Bascom Hall
Ma dison 6, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Zawacki:

Thank you for your letter of October 21st. I read your comments with great interest and will be working on the re-introduction of H.R.5852 with Congressman Carnahan.

I note what you say about co-sponsorship by Representative Zablocki and another Republican Representative. I would be very hap py to have Congressman Zablocki come in on this bill and would apppeciate any suggestions you might have for a Republican co-sponsor. Below are listed the Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

Robert B. Chiperfield, of Illinois
John M. Vorys, of Ohio
Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio
Lawrence H. Smith, of Wisconsin
Chester E. Merror, of New Hampshire
Walter H. Judd, of Minnesota
Jam es G. Fulton, of Pennsylvania
Donald L. Jackson, of California
Karl M. Le Compte, of Iowa
Edmund P. Radwan, of New York
Albert P. Morano, of Connecticut
~~Margarita~~
Marguerite Stitt Church, of Illinois
E. Ross Adair, of Indiana
Winston L. Prouty, of Vermont
Alvin M. Bentley, of Michigan.

I appreciate very much your sending me the draft of your article for Life magazine and hope that it gets published. I look forward to receiving the additional material which you refer to.

With regards and best wishes, believe me

Sincerely,

J K J:rma

J.K.Javits, M.C.

Ziemer, Gregor

May 24, 1954

Dear Mr. Ziemer:

Very many thanks for sending me the kit sent out to radio stations by the American Foundation for the Blind. I do not know at this point what possibility there is for us to do a SEE IT NOW program on the Foundation and its very fine service, but shall certainly discuss the matter with Fred Friendly at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gregor Ziemer
Director of Public Education
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
15 West 16 Street
New York 11, New York

rh

Correspondence with AC

Memo

TO: Ed Murrow

Thought you'd like to see these kits which I have sent out to 1200 radio stations who are using them frequently.

I know you will make use of them if and when you can.

FROM: AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

Ziemer, Gregor

M. C. MIGEL, Chairman, Board of Trustees
WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR., President
*GEORGE F. MEYER, Vice President
EUSTACE SELIGMAN, Secretary
JANSEN NOYES, JR., Treasurer

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, Inc.

15 WEST 16TH STREET • NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 4-0420
CABLE ADDRESS: FOUNDATION, NEW YORK

HON. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Honorary President

*M. ROBERT BARNETT
Executive Director

*HELEN A. KELLER, L.H.D., LL.D.
Counselor, Bureau of National and International Relations

Dear Program Director:

Herewith our radio and TV kit, which you recently requested. This kit is stuffed with a variety of spots which we hope sincerely will be of use to you in promoting much-needed education about blindness. It contains, properly indexed and coded for your convenience:

A. A message from us to you
B. Twenty 10-second station breaks
C. Forty general spots of 20, 30 & 45 seconds, 1 & 2 minutes
D. Twelve time and twelve weather spots of 20, 30, 45 & 60 seconds
E. Twelve spots for disc jockeys, various lengths
F. Twelve spots for sports shows, various lengths
G. Twelve spots for newscasters, various lengths
H. Seventeen spots for the fashion editors or women announcers
I. Twelve farm spots
J. Forty spots for the holidays
K. One fifteen-minute narrative; two 5-min. speeches; one 15-min. interview; one 5-min. interview

A few extra spots. And our last annual report.

We want you to know that America's 314,000 blind citizens will be deeply grateful to your station for any help you can give. We are notifying the nearest agency for the blind that these spots have been sent to you, and you may be assured that they are as appreciative as we. Probably you know them and have worked with them. In case you would like to make use of the interviews which we are sending, you no doubt could get someone from one of the local agencies to serve.

We have put enterprise and devotion into this project. We hope that as many of your staff as possible will reach into this kit and give a few seconds of air time to a cause that really has been neglected. You can get no more loyal listeners than blind people.

And please call on us if there is anything more we can do. We are really serious about this, and we know you are.

Cordially,

Gregor Ziemer

Gregor Ziemer
Director of Public Education

GZ:eo
Encls.

Zierold, N. J.

August 5, 1954

Dear Mr. Zierold:

This is merely a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 30th.

Mr. Murrow is now on vacation, but I will bring your letter to his attention when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to
Mr. Murrow

Mr. Norman J. Zierold
701 Bayard
Iowa City, Iowa

30 July 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave., New York 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a humble request for one word from you, namely, the saddest word in the English language. What is it in your opinion?

I'm a student at the University of Iowa, working my way through college not by selling magazines, but by writing for them. My work has appeared in the Kiwanis Magazine, the American Mercury, Popular Mechanics, and others. By now you've guessed that I'd like to build a feature around "The Saddest Word in the English Language."

My plan is to make the article largely pictorial---a photo of each person contacted, two or three salient biographical facts, "the saddest word," as each individual sees it, and his comment if he has any. I will do no interpreting whatsoever of quoted remarks.

The people I am contacting are all leaders in their field, respected for their work and for their character. I typed out the list on the back of this page for you to inspect.

I would immensely appreciate this one word from you. Of course, a phrase will do as well. And if you wish to comment briefly, explaining your choice, fine. What I want most, however, is simply your choice.

Respectfully yours,

Norman J. Zierold

Norman J. Zierold

701 Bayard
Iowa City, Iowa

Mr. Brooks Atkinson
Mr. Bernard Baruch
Mr. Ralph Bunche
Miss Katharine Cornell
Mr. Irwin Edman
Mr. Albert Einstein
Pres. Dwight Eisenhower
Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower
Mr. Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
Mr. Paul Hoffman
Mr. Robert Lowell
Miss Carson McCullers
Mr. H. L. Mencken
Mr. Karl Menninger
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Mr. Nathan Pusey
Mr. Walter Reuther
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Mr. Casey Stengel
Mr. Adlai Stevenson
Mr. Igor Stravinsky
Mr. James Thurber
Miss Alexandra Tolstoy
Mr. Harry S. Truman

Zook, Nicholas

July 26, 1955

Dear Mr. Zook:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation your letter of July 5 has come to my attention.

Since Mr. Murrow will be away from the city until the end of August, I thought I should give you the only information I have on the subject in which you are interested.

The main American news agencies having bureaus in England are the Associated Press, United Press and the International News Service.

I shall show Mr. Murrow your letter on his return to the city, and should he have any further suggestions we shall be sure to let you know.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Nicholas Zook
19 Cumberland Circle
Holden, Massachusetts

fc

WORCESTER TELEGRAM - The Evening Gazette - SUNDAY TELEGRAM
WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS

NET PAID CIRCULATION
DAILY OVER 150,000
SUNDAY OVER 100,000

GEORGE F. BOOTH
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

19 Cumberland Circle
Holden, Massachusetts
July 5, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
486 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It is my hope that, despite your busy schedule, you will find time as a special favor to answer a question.

The question is:-- What American news agencies exist in England to which I might apply for a job as reporter in that country?

I am certain I have the qualifications. My experience includes nine years as feature writer, book columnist and copy editor with the Worcester, Mass., Telegram and The Evening Gazette.

I am 37. My 4½-years' service in the Army during World War II included a nine-month stint in England and an additional nine months on the Continent.

My wife is an English girl whom I met during the war and married soon after. This, partly, plus an affinity for England, is my reason for seeking a change of assignment.

I turn to you out of a long-standing admiration for your radio and television work and out of a knowledge that, through your long association with news work, you may have a ready answer.

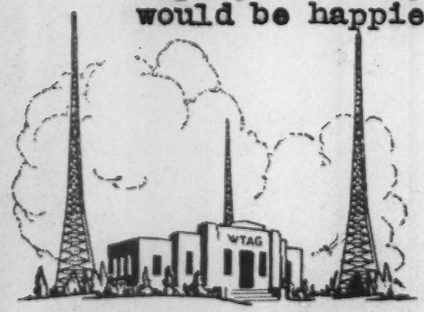
I attach for your passing interest an article which appeared in the Evening Gazette soon after a recent visit I made to England.

I would appreciate your regarding this query as confidential since it is not my desire, at this time, to tell my employers of my aspiration. I am quite happy at my job. But I would be happier in a job of wider scope.

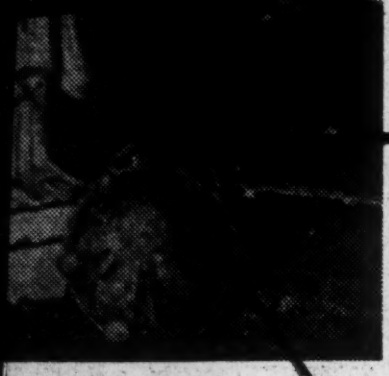
Sincerely yours,

Nicholas Zook

Nicholas Zook



OWNERS OF RADIO STATIONS
WTAG AND WTAG-FM



Wirephoto)
ANDS IN CHURCH RUINS
Aires' St. Nicholas Basilica.

a Releases
l Leaders

e 27 (AP)—Argentina today re-
radical party who had been de-
revolt against President Juan D.
r party members were still held.

Former City Cleric Founds Two Parishes

A former Worcester pastor has founded the only two Lithuanian Roman Catholic parishes in Argentina, and named both of them after the two Lithuanian churches in Worcester.

Rev. John J. Jakaitis is stationed in Rosario, province of Santa Fe, Argentina, where the second Lithuanian church in that country, St. Casimir's, was recently blessed.

About 10 years ago, the former pastor of St. Casimir's Church in Worcester, organized the Our Lady of Vilna parish, near Buenos Aires.

Fr. Jakaitis was pastor of St. Casimir's parish in Worcester 17 years, leaving in 1930. While here he was instrumental in the building of the parish school, and purchased the [illegible] which is now located Our Lady of Vilna Church.

Fr. Jakaitis is also the found-

Turn to CLERIC, Page Two

Arms Cut
West Believes Time Ripe For Red Acceptance

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP) — The United States, Britain and France probably will propose at next month's Big Four summit talks that Russia consider a formula for reversing the arms race in Europe.

The idea is one which Secretary of State Dulles considered with British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan and French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay during the last 10 days at New York and San Francisco.

Dulles returned Sunday from United Nations 10th anniversary ceremonies at San Francisco.

He said he was gratified at Soviet Foreign Minister K. V. Molotov's response to American demands for compensation in the case of a U. S. Navy patrol plane shot down by Soviet jet fighters between Alaska and Siberia last Wednesday.

Landing on an island, the plane burned. Seven of the 11 crewmen suffered burns or injuries.

The State Department made public Sunday a note Molotov handed Dulles just before both men left San Francisco Saturday. The Soviets said the airplane had violated Russia's "state frontier." The American government said Soviet MIGs blasted it in a surprise assault while it was over international waters. The State Department said Sunday there was "no possibility of error" as to the U. S. plane's location.

Molotov also said there was an "exchange" of gunfire, but the United States said the U. S. plane did not fire.

Regret Expressed

However, Molotov expressed regret at the incident and offered to pay one-half the damage—an unprecedented offer in

"It is gratifying that he expressed regret," Dulles commented, "and at least expressed

Turn to ARMS, Page Two

cial airliner carrying [illegible] flight to Matsu Island.

ROCCO J. MORANO
Compositor For 27 Years

Death Takes Rocco Morano, T-G Compositor

Rocco J. Morano, 47, of 19 Ingleside avenue, a compositor for The Worcester Telegram and The Evening Gazette, died this morning in his home.

Mr. Morano, formerly a very active area bowler, won The Worcester Telegram and The Evening Gazette Central Massachusetts Bowling Tournament in 1946.

Mr. Morano started working at these newspapers as an office boy in September, 1922, and six years later he began in the composing room. Always interested in sports, he arranged many bowling, baseball and golf tournaments between teams from the composing room and other city teams.

He was [illegible] son of Victor Morano, now of Montescaglioso, Italy, and the late Mrs. Antonia (Vonera) Morano.

He was a member of St. Stephen's parish and the Men's Club and Nocturnal Adoration Society of that parish, the Passionist Fathers Retreat League, Holy Name Society of Our Lady of Mount Carmel parish, Christopher Columbus Lodge, Sons of Italy in America, International Typographical Union, AFL, Worcester Local 165, The Worcester Telegram and The Evening Gazette Relief Association, and the GFB 25-Year Club of these newspapers.

Besides his father, he leaves his wife, Rose (Decaro) Morano; four sons, Donald V. Morano, a seminarian studying at St. John's Seminary in Brighton, C. Kenneth, Joseph F. and Rocco J. Morano Jr., all of Worcester; a sister, Antoinette, wife of Angelo Virz, and four brothers, Frank P., Joseph L., Michael A. and Peter Morano, all of Worcester.

The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at his home followed by a solemn high mass at 9 in St. Stephen's Church. Burial will be in St. John's Cemetery.

Calling hours at his home are 8 to 10 tonight and 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p. m. Tuesday. The family requests flowers be omitted.

To Execute Alleged Spy

BERLIN, June 27 (AP) —A 27-year-old German accused of spying for the United States was sentenced to death today by Communist East Germany's Supreme Court.

He was Joachim Wiebach, an unemployed East Berlin shop window decorator.

Four other East Germans, also accused of being U. S. spies, were given prison terms ranging from eight years to life, the East German news agency ADN reported. Guenther Krause got life, Willi Gast 15 years, Richard Bauer 13 and Manfred Vogt 8.

I VISITED ENGLAND

Teen-Age Gangs Exist Outside U. S.

By NICHOLAS ZOOK

Teen-age gangs are not an American problem alone. Neither are labor strikes. A recent visit to England revealed that island of strawberry teas and old-world charm has its share of both.

But neither gangs nor strikes can detract from the picturesque beauty that is England in June. It is a gardener's paradise, an antique-hunter's delight and a source of continual satisfaction to the tourist explorer.

We learned of the "gang" problem an hour after we disembarked from the Queen Mary at Southampton.

The gang youths, from 16 to 20 years, are known as Teddy boys, our companion said. Reason is, they have adopted a mode of attire that was typical of the Edwardian era. And Teddy is a derivative of Edward.

We spotted youths in the attire on the streets of Bristol, a majestic seaport city, known as the "city of contrasts," in the West Country.

The black jackets were long and tight at the shoulders. The trousers tapered down to almost a pinch about the ankles. And the youths in this get-up wore their hair long with a backsweep.

Newspapers almost daily detailed the doings of the Teddy boys.

Cause Dance Hall Brawl

Teddy boys incited a dance-hall brawl in Bath, assaulted a city official in Bristol, and threatened a girl with a knife. The Army urged its personnel

NICHOLAS ZOOK

to refrain from wearing the Teddy boy attire when on leave.

These boys delighted in playing rough. Their favorite weapon was a bicycle chain, serving as a whip or a substitute for brass knuckles.

A psychologist in a newspaper article said, "The Teddy boy is merely a form of rebellion by youth to the complex life in today's civilization."

Turn to GANGS, Page Two

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5¢ ALL RIDES 5¢
FROM 1 P. M. to MIDNIGHT
FREE BICYCLE AWARD

usual day. She rises shortly after 6 a. m., spends an hour

CLERIC

Continued from Page One

er of Marianapolis College, now known as Marianapolis Preparatory School in Thompson, Conn. He was later sent to Rome to serve as secretary to Pope Pius XII and to have charge of all Lithuanian translations used in the Vatican.

GANGS

Continued from Page One

A greater threat to the convenience of the June tourist was the railway strike which has since been resolved.

Canceled because of it was a trooping of the colors and a guard review in London. Postponed to July were the Royal Ascot races, an event we intended to witness with or without the traditional topper.

A strike by Cunard Line dining room help idled many passenger ships for a time and was a heartbreaker in many respects.

Passengers who had boarded the Queen Mary in the expectation that it would sail June 16 were forced to return to London without their heavier baggage. They sought hotel rooms, which were scarce, and counted their pennies to make them last.

We saw mothers with two and three children weep at word of the canceled sailing. We watched elderly couples struggle along long corridors with baggage which weighed them down.

The Cunard officials, incidentally, did a fine job of arranging other passage to the United States.

Why the rash of strikes??

Full Employment Factor

General opinion was that full employment was a big factor. Jobs were easy to come by, and workers were more confident in voicing their demands.

This was the view of an advertising executive, who dolefully mused on the subject during a train ride from Bristol to London. He was a man in his late forties, with an air of efficiency and prosperity about him.

He said, "It was different in my generation. I worked hard for 12 hours a day with little pay. But I say it was good for me and good for our country.

"I have a secretary who typed a letter for me the other day. The next morning I pointed out four errors in the letter. She giggled and said, 'Well, it was near quitting time,' and she was anxious to be on her way home.

"With this attitude, is it any wonder foreign competition is taking much of our trade abroad?"

There is an undeniable sense of leisure throughout the country which to the American tourist is a pleasant change from the restless pace of the United States.

The average Briton is content to return home from work at 5 p. m., have his afternoon tea and retire for the evening hours into his garden.

And it's the rare Englishman with a small piece of ground who doesn't have a flourishing garden. The soil in the Bristol area is poor, I was told. But care and plenty of rain bring on masses of flowers and thick, green lawns.

A war-time product were "allotments," or small strips of land away from the house which are rented and worked into vegetable gardens. The need for increased food production brought them about during World War II. The idea proved popular anad continues.

As a result, in most communities you see an acre of land here and there, neatly divided into small strips for use of perhaps 30 persons.

Pub Is Social Center

The center of social activity outside the home continues to be the local pub, or public house, with the huge pints of warm beer and the inevitable game of darts.

The weather remains a standby of conversation. We had more days with clouds and rain than with sun. On one occasion we stood in a bus queue on an afternoon when the temperature came close to 70 degrees. It was comfortable by our standards.

The woman next to us turned

seen and talked to everybody. There's not much else to say."

with a smile and said, "Boiling, isn't it?"

That's England for you, a country which we should like to revisit some day.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

PALSY

Continued from Page One

Palsy School Clinic at Belmont Hosptial is only four years old and the remarkable improvements in its children are not yet well-known to the community at large, our volunteers are neither numerous nor, for the most part, experienced solicitors.

"However," he added, "these workers are filled with love and admiration for the Cerebral Palsy youngsters of Worcester, for most of these volunteers have seen their courage and their remarkable progress."

51 in Classes

Paul E. Frazier, president of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Worcester County, stated that "cerebral palsy is a weakness or lack of control of muscles due to some condition in the brain. The damage can happen before, during or after birth and is not contagious but can occur anywhere and any time."

He pointed out that the United Cerebral Palsy School Clinic, through specially adapted classes and specialized therapies, is training 51 youngsters and helping them to learn to walk, talk, play and become self-sufficient.

Mr. Frazier said cerebral palsy facilities in many communities are members of United Funds and expressed the hope that the Worcester Association would become a member agency of the Worcester Community Chest in the near future.

"Until that time, however," Mr. Frazier stated, "this voluntarily association of the public spirited citizens, whose membership is open to all, has freely assumed the responsibility of seeing that cerebral palsy children have some chance for a happy, and self-sustained adult life.

Must Shift Quarters

Mr. Frazier stated that the association had recently been notified that it must make ready to give up its quarters in the otherwise unused Coffey Building at Belmont Hospital in order to provide for the transfer of Brookside Home inmates.

"No other city building adaptable to our crippled children is available," he said, "so we may have to move our classrooms and thereapy centers into the approximately 60-year-old Nurses Home at Belmont.

"Costly alterations would be necessary to fit the old building for classes for the children and, therefore, our organizations which, four years ago, voluntarily assumed the responsibility that belongs to the community at large, is now faced with uncertainties and unpredictable expenses that we simply cannot bear alone. Without city wide support, we cannot shoulder any longer our burden of giving these celebral palsy youngsters the education and improved health that they need."

Start at 6 P. M.

Approximately 500 volunteers who will begin soliciting at 6 p. m. will be identified by a cerebral palsy arm band and will ask that contributions be placed in individual envelopes provided for the purpose. Mailing envelopes will be left at houses when no one is at home.

Workers will report back to their captains as soon as they have finished their assignments. Captains will make reports to ward chairmen and the Worcester Cerebral Palsy School Clinic at 249 Belmont street will be open each night this week until 11.

Checks for contributions, made payable to UCPA Worcester, may be mailed to United Cerebral Palsy School Clinic or to Stanley G. Quackenbush, campaign treasurer, at 365 Main street.

ADVERTISEMENT

IS ALLERGY CAUSING YOUR TROUBLE?

Headaches, muscular pains, skin eruptions, even heart trouble, stuttering and ulcers are being traced to allergic conditions. Read this significant report on allergies in July *Better Homes & Gardens*. Get your copy today, wherever magazines are sold!

ministry as an ... ter at the Park Congregational Church in Worcester, and served as assistant chaplain of the Worcester State Hospital.

While in Newburyport, Mr. Rettig was one of the incorporators of the North Shore Adult Education foundation for which he completed a special project in connection with Boston University, providing college credit evening course at the high school.

For four years Rev. Mr. Rettig held the position of editor of the Unitarian Christian in a voluntary capacity and is presently a member of the New England Unitarian Council.

Zucker, Arnold

July 26, 1954

Dear Mr. Zucker:

In Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation I am replying to your letter of July 9th.

I am sorry to have to tell you that your letter and tape recording arrived after Mr. Murrow had left on his vacation. However, I am sure Mr. Murrow will listen to the recording with much pleasure when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Arnold Zucker
Department of Public Relations
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

rh

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
The State University of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

July 9, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since emulation is one of the highest forms of tribute, I am sending you under separate cover a tape recording I think you might find interesting.

Among the many radio shows we produce here at the State University is the RUTGERS REPORT ON WORLD AFFAIRS which features faculty and staff members delivering reports of international or national significance. Recently a report was given by Edwin Hallenbeck, an Extension Associate with the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations. Listening to him, I was strikingly reminded of your delivery, voice and inflection.

I thought you might be interested in hearing this result of your influence. All best wishes.

Cordially,

Arnold Zucker

Arnold Zucker

AZ:efr

Zugsmith, Albert

12

THE ALBERT ZUGSMITH CORPORATION
12015 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD WEST LOS ANGELES 49, CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA 8-8294 • ARIZONA 9-2776

January 26, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Confidentially, we have available priced at $550,000 on terms a Southern California radio station making approximately $100,000 a year including depreciation and consulting fees. Station has franchise to telecast in the ultra high frequencies.

If you have any interest in such a proposal, I would be delighted to give you additional information.

Awaiting your kind reply, I remain

Cordially yours

Albert Zugsmith

Albert Zugsmith

AZ..ES

no ans

Abu-Rish

December 14, 1956

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of November 18.

In saying that I have made no attempt to present the case for the Egyptian or Arab side in the present Middle East controversy, I think you are ignoring the fact that before going to Israel in November, I had already visited Cairo in August and filmed an interview with President Nasser in which he was given every opportunity to express his point of view of the controversy over Suez; and while I was in Israel, another of our correspondents was in Cairo reporting on the situation from there - being very obviously impossible for me to be in two places at once.

I have spent some time in Israel and in Egypt in the last six months and discovered that the broadcasts done from both places caused me to be labeled pro-Egyptian or pro-Israeli, according to the point of view of the listener. This, perhaps, is one of the occupational hazards of my profession.

Sincerely yours,

Said Abu-Rish
5128 Kimbar Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

fc

5128 Kimbark Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
Nov. 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a person interested in world events your programs are of great interest to me as an ex-Near Easterner I have some criticism to make.

Your trips and interviews in Israel were extremely interesting to me. I listened to them with a great deal of care. Now, interesting or not, they were one sided and as far as I can tell there isn't even an attempt to present the case for the Egyptian, or Arab, side. I believe that you should attempt today that. A substitute for you is not good enough, one person should cover both ends of the question for the sake of comparison and contrast.

Now, if things are the same now as they were three years ago I don't think you can go into the Arab countries with an Israeli Visa. If you can't do anything about it I hereby offer my help. I think yours is a special case and it should be treated this way. My father is a Time+Life reporter in the Middle East and he will be more than happy to help. My uncles will be happy to declare you a family guest when in Jordan and that will guarantee you, at least a safe escape.

Seriously I hope you do cover the Arab point of view — it is vital.

Sincerely
Said Abu-Rish

Ackerman, Harry

October 1, 1957

Dear Harry:

I doubt that there is any chance of my undertaking anything in addition to my present chores, but I will be glad to look at the script if you will have it sent on to me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry Ackerman
Bachelor Production Company
4024 Radford Avenue
North Hollywood, California

fc

BACHELOR PRODUCTION COMPANY
4024 RADFORD AVE. NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
POPLAR 6-3871

September 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

A very good friend of mine - Bill Frye by name - who produces the General Electric Theatre series, has come up with an excellent story which he thinks would be an ideal television vehicle for you.

I know how severely limited your time is, but since in Bill's opinion this is an unusually good story and uniquely suited to you, I thought you might be interested in reading the script, which he had prepared by William Fay.

If you think there might be a chance of filming a half-hour show for General Electric any time this season, please let me know and Bill will get a script to you in the mail right away.

Best regards,

Harry

Harry Ackerman

HA:O

Ackerman, Harry

May 31, 1956

Dear Harry:

Thank you for sending me Mrs. Fred Wile's letter which I now return to you.

Will you please tell her that it is with the utmost regret that I must decline to address the United Nations meeting in Los Angeles next fall.

The way my radio and television schedule is shaping up indicates that once again I shall have no time for public speaking.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Harry Ackerman,
Executive Director of Special Productions
CBS Television
6121 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

fc

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD · HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

HARRY ACKERMAN

Executive Director of Special Productions

May 14, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Rather than trying to translate to you the contents of the attached letter to me from Mrs. Fred Wile, I think I should send it along to you.

I sincerely hope that it may be possible for you to plan to attend a United Nations ceremony here between October 17 and 24, and will appreciate your letting me know.

Best regards,

Harry

Harry Ackerman

HA:bt
Enc.

United Nations Association of Los Angeles

Town & Country Village
3rd & Fairfax
Los Angeles 36, Calif.
WEbster 3-1512

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President

ROBERT RIDDELL
Chairman
BOARD of DIRECTORS

Affiliated with
American Association for the United Nations

Mr. Harry Ackerman
CBS Television City
7800 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

May 3, 1956

Dear Harry,

Following our conversation regarding the desire of the United Nations Association of Los Angeles to bring Edward R. Murrow to Los Angeles next Fall, I am passing on this information to you hoping that you will represent the organization in asking him.

UN Week will be celebrated from October 17-24 and will commemorate the eleventh anniversary of its being. One night during that week, we plan to hold a community-wide celebration, naturally, with civic and state dignataries, newspaper publishers etc. participating.

I'm sure that I need not go into the reasons that Edward R. Murrow is the unanimous choice of the executive committee to be our speaker. In addition to the deep respect we have for him, we feel that he helps to form public opinion and if there ever was a spot where the UN needs some favorable opinion ... it is here in Los Angeles. As you know, we have a lunatic fringe here which is very vocal in its opposition to the UN to the point that UNESCO has been taken out of our schools.

I read in the Trades that Mr. Murrow would be out here this month. If he is we would welcome the opportunity to invite him in person, rather even than by an ' official letter'. At any rate I do hope that you will have the opportunity to discuss the possibility with him and perhaps give him some of the background of our problems out here.

Enclosed, also, is a membership envelope for you and Mary and a pamphlet explaining the AAUN which you might like to pass on to Murrow.

Please, please try to work it out ... we do want him so much.

Best,

Bee Wile

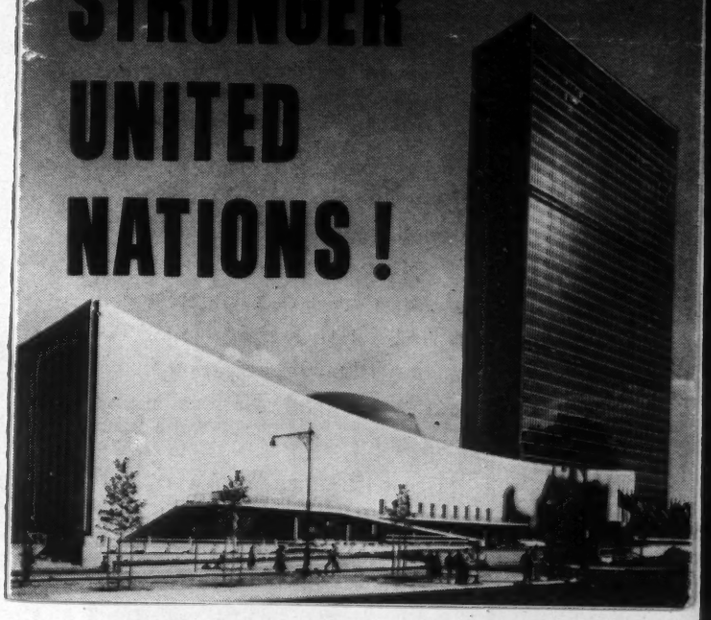
YOU

can help

build a

[illegible] ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
3rd & FAIRFAX, L.A. 36, CALIF.
(Town & Country Village)

STRONGER UNITED NATIONS!



The Need for The American Association for The United Nations

Peace can never be certain unless it is firmly rooted in moral principles and the realities of today's world. The issues before the United Nations are complex. Knowledge of the facts is indispensable before decision. The decisions we will be forced to make in the months and years ahead may be very grave. Our responsibilities demand understanding, and education on the United Nations is surely one of the greatest needs of our lifetime.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Chairman, Board of Governors
AAUN

Any one who knows the United Nations, its ideals, its accomplishments and believes in the importance of its preservation and the great potentiality of its future will be interested in the American Association for the United Nations, the most important organization in our country to further United Nations understanding among our people.

CHARLES W. MAYO, M.D.
President, AAUN

Advantages of Membership

How the AAUN Works

AAUN's educational program is geared to serve you and your organization through State and community chapters. It provides leadership, program suggestions and material for your group's participation in the building of better understanding about the United Nations.

. . . The **Program Service** helps you plan provocative and challenging sessions for your group. Workshops, seminars and other methods of group participation are available.

. . . The **Literature Department** offers up-to-date materials designed to meet the practical needs of your community.

. . . The **Formal Education Department** promotes better knowledge of the U.N. through member groups on college campuses and provides secondary schools with U.N. educational aids.

. . . The **Speakers Bureau** provides the right speaker for your fraternal, business, labor, religious, or other group.

. . . The **Film Section** helps you to select the U.N. film that presents the story visually to your audience.

Activities o

What You Can

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nterpreter on the U.N. scene, the ks on the various issues confront- d organization and the U.S. posi- ing them. The Association's pol- e matters is determined by its ommittee and Board of Directors onsultation with AAUN chapters ard of Governors. Reports and AUN's research affiliate, the Com- Study the Organization of Peace, for policy discussions.

lations Week (October 16-24) r-round effort reaches its climax ed Nations Week, originated in

Membership Blank

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Executive Director
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Photo by Ezra Stoller

To: Ed Murrow

The attached is on the point we were discussing at lunch yesterday.

I am confident of good results from discussions of the kind we had yesterday.

Bill

3.8.56

William C. Ackerman

A Chesman

12/18/55

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18,

EDUCATIONAL TV GETS FORD FUNDS

Bulk of Foundation's Grants of $6,493,840 Will Go to Ann Arbor, Mich, Center

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 17 —The Ford Foundation has made three grants totaling $6,493,840 in support of educational television.

This was announced today by Ralph Lowell, chairman of the board of the Educational Television and Radio Center here, and Albert N. Jorgensen, chairman of the newly created Joint Council on Educational Television.

The gifts were not part of the $500,000,000 given to colleges and hospitals this week. Two of the video grants, one of $6,263,-340 and another for $90,500, will go to the center, while the third grant of $140,000 will go to the joint council.

"These grants," the officials declared, "will aid materially in efforts directed at the coordination and expansion of educational television and will mean the wider and more effective utilization of the channels reserved for educational stations."

H. K. Newburn, president of the center, said that the largest grant would cover the organization's major operating costs from 1957 through 1959. He added that the funds would quantitatively and qualitatively speed up the center's program service to educational TV stations.

At present, the center distributes five hours of television programs on film to these stations each week. The grant will enable it to double the hours of film by 1959 as well as improve the caliber of the programs, Mr. Newburn said.

The center's staff and activities, he declared, will be increased. He added that the educational stations would be encouraged to participate to a greater extent in the center's activities by producing programs annually on a contract basis.

Mr. Newburn said that some of the funds also would be used to expand radio program production and to engage in more comprehensive activities in research and audience reaction. The $90,-500 grant will be used to continue activities that have been carried on by the staff of the National Citizens Committee on Educational Television.

Activities To Be Shifted

The committee's information services, Mr. Newburn said, now fall more naturally into the center's area. The grant will provide for the transfer of its activities to the center, which, along with the council, will continue to provide information and other services to the committee.

The grant of $140,000 will go to the council, which was built on the Joint Committee on Educational Television. Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C. It was set up to develop on a national basis enlightened support among laymen and educators.

Mr. Jorgensen said that the council would continue working toward the preservation and utilization of channels reserved by the Federal Communications Commission for educational television and radio stations.

He and Mr. Lowell said that the Ford Foundation had shown its awareness of the important work done by the National Citizens Committee in the last three years in developing citizen interest in these media. Raymond Wittcoff, board chairman of this committee, will serve on the center's board of directors.

Adams, Cedric

July 31, 1956

MR. CEDRIC ADAMS
MINNEAPOLIS STAR
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

DEAR CEDRIC: THE DOCTORS HAVE GIVEN ME A GOOD GOING OVER AND TELL ME I'VE GOT TO TAKE IT EASY, AND I AM UNTIL THE CONVENTIONS ACTUALLY BEGIN STOP I AM DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED, BUT HAVE NO CHOICE STOP THERE IS A BARE CHANCE I MIGHT BE ABLE TO STOP OFF FOR A FEW DAYS THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, BUT THIS DEPENDS ON WHETHER I MUST GO TO YUGOSLAVIA AT THAT TIME WHICH I WON'T KNOW UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST STOP I HAVE REALLY BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO THIS OUTING AND CAN'T TELL YOU HOW SORRY I AM. LIKE ALWAYS,

ED MURROW

111-43

fc

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

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M LLD602 LONG NL PD=MINNEAPOLIS MINN 26= 1956 JUL 26 PM 9 24

EDWARD R MURRO OFFICE=

45 MADISON AVE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

OR FORWARD NYK=

DEAR ED I HOPE YOUR PLANS HAVE JELLED SUFFICIENTLY TO INCLUDE SOME TIME OUT HERE FOR FISHING WE HAVE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR A PLANE FLIGHT OUT OF MINNEAPOLIS TO LAKE OF THE WOODS WHERE WE HAVE A FIFTY FOOT CRUISER CREW GUIDES EXPERT FISHERMEN WAITING ALSO HAVE A DAY AT MINNETONKA WITH SIMILAR EQUIPMENT IF YOU CAN SUPPLY ME YOUR TIME OF ARRIVAL

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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1956 JUL 23 PM 9 24

MLLD 602-2

AND YOUR LENGTH OF STAY I WILL FINALIZE ALL ARRANGEMENTS FEEL POSITIVE THAT ANY PORTION OF A WEEK OUT HERE AHEAD OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION WILL DO YOU A WORLD OF GOOD LAKE OF THE WOODS OFFERS LAKE TROUT WALLEYES SMALL MOUTH BASS PAN FISH AND ACCOMMODATIONS ARE DELUXE TRY TO MAKE IT WARM REGARDS=

CEDRIC ADAMS MINNEAPOLIS STAR=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TO Adams, Cedric

FROM

– I think we ought to tell Adams we are not happy over his plan –

JZ

I agree – this sets quite a precedent, especially in view of the Hy Gardner Show at WPIX

DE

JANUARY 19, 1956

MR. CEDRIC ADAMS
WCCO
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

DEAR CEDRIC: SORRY FOR DELAY ANSWERING YOUR WIRE, BEEN OUT OF TOWN STOP WE HAVE NO COPYRIGHT OR FRANCHISE ON PERSON TO PERSON FORMAT AND WE COULD NOT AND WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO PREVENT YOU AND WCCO FROM YOUR TAKING THE PROPOSED PROJECT BUT SINCE YOU WERE GRACIOUS ENOUGH TO ASK MY OPINION, WE FRANKLY WOULDN'T BE VERY HAPPY ABOUT IT STOP THE BEST TO YOU.

EDWARD R. MURROW

52-032

cc: Messrs. Aaron, Zousmer

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MAY 21

M LLJ473 LONG NL PD=MINNEAPOLIS MINN 13=

EDWARD R MURROW=

CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

1956 JAN 13 PM 10 51

DEAR ED WCCO TV HERE HAS BEEN TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF A LOCAL PERSON TO PERSON FOR A SATURDAY NIGHT HALF HOUR USING WELL KNOWN FAMILIES AND FOLK ON THE CHARACTER SIDE REMOTING AS YOU DO IN THEIR HOMES WITH ME IN THE STUDIO. THE STATION WONDERED WHETHER YOU HAVE ANY KIND OF FRANCHISE WHICH YOU MIGHT GRANT LOCALLY AND WHAT THE PAYMENT MIGHT BE. AND IF THIS

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SERVICE

message ... red char- ... er is ... ed by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

DL=... NL=Ni... LT=Lt... Le...

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MLLJ 473-2

SORT OF THING IS AVAILABLE COULD WE HAVE A SHORT FILM INTRODUCTION BY YOU PRESENT THE LOCAL EDITION OF PERSON TO PERSON AND INTRODUCING ME STOP COULD YOU HAVE SOMEBODY IN YOUR ORGANIZATION SEND ME THE YES OR NO ON THESE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES WE USED YOUR TEN MINUTE INTERVIEW ALONG WITH TEN MINUTES OF NOEL COWARD THE OTHER NIGHT ON AN HOUR LONG RADIO SHOW AND THE TWO BITS WERE SMASH HITS STOP HOPE BY NOW YOUVE HAD SOME REST WARM REGARDS=

:CEDRIC ADAMS=

JAN 13 PM 10 51

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Dangerous Deadline

A deadline carrying a new threat to peace in South Asia is coming up on Saturday. For on that day a draft constitution approved by the Indian-dominated Kashmiri Assembly, and authorizing accession of the disputed state to India, theoretically becomes effective. Pakistan, protesting this manner of resolving a controversy that has been raging since 1947, has brought the case before the United Nations Security Council. Reporting Indian troops massing along the Pakistani frontiers, Foreign Minister Noon of Pakistan has appealed to the Council: (1) To urge India to refrain from accepting this change in Kashmir's status; (2) to introduce a United Nations police force "into the area at once"; (3) to take steps toward a long-discussed plebiscite by which the Kashmiri people would decide their own political future. India's answer before the Council is tentatively scheduled tomorrow morning. After hearing Mr. Noon's appeal, United States Ambassador Lodge urged the Council "to establish its position on the question prior to January 26."

There is nothing in the history of the Kashmir controversy to encourage hopes that India will make a conciliatory answer to the latest Pakistani charges. Prime Minister Nehru, insisting that military aggression against the state was initiated by Pakistan in 1947, has refused to withdraw Indian troops even though the Karachi government has agreed to simultaneous withdrawal of its own forces. In 1948, the U. N. worked out agreement for a cease-fire and a plebiscite. In 1951, the Security Council adopted a resolution calling for demilitarization and a plebiscite. In 1953, Prime Minister Nehru and Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan announced agreement on a plebiscite. In each of those instances there was evidence that Pakistan was hopeful the issue could be resolved through a U. N.-policed free vote of the Kashmiri people. But through the years India has extended its political control over the Kashmiri Assembly, in some cases through ouster and arrest of dissenting members. Thus, it is doubtful that action of the Assembly represents the free will of the Kashmiri people.

There appears to be no practical way by which the United Nations can put a police force in Kashmir, at least before the January 26 deadline. It would be a matter of utmost seriousness, however, if India should attempt to force by military pressure an annexation of the state. The right of genuine self-determination was promised to each Indian state at the time of partition in 1947, and it has not yet been permitted in Kashmir. The Security Council should make every effort, despite past frustrations, to bring such an expression about—or make clear where the blame belongs.

Adams, John

JOHN B. ADAMS
PUBLIC RELATIONS - - ME. 8-4248
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

January 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Here is a good "summing-up" of the Kashmir dispute. I hope it will be helpful to you on January 23 when Krishna Menon makes his reply to the Security Council.

Best regards.

Cordially,

John B. Adams

John B. Adams

Ahrens, Robert

320 Euclid Avenue
Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Sigma of TAU EPSILON PHI Fraternity

May 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Once again I am writing to you with the hope of obtaining an appointment to see you. It has been since Easter week of 1956 that I was first up to see you, and unfortunately every time I have been up to see you, you were either very busy or out of the city.

During this past Easter vacation I spoke with your secretary and she suggested that I drop you a line about a week before I return for my summer vacation in the hope of making an appointment with you. It is with this hope that I am now writing to you.

I will return to New York City on May 31, and will be at my home in Brooklyn until school resumes in September. If it is at all possible, I would appreciate a meeting with you sometime during June, preferably the early part, as I will be working for most of the summer. I also have a letter of introduction from Mr. Gordon Alderman, Program and Production Director of WHEN-TV, which is on file in your office.

If this letter reaches you toolate for you to contact me in Syracuse, my home address is 1160 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn 30, N.Y.

Looking forward to meeting you soon.

Very sincerely,

Robert M. Ahrens

Robert M. Ahrens

Alexander, Donald

September 5, 1957

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter of August 19, 1957.

I suggest you write to one of the leading publishing companies in New York. I'm sure they will be glad to help you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Donald Alexander
14 Burch Village
Champaign, Illinois

mcc

Alexander, Marda

February 28, 1956

Dear Miss Alexander:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of February 13.

We all enjoyed the program with the Newmans very much and felt provileged to be able to visit them.

I hope someday soon to be able to visit the Book Club and we shall then persuade you to relate me some of those amusing incidents you mentioned which were connected with the occasion.

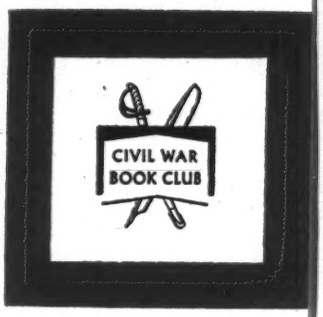
Sincerely yours,

Miss Marda Alexander,
Director of Public Relations
The Civil War Book Club, Inc.
18 East Chestnut Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

fc

Editorial Board: BRUCE CATTON, STANLEY F. HORN, ALLAN NEVINS, BENJAMIN P. THOMAS, BELL I. WILEY

The CIVIL WAR BOOK CLUB, Inc.



General Offices: 18 EAST CHESTNUT STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS • *Telephone* WHITEHALL 4-3085

RALPH G. NEWMAN
President

February 13,1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Until now, I've worked with Dave Moore, George Crandall,Liz Scofield and Bob Sammon. They are all charming people who do just what you say they do, in your credit line each Friday evening.

The time has come, I believe, for thanking you personally. Like Estelle Newman, I'm never sure whether I speak on behalf of Ralph or Mr. Lincoln. They have a tendency to merge in my mind. Occasionally, I am caught up short, however, and then they become two separate and distinct personalities. As on the day when I was mulling over the calumny heaped on the head of our 16th president during his lifetime, and remarked to Ralph that Mr. Lincoln could have used a public relations counsel; I was told in no uncertain terms to leave history alone.

When last May while working on the Lincoln College 90th Commencement, I suggested Ralph's name to George Crandall as a logical person for you to visit on Lincoln's birthday, we hadn't thought seriously of the Civil War Book Club. The unexpectedly enthusiastic reaction to our first press release was climaxed Friday night by your visit. I can't remember a time in my life when I was so excited, but the aura surrounding this venture has been so filled with unexpected and thrilling reaction that I suppose I was overwhelmed.

Perhaps, I am prejudiced, but it seemed to me that the idealism which motivates so much of Ralph's work (and mine) was projected in that interview. Of course, we received dozens of calls and wires from all over the country, but I wonder if other viewers were equally impressed.

There were some very funny moments,too. Perhaps someday, you will visit your Book Club, and have a drink from your own glass, and we can tell you about some of them.

But all in all, it was a thrilling and memorable occasion, and on behalf of Mr. Lincoln, General Lee and my own personal hero who wasn't mentioned--Nathan Bedford Forrest, may I proffer my heartfelt thanks.

Marda Alexander
Marda Alexander
Director of Public Relations

Allen, Lafe F.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

November 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to thank you and your courteous office staff for your cooperation in digging up and dictating over the phone today the Dan Schorr interview from Helsinki.

It was of considerable importance to us to have the full text -- and quickly.

Ordinarily we would not put your staff to such trouble, and we'll try not to do it again.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lafe F. Allen

Lafe F. Allen
Chief, IBS News Branch

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Service
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Allen, Olen

Cedar Knolls Drive,
New Milford, Connecticut

November 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you for your time on Saturday. May the visit be as profitable for you as it is for me.

Please Give Casey my fondest regards, and God speed.

Truly yours,

Olen L. Allen

Allott, Gordon

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

April 11, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Kenneth W. Chalmers, our State Conservationist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Colorado conveying to me the information that you are interested later this year, perhaps in May, of putting together a program on the Small Watersheds Program.

We have had great interest in the last year on the Cherry Creek Watershed which lies south of Denver and down to the Castle Rock country which is a fantastically beautiful part of our state which is a very good example of what may be done in the future to preserve our watersheds and our soil erosion. Last summer it was my pleasure to go over 100 square miles of this with our State Conservationist and the interested ranchers and farmers. If you are considering and do have an interest in this subject may I invite you to go over the Cherry Creek Watershed as a possibility for your program.

Mr. Chalmers and all of our Colorado delegation would be most happy to cooperate with you upon this.

Very truly yours,

Gordon Allott

Gordon Allott - U.S.S.
Colorado

GA:mr

alspaugh

RADIO CINCINNATI, INC.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WKRC-AM
HOTEL ALMS

GA 1-1331

WKRC-TV
TIMES-STAR BLDG.

June 15, 1956

LILYAN M. ALSPAUGH
Director of Community Relations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

AIR MAIL

Dear Mr. Murrow: Attention: Secretary to Mr. Murrow

On April 7 and again on May 14 I wrote you regarding a plan for interviewing SHAPE and NATO leaders which was extended to me personally by General Alfred M. Gruenther.

Since I have not heard from you I assume you are not interested in a plan for CBS cooperation, and I wonder whether you would have your secretary return to me the photostatic copies of the letters from General Gruenther and Brigadier Cross, Head of the Public Information Division for SHAPE Headquarters. I would also appreciate the return of my personal photograph.

I would have welcomed the opportunity to cooperate with Columbia Broadcasting System on this project, as suggested by Brigadier Cross, for it would seem to be a very propitious time to secure the opinions of the military, political, as well as cultural divisions of NATO in view of the new emphasis on the economic, political and cultural relationships of NATO, and the apparent limitations on the military aspects.

Sincerely yours,

Lilyan M. Alspaugh

Lilyan M. Alspaugh (Mrs.)
Director of Community Relations

Address correspondence: Times-Star Bldg., 800 Broadway

RADIO CINCINNATI, INC.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WKRC-AM
HOTEL ALMS

GA 1-1331

WKRC-TV
TIMES-STAR BLDG.

May 14, 1956

K. C.

7C Do you or Kay have letter of Apr. 7? RH No

LILYAN M. ALSPAUGH
Director of Community Relations

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On April 7 I sent you a letter with enclosures concerning a plan for interviewing the top officers of SHAPE Headquarters and NATO leaders upon the endorsement of General Alfred M. Gruenther and Brigadier Cross, Chief of the Public Information Division of SHAPE.

Subsequent to my communication to you and following General Gruenther's resignation, I wrote to him on April 27, inquiring whether he would still be in Europe during August and whether the plan for interviewing was still feasible. Today I received the following reply from General Gruenther:

> "I see no reason why my retirement some six months hence should cause you to alter your plans. It is quite true that the next several months will be a very busy period indeed for me, with frequent trips about Europe and perhaps a few to the United States; however, should I be absent during your visit, you would, I am sure, find other officials more than willing to cooperate. Once your plans are settled and your arrival date in Paris is fixed, we shall know better what the situation will be during your visit here."

He pointed out however, that since August is the vacation month in Europe, it would perhaps be more practical to interview the SHAPE officers and NATO leaders in July. This change would preclude the inclusion of the coverage of the IFUW Triennial Conference in early August which I mentioned in my letter to you of April 7. However, I feel this omission would be immaterial since SHAPE and NATO coverage are far more important - and especially so in view of current developments.

RADIO CINCINNATI, INC.

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LILYAN M. ALSPAUGH
Director of Community Relations

Would you let me know whether you and CBS would be interested in cooperating with the plan -- or whether you feel I should pursue the coverage on a local basis with our own radio and television stations, and affiliated newspaper.

As I mentioned to you in my previous communication, I would be glad to cooperate in anyway with CBS. In the event you or someone delegated by you would prefer to carry the interviews offered by General Gruenther and Brigadier Cross in behalf of SHAPE and NATO, perhaps I could be of assistance in expediting arrangements in Marly and Paris by providing the necessary introductions, scheduling interview recordings, etc.

Awaiting your reply -

Cordially yours,

Lilyan M. Alspaugh

Lilyan M. Alspaugh (Mrs.)
Director of Community Relations

P.S. - I have just had a letter from Dr. Hans Nord, Secretary General of the European Movement in the Netherlands and Vice-President of the Atlantic Treaty Association. He tells me he is arriving in New York June 18 on the "Westerdam" and returns to Holland on June 27, and would be interested in appearing on radio or television during that period. He speaks English fluently, although a native of Holland, and because of his official positions with NATO and the Western European Union is exceedingly well informed on all aspects of the current problems. In the event you are interested in meeting him, I shall be glad to provide you with additional information.

Address correspondence: Times-Star Bldg., 800 Broadway

TO Edward R. Murrow

FROM George Ettinger

Altman
for E.

FYI: Wilfred Altman is a free-lance newspaperman from Great Britain. I think his letter is self-explanatory. Incidentally, I'm sorry he couldn't get together with you while in America. It seems a pity to come so far for naught.

28, HIGHPOINT,
HIGHGATE, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 2373

6 Dec 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My friend Wilfred Altmann is in the U.S.A. reporting on American Television for the British Press. In one of his articles he mentions that you recently sent a unit to Calder Hall for "Fission, Fusion, and Abundance".

I am appearing for A.B.C. Television in England in a series called A.B.C. Investigates, which Mr. Altmann calls a miniature "See It Now",

and I recently visited Calder Hall and Windscale to investigate the accident in the Plutonium Pile.

It has occurred to me that I might be of service to you as your resident British or European interviewer, and I am wondering whether you would consider this suggestion.

I am hoping Mr. Altmann will be able to see you personally & explain my programme and describe my work, standing etc.

I thought a personal approach in the first instance would be preferable, and could be followed – as necessary – by any other official organisations, such

28, HIGHPOINT,
HIGHGATE, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 2373

as Television Companies, later.

Needless to say I have made a study of several editions of "See It Now". ABC-TV arranged private viewings for me, since our programme is quite a new venture in British Television.

I look forward with great interest to hearing your reaction.

With best wishes
Yours sincerely,
Simon Kester.

NEW YORK'S
DIPLOMAT
HOTEL

CABLE ADDRESS "DIPLOMOTEL"

108 WEST 43rd ST. • NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • BRyant 9-3707

Fri 31 Jan 58.

Dear George,

I'd be very grateful if you could arrange to let Ed Murrow have the enclosed letter.

This was sent to me by Simon Kester who is himself the leading investigator in a miniature "See It Now" which our ABC TV Company transmits in Britain.

Kester has seen my reference to Ed Murrow in my column and asked me to let him have this letter.

Many thanks for all your help and I'll be sending you clippings soon. Yours Lionel Attman

MEMBER: AMERICAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN SOCIETY TRAVEL AGENTS

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

633 WEST 155 STREET
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

May 1, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your letter of April 26, addressed to Mr. Douglas Moore, Secretary of the Academy. I am taking the liberty of answering for Mr. Moore, as he is out of town for this week.

In Mr. Moore's absence I consulted with the President of the Academy, Mr. Archibald MacLeish, and he asked me to inform you with deep regret that the presentation for the award for Good Speech in Broadcasting can only be bestowed on a recipient who is present to receive it in person. In all our previous awards to recipients of this medal (heretofore restricted to Good Speech on the Stage) this rule was adhered to. This practice, as you know, is followed by all universities who bestow Honorary Degrees.

The ballot with your name was sent to the entire membership after Mr. Deems Taylor had spoken to your secretary and had gathered from her that you would be here and available. Your secretary informed me this morning, however, that he had misunderstood her and that she had not committed you to the date but had simply said that as far as she knew, you were free.

Perhaps we may be fortunate to find you available another year.

With my own personal regret, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Felicia Geffen

Felicia Geffen
Assistant to the President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

11 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • BRYANT 9-4355

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No ans.

November 21, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

In line with our earnest wish to keep you informed with regard to the use being made of the dollars which you and others have given us, it occurred to me that nothing I could send you would do this better than the summary of minutes of our Executive Committee meeting, held in New York on Wednesday, October 23rd.

It is short. May I ask you to please read it?

It seems to me, particularly right now, that it is a good thing that the kind of men who make up the nonprofit, non-partisan American Heritage Foundation are willing to devote their brains, their experience, and also their own dollars, to work of this kind for our country.

Again, our earnest thanks for helping make this important citizenship work possible and for your interest.

Sincerely,

Jack Cornelius

John C. Cornelius
President

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SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Held on Wednesday, October 23, 1957

at the University Club
One West 54th Street
New York, N. Y.

Mr. John C. Cornelius, President of The American Heritage Foundation, introduced to the Committee for discussion a scrapbook compiled by Mr. Byron Allen, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Minnesota. The scrapbook described the Alexandria Experiment - a community-wide, nonpartisan, door-to-door canvass seeking political contributions either to the "party of your choice" or to a bipartisan fund to be allocated to political parties in proportion to the voting turnout of the previous election.

The Alexandria Experiment was a pilot operation testing an overall proposal of Mr. Philip L. Graham, Publisher, The Washington Post, that a nationwide effort be made to get every American citizen to contribute to political parties. According to the plan's proponents, such widespread political financing would give the American electorate a greater personal stake in elections and, by reducing the dependence of elected officials on large contributions, should make for a more healthful political system.

The Executive Committee asked General Timothy A. McInerny to

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confer with Mr. Graham and to ask him to have a study made by the Brookings Institute, or some similar group, as to the precise way such a project could be executed. General McInerny will also ask Mr. Graham to prepare a written proposal summarizing the study and outlining in detail just how The American Heritage Foundation might undertake such a project.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cornelius, the scrapbook on the Alexandria Experiment will be studied by General McInerny, Mr. Edwin L. Weisl and Mr. Thomas D'Arcy Brophy in advance of our next Executive Committee meeting, Thursday, December 12, 1957, at which time Mr. Graham's proposal will be considered.

Mr. Weisl reported that Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark was concerned with the need for developing a greater respect for law and a better understanding of our judicial system. The Committee asked Mr. Weisl to discuss this matter further with Mr. Clark and to invite him to submit a specific proposal to the Committee at the next meeting.

General McInerny described Senator Lyndon Johnson's interest in the revival of a Freedom Train under the sponsorship of the Library of Congress, with the possible cooperation of The American Heritage Foundation. It was decided to ask Mr. Louis A. Novins, Chairman of our Freedom Train Committee, to present his recommendations at the December 12 meeting.

Mr. Brophy outlined Mr. Robert W. Dowling's proposal that the Foundation undertake an annual "Give of Yourself Week." The Committee expressed an interest in this effort to get more people to devote a portion of their time to worthwhile public service causes, and asked Mr. Cornelius to invite Mr. Dowling to submit a specific proposal in person at our December 12

meeting.

Mr. Cornelius reported on the National Anthem project, by which the Foundation early next year would make available, for the first time, to all our 162,000 schools throughout the nation a high-fidelity recording of "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Cornelius pointed out that there was no such high-fidelity recording available at the present time. The records, thanks to the valuable help of Mr. John L. Burns, President of the Radio Corporation of America, will be produced at cost by RCA-Victor, and will be presented free to all schools and at cost to all radio and television stations, sports announcers and other organizations. The Committee enthusiastically approved the project.

An exhibit of the Foundation's nonpartisan register and vote activities in more than 680 cities holding elections this year was presented and explained by Mr. Cornelius and received favorable comment from all present. Mr. Cornelius also noted the progress being made by the Foundation in getting States to re-examine and modernize election laws and methods, some of which discourage voting.

Mr. Cornelius gave a financial report, stressing the need for $250,000 in 1958 to support the Foundation's expanded citizenship activities, particularly the program to get out the greatest possible informed vote in the important Congressional elections. Explaining that several business leaders had already consented to sponsor fund-raising luncheons, he asked for suggestions and help in getting other hosts in key cities.

****

Am. Jew Cong

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STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE, 15 EAST 84th STREET • NEW YORK 28, N. Y. • TRAFALGAR 9-4500

March 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I am attaching a copy of a letter sent by Victor Kurtz of Scarsdale, New York, to David Lawrence which might prove of interest to you.

As always my warmest regards.

Cordially yours,

High Salpeter,
Director of Organization

HS:ER
Enc.

March 20, 1956

United States News & World Report,
United States News Building
24th & N. Streets N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

Attention: Mr. David Lawrence, Editor

Dear Sir:

First permit me to tell you how delighted I am each week when I receive your magazine which I consider the outstanding one in the United States. The facts are beautifully presented with graphic pictures in such a manner that people, who do not want to read everything although they should, obtain from a glance at your Newsgram and Worldgram all the facts in a nutshell.

From various interviews you have successfully created some outstanding scoops and as your magazine is now such an important necessity to every one in business, finance and, most of all, politics, I would like to ask your opinion in a certain matter which you in recent issues started to mention.

In our century of specialization we have only specialists. What we lack is a Michael Angelo, the last genius in a lot of sciences.

I am very much afraid that in the same manner as the French before the war had a Maginot Line complex, we are now getting an oil complex which I fear will prepare a catastrophy. Before the war, the French were so sure nothing could happen to them because of the Maginot Line that they were completely unprepared for the events which actually followed. And so it happened that the heavy guns of the Maginot fortification, which were supposed to ward off a German attack, were finally used on the French Coast to kill allied troops as they disembarked in France. I am afraid we are creating a similar situation with oil.

There is no doubt that Mr. Herbert Hoover Jr. is not only an excellent oil expert, but he also proved excellent statesmanship in getting the various oil companies together and, after long negotiations, we were able to again operate oil fields in Iran. However, a very important fact is overlooked; You are the first magazine to mention it and that is the reason I write my fears to you.

In your issue of March 2nd, page 25, you write:

"At present, no American tactical planes are based at Dhahran, U.S. commanders consider it to be too close to the Soviet Union, only a few hundred miles away."

I think, even in the spring of 1941, it was possible for a German Parachute Division to invade and take Crete. Now 15 years later with the new airplanes it would be less difficult for a Russian Parachute Corps to take the famous air field in Dharan which is not too far from Baku and the Russian Frontier. Furthermore, the Russian Army was in Iran and left in 1945, so a break through is very easy from the Caspian Sea to the famous oil fields.

We talk so much of the importance of the oil fields in Kuwait, Dhahran, Bahrein, but we forget one important thing: the more we stress the importance of these oil fields, and the more we stress the importance of our air field to attack Russia, the more imperative it must be for the Russian General Staff in case of necessity as their first move to knock out the air field and take over the oil fields.

I remember in 1939 and 1940 the Allies were figuring that Germany did not have enough oil and Great Britain received more of the Rumanian oil than Germany. The end was that Germany took Rumania as an ally and stopped the entire discussion of who would get more oil from Rumania.

From the highest possible military viewpoint, we should not stress the importance of these oil fields. The more we speak of the importance from the military viewpoint, the more certain it is that we stand to lose them in case of conflict.

I don't see any way we can defend this area because Soviet Russia has the advantage of the inner line and can chose where to attack and, if you look at the map, I think a thrust with airborne troops and air force in a concentrated manner would be impossible for us to stop.

You write further on page 25: "If war should break out,- however, the pact opens the way for the Americans to convert Dhahran into a fully operational base for combat planes. Giant B52s from rear bases could land on its long runways for refueling, before and after bombing runs over the Soviet industrial heartland."

Obviously, what you write the Soviet knows too and they can also read it now. In trying to protect their own fields in Baku, it is obvious that the first move will be to try to knock us out there.

I feel very strongly that we should increase the production where we have unexpoked oil in a lot of Western and South Western States, or develop much more in Central and South America. For instance, Guatemala, Argentina, B Brazil etc., there is a lot of oil and certainly a way should be found by agreement with governments for exploitation. If Aramco now pays over $260 million dollars a year to Saudi Arabia, a similar advantageous arrangement could be made with Central or South American countries and we would have the security that these oil fields are near to us and could be easily defended.

A way should be found to compensate the interested oil companies for reduced activity in this dangerous location by giving them more rights for domestic production or in Central or South America.

The main fact is: The more we raise the production in Arabian fields so near to Soviet Russia and as their own need for oil will rise, the more it will be a temptation for Soviet Russia to grab this neighboring region.

I think it is high time that we grasp the importance of these facts, otherwise the oil fields which decominate our thinking so much now will take the same ending as the heavy guns of the Maginot Line.

Sincerely yours,

VK:RJV

Victor Kurtz

File Cabinet No. 1

Drawer 3C

General Correspondence "A"

Date 1953-60

Not selected for "Noteworthy" folder was correspondence with various organizations connected with Israel. They are filed under "American Jewish Committee," " American Jewish Congress," and "Aptowitzer."

American Society
of the French Legion
of Honor.

March 9, 1956

My dear Mr. Minister:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter which I found awaiting me on my return from Israel.

I would very much like to join the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, and greatly appreciate your suggesting it.

Will you let me know what the next step is.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Jean de Lagarde
Minister of France
American Society of the
French Legion of Honor
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

fc

Consulat Général de France
à New York

MK/hl

January 20, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

May I at this time call your attention to the American Society of the French Legion of Honor, whose certificate of incorporation you will find enclosed.

This Society, presided by Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Sr., plays its part in the French American relationa, and is studying the way to increase its activities.

As your membership would be most valuable, I hope you will not mind my having taken the liberty to write to you on this subject. You will agree that the work of the Society will contribute to strengthening the traditional friendship and good-will existing between our two countries.

Very sincerely yours,

J de Lagarde

Jean de Lagarde
Minister Plenipotentiary
Consul General of France

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Television
& Broadcasting System
New York City

American Society of the French Legion of Honor

INCORPORATED, STATE OF NEW YORK, 1924

522 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

The objects and purpose of the Society as stated in the Certificate of Incorporation filed with the Secretary of State, are:

(a) To provide a social and fraternal medium by which members of the French Order of the Legion of Honor who are resident in the United States may co-operate in taking such action from time to time as shall seem to them likely to promote and uphold the traditions, prestige and standards of said Order.

(b) To promote appreciation in the United States of French culture and literature, and in France of American culture and literature, and generally to do everything tending to strengthen the traditional friendship and good will existing between the peoples of the United States and France.

Any citizen or resident of the United States who shall have been decorated by the French Government with the National Order of the Legion of Honor may become a member as provided in the By-Laws.

Anagnos, Lorraine

October 3, 1957

Dear Mrs. Anagnos:

I would very much like to do something on your behalf, but as you are aware, we receive innumerable requests of a similar nature and were we to use radio airtime for one, we would be obliged to do so for all.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lorraine Anagnos
President
Women For Legislative Action
283 Trino Way
Pacific Palisades, California

mcc

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

MRS. DANIEL G. MARSHALL
President
Los Angeles Council
4631 Mullen Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.

MRS. SIMSON MARCUS
President,
Los Angeles Chapter

MRS. SEYMOUR KATZ
President,
Evening Chapter

MRS. JOSEPH POSELL
President,
Valley Chapter

283 Trino Way,
Pacific Palisades, Calif.
September 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
% Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Broadcast House
Washington, 16, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the last meeting of our legislative-action group, we discussed the problems with which we be confronted when disarmament becomes a reality. We agreed that the economic problems involved will be so serious that most careful plans will have to be laid now to overcome the transition period with the least possible disruption of the economy and that, in addition, an intensive campaign of public education and enlightenment will be necessary to make possible the working out of such plans. We believe that because of your very large and unquestioned influence as a commentator, you are in a particularly advantageous position to contribute to this campaign of education and enlightenment and thus to help create a climate of public opinion in which the economic problems and difficulties which will accompany disarmament will become acceptable to the public in the realization that the arms race and the vast waste that goes with it Must be diverted into contructive channels for the benefit of all of us. What we have in mind is best expressed in a letter which we just sent to the President and of which we enclose a copy for you.

We are very hopeful indeed that you will give this serious problem your close attention and that you will find it possible to devote a series of broadcasts to this subject and its overwhelming importance. We are confident that if a start is made by one commentator, it will be taken up by others and the campaign will thus gain in speed and dynamic.

We deeply appreciate whichever way you feel you can make a contribution toward this end.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lorraine Anagnos

MRS. LORRAINE ANAGNOS, President
WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION,
Evening Chapter.

283 Trino Way,
Pacific Palisades, Calif.
September 17, 1957

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

At the last meeting of our legislative-action group, we discussed the problems with which we will be confronted when disarmament becomes a reality. We agreed that the coming of disarmament in the foreseeable future is inevitable because another war would mean mutual annihilation in which there could be no victor. But it also seems evident that one of the main reasons why at this time, actual disarmament would seem a mixed blessing to large parts of the population is the fact that our economy is to an overwhelming extent geared to war production. Under these circumstances, anxiety over the future course of our economy and over the jobs of millions of people now engaged directly and indirectly in war production will obviously make it difficult to rally genuine support for our efforts to bring about disarmament. The reaction of the Stock Exchange to every serious move in the direction of disarmament and conversely to every indication that disarmament is a long way off is sufficient proof of this anxiety.

We, therefore, felt that if we are serious in our desire to work

toward actual disarmament and in our belief that its coming is inevitable, it is imperative that we help in creating conditions under which the economic implications of disarmament (as contrasted to the political aspects of the problem) will be acceptable to large parts of the population. We also agreed that this spadework should be started by the Administration now. Various possibilities suggest themselves. One would be to appoint a commission to study how to use, after allowance for some tax reduction, the vast amounts now spent on arms production. There is no dearth of projects which need to be undertaken, but for which funds are lacking now. We need mention only, among many others, school and hospital construction, highways, far more intensive medical research than is possible now, and any number of community projects. In addition, the commission should work out plans to make assistance available to industry as well as workers for the transition period - to industry for reorganization and transformation purposes, to workers for retraining, resettlement and extra unemployment benefits. Vastly enlarged help to newly developing countries in building their industries and markets should be contemplated. Part of this help would create, through expanding exports, more jobs in this country immediately, while the development of markets in foreign countries would also benefit us from a long-range view.

Another step in thus preparing for the transition period should be close collaboration between the Administration and the state governors in order to encourage them to make surveys and plans now. Some states undoubtedly will need special consideration and help from the federal government; Southern California is one of these. Naturally, direct consultation with labor and industry should be part of the planning as well.

After lengthy discussion, we decided to write you this letter, with our urgent plea to give your close attention to these suggestions. For

apart from the fact that it will be necessary to create the climate in which disarmament can successfully be carried out, plans for the difficult transitin period must obviously be made well in advance. The time, therefore, is now to lay careful plans in an effort to disrupt the economy as little as possible when disarmament agreement is reached in fact.

We are hopeful that our plea will find your ready response.

Sincerely,

MRS. LORRAINE ANAGNOS, President
WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION,
Evening Chapter

Anderson, Geo

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
RELIGION AND MENTAL HEALTH

2 EAST 103RD STREET, NEW YORK 29, N. Y.
LEHIGH 4-2977

September 11, 1956

My dear Mr. Murrow:

In the Spring I wrote to you about the formation of this Academy which has brought together the most outstanding scientists in the country concerned with emotional problems who are working together with psychologically trained clergymen of the major faiths. Your heavy schedule necessitated your cancelling several appointments you made with me. Summer and inevitable vacations followed. A copy of my original letter to you is enclosed. I still hope very much that we can get together and I am wondering if you would like to be my guest for lunch at the Lotos Club (5 East 66th Street) at your convenience. If this would not be convenient, I would be glad to see you at your office. I think the Academy might be of real service to you in your work in public affairs. In its first three months of public recognition, almost a thousand psychiatrists and theologians have become members of the Academy and this in itself is a manifestation of the deep interest of people in relationships between religion and emotional problems.

Sincerely yours,

George C Anderson
DIRECTOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Anderson, George

April 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Many thanks for your letter which I found awaiting me on my return from a trip to Algeria.

I am interested in the work of the Academy and would like very much to talk with you about it. If your secretary will call my office sometime next week, perhaps we can set up a mutually convenient appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George C. Anderson
National Academy of Religion and Mental Health
2 East 103rd Street
New York 29, New York

fc

May 7
3pm

K.C.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
RELIGION AND MENTAL HEALTH

2 EAST 103RD STREET, NEW YORK 29, N. Y.
LEHIGH 4-2977

April 4, 1956

My dear Mr. Murrow:

No doubt you have recently read about this Academy in the N.Y. Times or the Herald Tribune (also the April ninth issues of TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines). The Academy represents an extraordinary development in psychiatry as it has been set up for close working relationships with the theologians of the major faiths. Considering that Freud regarded religion a neurosis and that most psychiatrists in the past have operated with these Freudian concepts, it is most unusual that this Academy has been brought into being.

The enclosed brochure will indicate the eminent clergymen and psychiatrists who have helped to establish this Academy. Dr. Frank Stanton, who has known about the organization of the Academy for a long time, sent Mr. Ted Sack and Mr. Al Wasserman of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to attend our press luncheon last week at which time the formation of the Academy was announced. They probably could tell you more about us.

Because public affairs is one of your major interests, I am bringing the Academy to your attention. I would be very happy to talk with you about this significant development for psychiatry and religion and you might personally like to participate in our work.

Sincerely yours,

George C Anderson

DIRECTOR

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

TO Messrs. Murrow, Le Sueur and Seward

FROM Mr. Konigsberg 12/23/57

For your information

Anderson, W.R.

U.S.S. NAUTILUS (SSN-571)
Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

SS(N)571/js
A7
11 December 1957

Mr. Franklin Konigsberg
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Konigsberg,

On behalf of the officers and crew of the Nautilus I want to express our sincere thanks for your kindness in sending us the recorded copy of Mr. Murrow's and Mr. LeSueur's review of our Arctic cruise.

It has been our feeling on the Nautilus that Mr. Murrow has long been one of this country's foremost news analysts. Mr. LeSueur enjoys an equally reknowned reputation, and this informative coverage of the Navy's use of Nuclear power sustains our belief.

We have all thoroughly enjoyed re-playing this recording, and it is definitely a most welcome addition to our Nautilus memorabilia.

Sincerely,

W. R. Anderson
Commander, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

Read SK 12/20/57 9:30 AM

Andrews, Eliz.

May 20, 1957

Dear Liz:

Thanks for your note of May 16th.

Since they couldn't get in at the Connaught, the Howard Lindsays have decided to go elsewhere, and have, I am sure you will be glad to know, taken care of themselves. Sorry we have omitted to let you know this before.

While we are on the subject of hotels, could you perform another small favor for us? A Miss Edith Behrens of CBS is making her first trip to Europe in 20 years and most ardently wishes to stay at the Connaught because Mr. Murrow recommends it so highly. Could you find out what their rates are for a single room, with or without bath per day or by the week if they do it that way and just to give her a choice (since I think the Connaught might be a little expensive for her) could you check on the rates at such places as Flemming's in Half Moon Street or the Curzon, or any place that would have somewhat of the same atmosphere as the Connaught at a lower rate.

Miss Behrens plans to be in London about the third week in September if that makes any difference.

Thanks for sending us the letter from Irene Panter. We will take care of her.

Love,

K. C.

Miss Elizabeth Andrews
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

fc

CBS NEWS
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

LONDON BUREAU

16th May, 1957.

Dear Kay,

I don't know if you saw the exchange of cables between Murrow and Howard, wherein Murrow asked Howard to book accommodation at the Connaught for Howard Lindsay, and Howard replied that the Connaught was fully booked and suggested that Murrow list some other hotels we should try.

Since no reply was received from your end we have not taken any further action, but I thought I had better drop you a line in case you thought we had. If you want us to do anything further we shall, of course, be delighted to try, but please let me know by cable as soon as possible.

I enclose a letter we have received for your boss with which you might care to deal.

Love,

Liz

Miss Kay Campbell,
CBS News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Angel, John

November 25, 1957

Dear Mr. Angel:

Thank you for your letter of November 18.

Since my crowded schedule does not permit me time to write you at length, answering your question, I hope this transcript of the radio broadcast I did last Friday evening will be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Angel
Sanford Junior High School
Sanford, Florida

mcc
Enc.

K.C.

Sanford Junior High School

SANFORD, FLORIDA

HUGH CARLTON
PRINCIPAL

Nov. 18, 1957

PHONE: SCHOOL 433
HOME 1772-J

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In your interview of C.S.Hammond, Friday, Nov. 15, you made a remark to him that intimated you are not satisfied with our education system of today.

I am a school prinicpal and come to you as a freshman to a very learned, much traveled person. I am sincerely interested in the continued improvement of my profession. I feel that there are many men such as you, whose opinions and suggestions would help us to improve.

I listen to the suggestions and opinions of many, but I would like very much to know your attitudes. What is wrong with education today? What can we do to improve it?

Thanks in advance.

Sincerely,

John S. Angel

John Angel

TEL. JUdson 6-8220

CABLES: PAULMEDIC

Aptowitzer

American-Israel Paul Ehrlich Medical Institute, Inc.

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New York, N. Y.
STEFANIE EHRLICH-SCHWERIN
New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. SYLK
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 4, 1957

Forget it.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I cannot go back to Israel without expressing my disappointment in not having met you.

I talked to your secretary several times and she told me how busy you were. She also said that you would want to see me at the first opportunity.

I am leaving on June 13th, after having served our cause for more than one year, but unfortunately was unable to engage your help as you promised to give me.

May I now, before signing off, expect to hear from you and at least have a talk with you in order to bring you up to-date and maybe you will find in the future some way of implementing your original intentions.

Yours very sincerely,

Willi W Aptowitzer

WILLI W. APTOWITZER
Executive Vice-President

WWA:hs

Aptowitzer, Willi

December 7, 1956

Dear Mr. Aptowitzer:

Thank you for your letter of November 28th.

I fear we shall have to postpone our meeting until after the first of the year. My plans call for me to be out of the country until Christmas, and the week following I shall, of course, be busy with the preparation of the Year End Programs.

Perhaps we can get together when things have eased up a little.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Willi W. Aptowitzer,
Executive Vice-President
American-Israel Paul Ehrlich
Medical Institute, Inc.
250 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

fc

TEL. JUdson 6-8220 CABLES: PAULMEDIC

American-Israel Paul Ehrlich Medical Institute, Inc.

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Jackson Heights, N. Y.
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Prof. Clin. Pharmacology
Cornell Univ. Med. College
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Prof. Em. Harvard Univ.
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New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. SYLK
Philadelphia, Pa.

November 28,1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since we met in May 1956, I have been following your activities closely and the more I see and hear of you, the more I am convinced of what a wonderful friend Israel has in you.

While you were going after revolutions and armies in South America and in the Middle East, I went to those countries in search of facilities to make our great medical center come true.

You invited me to call on you for any help in our project - well, I ar calling you.

Israel is now even more in need of what we are doing and the Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Medical Center will go a long way to remedy an unfortunate situation.

I should like to meet with you again, anytime at your convenience. Expecting to hear from you,

Very cordially yours,

WILLI W. APTOWITZER
Executive Vice-President

WWA:HS

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CABLES: PAULMEDIC

American-Israel Paul Ehrlich Medical Institute, Inc.

Aptowitzer

AFTER 6 P.M. SATURDAY & SUNDAY
CIRCLE 7-1630

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May 28, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was very kind of you to give me some of your time the other day and it was a pleasure for me to talk to you "Israel".

I deeply appreciate your understanding of our problem and when you told me that you would think about it and not let it out of your sight, I was more than gratified. I am sure you will find a way to assist us in letting the American public know about a great enterprise, which is being pursued in spite of what is going on in the Middle East.

Should I, in the meantime, happen to run across a suitable idea I shall make use of your invitation to call you, otherwise I look forward to hear from you.

Yours most sincerely,

Aptowitzer

Willi W. Aptowitzer
Executive Vice-President

WWA/o

Aptowitzer, W. W.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

April 19, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As I was not successful in reaching you by telephone, I am dropping you a note to remind you that you had agreed to meet with me after your return from Florida.

Let's arrange to have lunch or dinner as soon as possible.

Expecting your early reply, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

W. W. Aptowitzer
Executive Vice-President

WWA/o

will see

Aptowitzer

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Dir. Research, Endo Products, Inc.

March 28, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was extremely pleased with your kind reply and hope that you will have a pleasant stay in Florida.

It was very good of you to consent to a meeting and I hope that you will let me know when it would be possible for you to have lunch or dinner with me after your return from Florida.

Yours very sincerely,

W. W. Aptowitzer
Executive Vice-President

WWA:o

yes - Office

May 23
3pm

March 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Aptowitzer:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of March 20th.

I am delighted to hear that you thought so well of our Middle East program, and I know you will be happy to hear that the reaction as a whole was overwhelmingly favorable.

I am sorry that it will not be possible for us to meet for at least the next couple of weeks since I am leaving for Florida on Saturday. However, I hope that we can arrange something soon after my return.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Willi W. Aptowitzer,
Managing Director,
Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Medical Center Ltd.
250 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

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New York, N. Y.

March 20, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you recall our meeting on the KLM plane which flew us out from Israel on February 9th, when you talked to me about your experiences in my country, as the first Israeli you met outside its borders.

Although you requested me to contact you here I decided to wait with that until your great show on Israel and Egypt was performed on Television last week. Allow me to congratulate you on a very fine job and I, as an Israeli, was especially proud that our cause was so well presented and objectively judged. I think you did more for Israel than many people who have made it their life-long task. Coming from you as a neutral and as the best-known commentator on current affairs, the impression must have been an overwhelming one on the American public.

My presence here is devoted to a most important undertaking for Israel, in which also Americans have and I hope will have a more substantial interest. A great Hospital and Medical Center with Nurses' Training School, large Research Center and Post Graduate Studies' facilities is being built in Ramat Gan as a private enterprise with public and government recognition. The enclosed brochure will enlighten you as to the object of this Institute and also prove the necessity of constructing it.

Although I know you must be one of the busiest men in this country, I should like to make use of your kind invitation that I should come and see you in New York. Please name any convenient place, date and hour and I shall be happy to call on you accordingly.

Yours respectfully,

Willi W. Aptowitzer,
Managing Director,
Paul Ehrlich Hospital and
Medical Center Ltd.

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THE

PAUL EHRLICH HOSPITAL

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MEDICAL CENTRE

RAMAT-GAN, ISRAEL

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ALEH PRINTING – M. ELAN (PICKHOLZ) – 10 HACONGRESS ST. TEL-AVIV

THIS PAMPHLET IS PUBLISHED ON THE OCCASION OF
THE CEREMONY OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE
OF THE PAUL EHRLICH HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTRE
IN RAMAT-GAN, ISRAEL April 1954

THE PAUL EHRLICH HOSPITAL AND
MEDICAL CENTRE, RAMAT GAN, ISRAEL
ARCHITECT Dr. Eng. A. WEINSTOCK

AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE
OF „606" (SALVARSAN) FO
MODERN CHEMOTHERAPY.
UTIONS TO MEDICINE: IN
IN THE STUDY OF IMMUNI
APSING FEVER, YAWS ETC.
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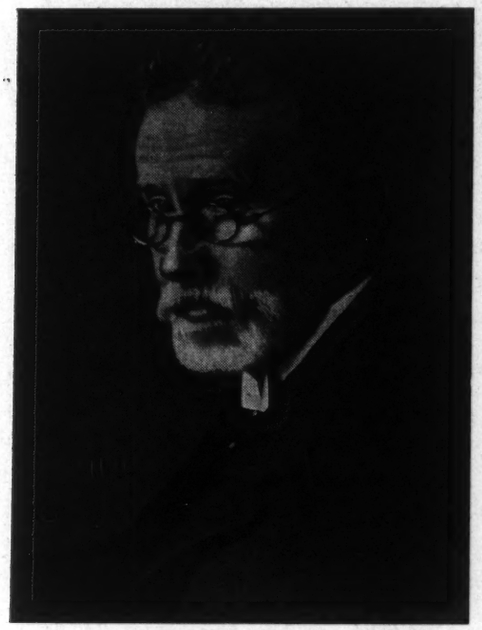

Dr. PAUL EHRLICH

1854 – 1915

EL PRIZE IN MEDICINE IN 1908 FOR HIS DISCOVERY
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THE MEDICAL SCIENCE"

(from the eulogy by Emil von Behring)

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RNERSTONE

the 27th, 1954 the groundbreaking and cornerstone ceremonies took
site where the Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Medical Centre will be
ng the many prominent persons participating in the ceremony were
f Health, Mr. J. SERLIN, the Mayor of Ramat Gan, Mr. A. KRINITZY,
Beney Brak, Mr. R. GERSHENKORN, the President of the Medical
f Israel, Dr. SHERMAN, and Professors HIRSH and DUKATCH.

the Government were brought by the Minister of Health, who said :
is due to you for this great undertaking, and I hope that very
ll elapse between the laying of the cornerstone and the opening of
I am happy to learn that you are in possession of a considerable
means required for the erection of this hospital. As the Minister
am pleased to confess that I am not distressed about competition to
Hospitals. On the contrary, this modern private hospital which you
construct will supplement hospitalization in this country, which
a high standard. We welcome new hospitals as additions to the
s of the country which will benefit the community.

to know that this is an «approved undertaking», and that it will
from abroad and encourage them to participate and to contribute
pment of medical science in this country. I wish the initiators of
ng success in the quick completion of their project".

TZY, Mayor of Ramat Gan, expressed the hope that the new hospital
pleted in the near future, and added: «Though the hospital is a private
he Municipality of Ramat Gan is a partner to it, and is vitally
its success. From my experience in this country, I know with what
nts are admitted to Government Hospitals because of bed shortage,
at this new hospital will solve the problem for the inhabitants of
nd vicinity. We have many outstanding Jewish medical men in
s abroad, and we undoubtedly could attract them to this country
help even establish a type of Mayo Clinic of our own, if we were
le them with proper conditions. It is my sincere hope that this
ill earnestly endeavour to create such conditions and thus enable
of the world, particularly those from America, to come here
aff of the hospital».

Dr. SHERMAN, President of the Medical Association of Israel, brought the greetings of the medical profession in the country and said : «In our times, when medical diagnosis has become a complicated process, requiring many laboratory examinations, X-ray pictures etc, both the doctor and the patient are vitally interested that all this be done in a modern and well-equipped hospital.

Medical treatment has also become more complicated, and only a good hospital makes possible good and proper treatment. *The hospital has therefore become a vital necessity for the doctor, as well as the patient.* No wonder therefore that the construction of a new modern hospital is an important event for the doctors in as much as it will increase hospitalization facilities and possibilities of modern treatment for the patient. I believe that many physicians will give their assistance to the realization of this magnificent project. The Medical Association of Israel unites in its ranks all the doctors in this country, regardless of nationality, political allegiance or attachment to medical institutions, and its highest aim is to maintain high medical standards in this country. In order to achieve this, all doctors should be linked to hospitals as centres of medical work and progress, of learning and scientific research.

It is my hope that the Paul Ehrlich Hospital - and there are many doctors among its initiators - will be open to every physician and so make a vital contribution to the progress of medicine in Israel.

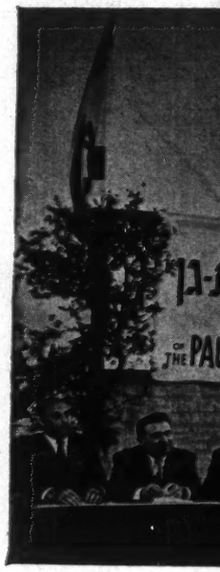
Professor HIRSH, speaking on the importance of the hospital, said : «We in Israel are accustomed to rapid development, and every day we witness much progress. We are privileged to participate today in the beginning of a new undertaking, the result of the initiative of a small group of people interested in the fate of the sick. It is the intention of that group to build here a new hospital, a research and study centre for doctors from Israel and abroad.

In this country, many of the hospitals bear the names of famous Jewish physicians of past centuries, such as Rambam, Tzahalon, Donolo etc, but no such honor has as yet been bestowed on any Jewish scientist of more recent times. At the suggestion of Prof. Herman Zondek, this hospital and medical centre will bear the name of Dr. PAUL EHRLICH, the great Jewish researcher and father of modern chemotherapy, the man who gave hope to and restored the health of uncounted millions of sufferers.

In the name of the medical friends of this undertaking, it is my wish that all your hopes and plans connected with this hospital be soon fulfilled».

Prof. DUKATCH (formerly of the Medical School, University of Cordoba, Argentine, at present in Israel) of the South American group of doctors connected with the Paul Ehrlich Hospital, stressed the importance of the new undertaking, and wished it full success and quick completion.

Dr. A. SHRONEK was in the chair.



From left to
Prof. HIRSH
KRINITZY ;

To mark the fest
the same evening
Tel Aviv. Among
Ramat Gan and
representatives of

Mr. Y. EYTAN, Vi

Greeting the assem
«I am glad that this
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Dr. L. EFRON, Dir
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left to right: Mr. D. M. SHIBOLET; Mr. A. GOLDSTEIN; Dr. A. SHRONEK; HIRSH; Dr. SHERMAN; The Minister of Health Mr. J. SERLIN; Mr. A. ITZY; Mr. J. EYTAN; Prof. DUKATCH

e festive occasion of the cornerstone ceremony, a banquet was held ning at the ZOA (Zionist Organisation of America) House in nong those present were : The Mayor of Tel Aviv, The Mayor of and his deputy, the President of the Medical Association and of medical institutions in the country.

N, Vice-Mayor of Ramat Gan, presided.

assembly on behalf of Tel Aviv, Mayor CH. LEVANON, said : t this hospital will be erected in Ramat Gan, the city bordering Tel Aviv, it will relieve pressure on Tel Aviv's hospitals. I understand that rlich Hospital will have large modern laboratories and teaching ope that this may help to fulfill my old dream of a Tel Aviv e medical forces available in this country are of an excellent standard, ts we should attract from abroad through this new hospital will ibute considerably to the idea of a Tel Aviv University.

nong the initiators of this project are both doctors and businessmen, hat this combination of forces will bring about a quick completion l».

N, Director, General Zionist Sick Fund in Israel, expressed his satis- he new project and his belief in the important contribution which

the new hospital will make to the development of medicine in the country.

Other speakers at the banquet were Dr. Mishan, Chairman of the Association of Tel Aviv Physicians, and Dr. Rashkes.

The closing speech was made by Mr. D. M. Shibolet, Managing Director, The Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Medical Centre, Ltd., who said :

«On behalf of the management I wish to express our appreciation for your presence at this banquet which has marked today's ceremony at Ramat Gan. I particularly wish to thank the Mayors of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan, and the leaders of the Medical Association in Israel.

We are happy to know that all of you present here, and all of those who for different reasons could not be with us tonight, are friends and supporters of our project.

We fully realize the extent of responsibility we took upon ourselves by building this hospital, but we are equally aware of the need for this institution and of the many advantages that will result from its creation. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to thank all of you for all the help you have so far given us, and we feel we can rely upon your further assistance and interest in the future.

We are practical men and we shall start the actual work immediately. We hope that with your cooperation and with the help of national and government health institutions in the country, we shall overcome difficulties ahead of us and will soon celebrate the opening of this new hospital».

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country of needs and projects, visions and dreams that come true. practical mind have always been the most ideal combination that rth to some of man's greatest inventions and remedies. Israel in its has learned the power of vision and the value of the practical vision.

end to realize is one of the medical dreams and visions of Israel. real necessity. What we shall need are people with practical minds ve their know-how, their experience and their means in order to ision a reality.

ever yet been a story of an undertaking without an introduction; a ut justification; a financial success without calculation and budget.

s the introduction.

f Jewish doctors and businessmen, fully realizing the gravity of the tion in the country at present, have resolved to make their towards the solution of the problem.

e problem ?

ine had a generally healthy population, and yet the available facilities were not sufficient. At the time of the establishment of Israel, the hospital bed ratio per 1000 inhabitants was only 2.6, far cepted ratio in other progressive countries. The establishment of the with it an unprecedented flow of immigrants from all countries a large percentage of whom constituted right from the beginning inues to constitute a serious medical problem. One of the immediate of that was an acute shortage of hospital accommodation in Israel, n the field of general hospitalization.

efforts have been made to absorb the hundreds of thousands of ts, and while tents and huts could readily be put up when money hospital beds could not so easily be added. In spite of all efforts nment, the Kupat Holim, Hadassah and other organizations and ncrease of hospital beds has fallen behind the tremendous demand mass immigration.

of Israel has more than doubled within the six years of the existence the figure having risen from 750,000 in 1948 to over 1,600,000 in

1953. Within the same period of time, the number of beds in general hospitals has also increased by almost 100%, and yet the situation has remained serious as the ratio of hospital beds per thousand inhabitants is far below the average, while the new population is more sick than the average.

The following figures will illustrate the progress made within the past few years and the prevailing shortage of beds in general hospitals.

Year	1948	1949	1952	1953
Bed ratio (per 1000)	2.6	3.03	3.17	3.22

When compared with other countries, Israel falls behind Holland (4.2 per thousand), the USA (4.6 per thousand) Great Britain (5.2 per thousand) Denmark (6.7 per thousand).

In view of the very special character of the majority of the new immigrants, *a ratio of five beds per one thousand inhabitants is essential* in Israel in order to secure admission to general hospitals without a long waiting period.

Israel at present has 5,300 beds in general hospitals (3.22 per 1,000). With its present population of 1,700,000, and according to the above mentioned ratio, at least 2,500 additional beds would be needed in general hospitals. Even if the ratio were dropped to an average of four per thousand (4 per 1,000), Israel would still urgently need about 1,500 additional beds.

Even if all present plans of different medical organizations in Israel would materialize within the next two or three years, there still would be no hope of reaching the full number of required beds unless some large additional hospital units were built within the next few years.

This country, however, not only needs additional hospital beds. The Outpatient Departments are too few and overcrowded. Doctors, and particularily specialists, could treat many times their present number of patients if they had at their disposal assistants and extensive, properly equipped clinics.

Moreover, the country needs additional modern equipment, large centers of research, teaching, learning, and healing.

Although much progress has been made, miracles performed and shortages successfully fought, the situation still remains serious and calls for remedy.

This is the project

Having faced the problem of hospitalization in all its gravity, the aforementioned group of doctors have set themselves the task of establishing a hospital and medical centre in which they could pool their medical knowledge and experience in order to bring healing and relief to as many as possible of those among the population of Israel who may be in need of it, old settlers and newcomers alike.

Aware of the fact demonstrated by modern medical practice, we realize that adequate hospitalization and good medical treatment can be best provided by large hospitals, properly housed and equipped, so that they may attract the best of the medical profession and nursing staff in this country and from abroad. We believe that only through a serious and large undertaking can a real contribution

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1. General Medi
2. Surgical
3. Orthopedic
4. Urological
5. Radiological

Terms of gra

The Paul Ehrlich
and open stretch
city of Ramat Gan
It extends over an
and the value of
US dollars.

In return, the Paul
at the disposal of t
of the hospital for
of specially reduce

A similar agreemen
Department attache

the solution of the hospitalization problem of this country. Therefore, n is one of the medical visions of Israel — a large modern general medical centre.

and extent of the project

principal aims of the new hospital and medical centre will be to plete hospitalization and treatment at flat rates within the reach of gh and the average income group.

will be open to all, regardless of creed, nationality, class, or race. special agreement with the Municipality of Ramat Gan, deserving of the Municipality will receive complete medical treatment at ed rates.

and the medical centre will aim at introducing a number of and improvements in the field of medical care in order to make it give all and any type of medical treatment, and so save many of the necessity of travelling abroad and spending considerable foreign exchange so urgently needed by Israel for many productive

be the aim of the hospital to set a high standard of care and d create conditions through which many outstanding specialists from bring their knowledge to this country and contribute to the of medical science in Israel.

relieve the desperate shortage of trained nurses, a modern Graduate ing School for 75 students will be attached to the hospital.

rlich Hospital will have a capacity of about 320 beds in the ten partments:

Medical
dic
cal
gical

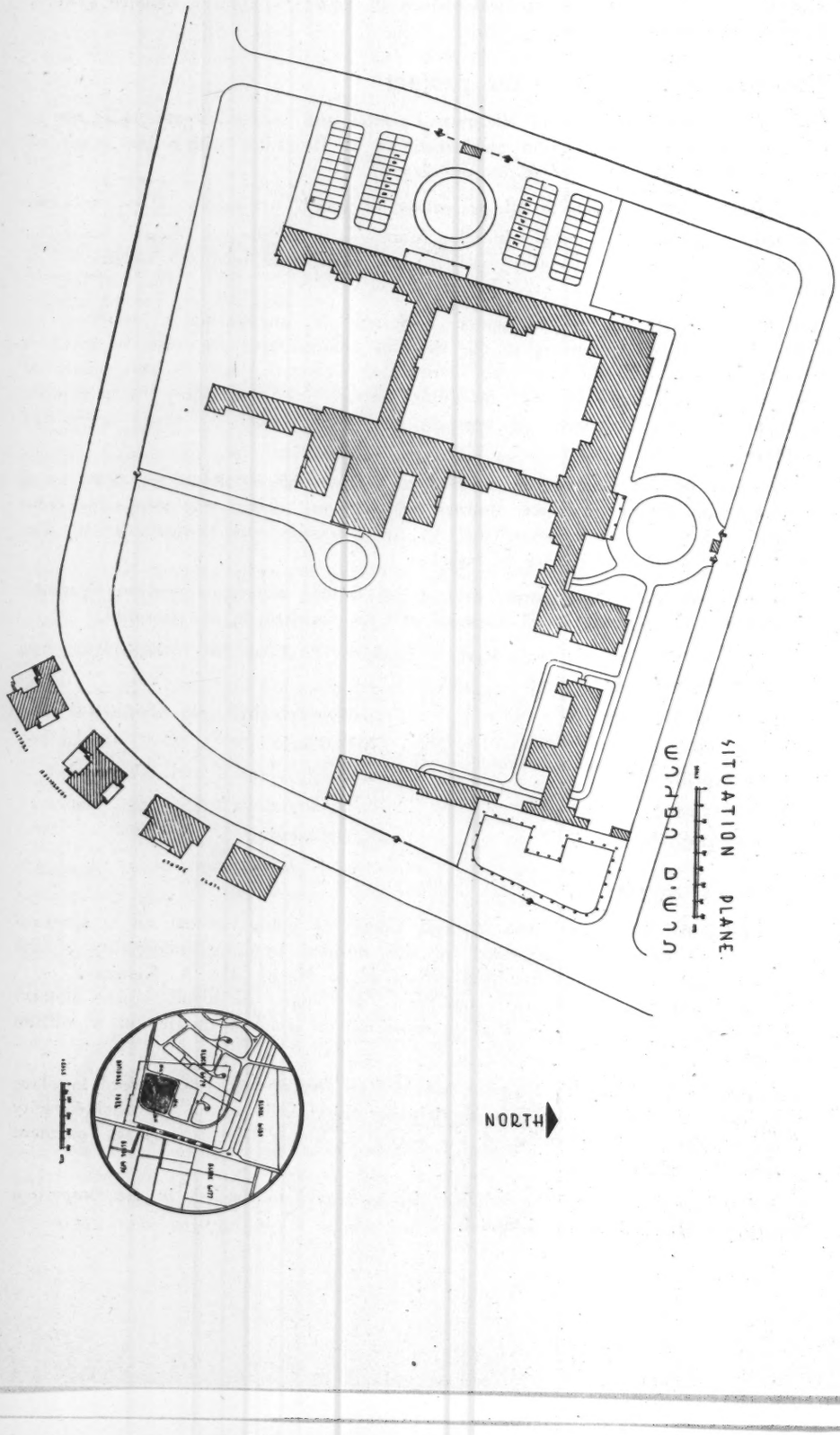
6. Gynecological and Obstetrical
7. Pediatric
8. Dermatological and Allergical
9. Otolaryngological
10. Ophtalmic

grant

rlich Hospital and Medical Centre is being erected on a spacious etch of land allocated for this purpose by the Municipality of the Gan through the kind offices of its Mayor, Mr. A. Krinitzy.
er an area of nearly ten acres (40 dunams or 40,000 square meters) e of this gift of land is estimated at about a quarter of a million

Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Medical Centre Ltd. have agreed to place l of the Ramat Gan Municipality thirty beds out of the total capacity al for the benefit of the needy of Ramat Gan against the payment educed rates.

eement will be concluded also in regard to services in the Outpatient ttached to the hospital.



B.

The plot allocate
as it is located be
and the south of
the Municipality o

The hospital will
near the boundari
area has a popula
State, and the hos
position to serve

The buildings of
21,000 square mete

The architect, Dr.
the hospital and th
the terrain, while
advantages of the

The Centre will c
two-storied Admissi
storied hospital bu
Residences, lecture
the connecting lon
delivery rooms, Fi

The northeastern p
housing modern la
funeral yard and ce
institute, and will
with the regular w

Power plants, garag
distance from the
adjacent highroads.

The hospital build
will provide (on t
hospital (in one o

In order to enjoy
in the main hospita
the Eastern and W
shades will provide
cooling of the roo

Wards have been p
four, or six patients

located to the Paul Ehrlich Hospital has been most fortunately chosen
ted between the new national highway planned to connect the north
h of the country, and the first National Park of Israel planted by
ality of Ramat Gan.

will stand almost in the center of a highly populated area and
ndaries of the municipal areas of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan. This
population of almost 700,000 or 40% of the total population of the
e hospital, accessible on all sides by first class roads, will be in a
serve a large section of the population.

s of the hospital and the centre will have a floor space of over
meters and will constitute a functionally designed unit.

, Dr. Eng. Alexander Weinstock, and his assistants have planned
nd the centre in a way which enables the best possible utilization of
while taking into consideration the specific qualities and climatic
the area.

will consist of two large compounds connected by a long vertical
dmission Wing. One of the compounds will contain the main eight-
al building. The other will house the Nursing School and
ecture halls, Administration Wing etc. Facing north and south will be
g long block, housing the Outpatient Department, surgical theatres,
s, First Aid stations, Blood Bank, Physiotherapy Institute etc.

ern part of the area will be occupied by a four-story building,
ern laboratories and the Pathological Institute. The mortuary, the
nd ceremonial halls will be placed in the vicinity of the pathological
will have direct connections with the highroads without interference
lar work of the hospital and the institutes.

garages, maintenance shops etc. will also be placed at an appropriate
the hospital building and will be conveniently connected with the
oads.

building will house the already mentioned ten departments, and
(on the top floor) quarters for twentytwo nurses residing in the
ne or two-bed rooms).

enjoy the advantages of the prevailing western breeze, all rooms
hospital building are westbound, with long spacious balconies along
nd Western sides of the building. Deep balconies and Brazilian
ovide the necessary protection from the sun and contribute to the
e rooms.

een planned to acommodate in a most comfortable way one, two,
tients in a room, most of the rooms, in each department, containing

one, two or four beds. Services, consultation rooms, utility rooms etc. in every department have been planned so as not to interfere with the normal flow of traffic along the hospital corridors.

A system of interconnecting corridors and five large elevators will permit vertical and horizontal communication for transport of patients, food, supplies or equipment in a way which will not cause disturbance to the regular operations of the various departments.

Special arrangements are being made for large underground shelters, with accommodation for all patients and staff in case of need.

The hospital laundry will be located immediately below the kitchen, which will be on the groundfloor of the main building, with separate dining halls for medical and non-medical staff. The hospital will have its own steam heating plant for internal use.

Large carparks will be provided in front of the hospital and the remaining free area will be converted into parkland.

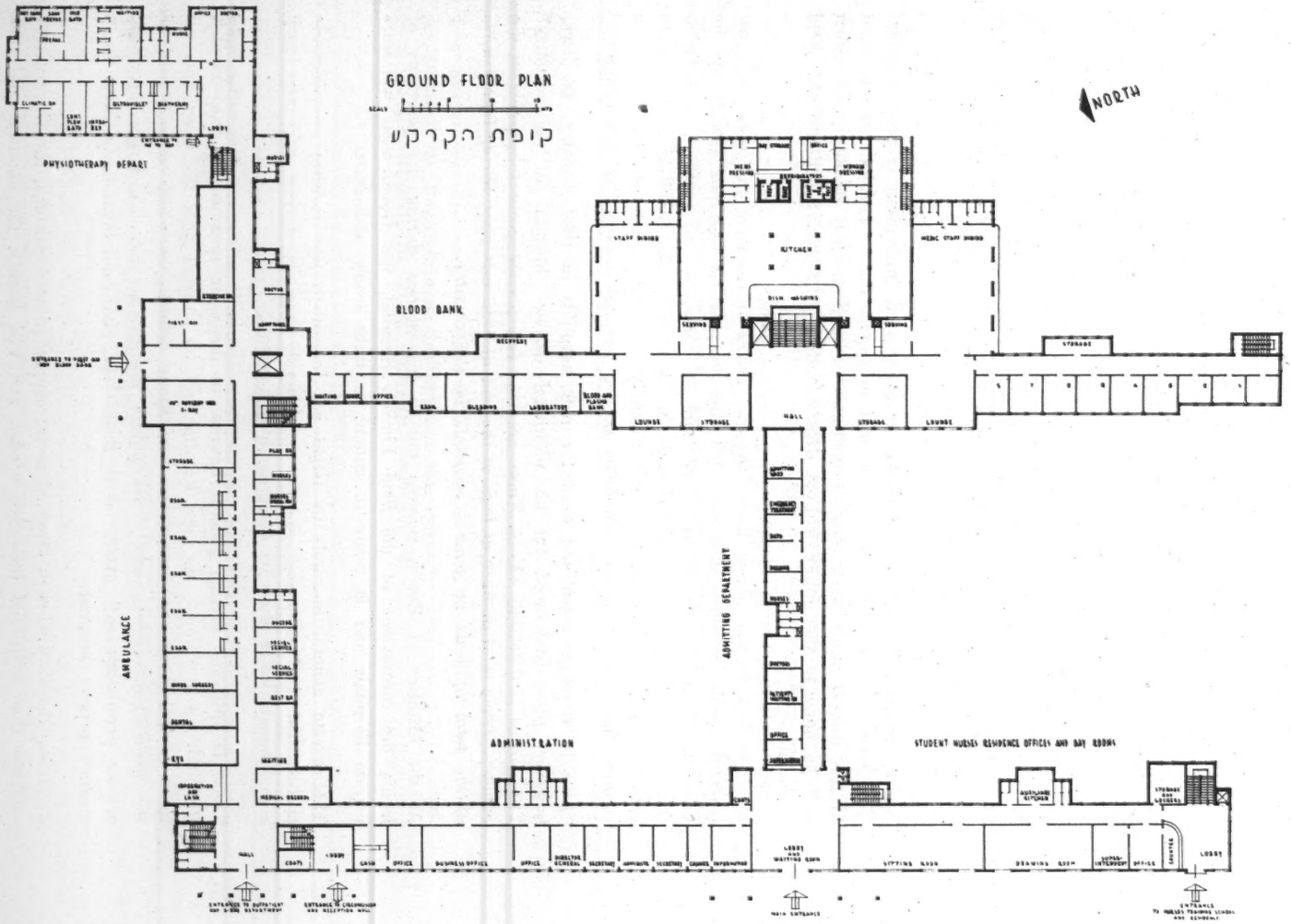
Though constituting an uninterrupted line of buildings, the different parts and units of the hospital and medical centre will be absolutely independent of each other from the outside by way of separate entrances and approaches, while internally connected through the Administration and Admission Wings. Separate entrances will be provided for the school for nurses, their residences, for the main Admission Office, for the administrative wing, for the Circumcision Hall, for the Outpatient Department, First Aid Station, Blood bank, Physiotherapy etc.

In order to enable renowned specialists to serve and teach in the Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Centre in Israel, 12 one-family cottages (villas) will be built in the hospital's neighbourhood to serve as residences for visiting medical personnel from abroad.

When completed, the Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Medical Centre will be one of the largest hospital building of its kind in the country and will undoubtedly be one of the outstanding landmarks of the area both in its planning and general beauty.

C.

The creation of such facilities as described above requires very considerable financing for modern hospital building is one of the most expensive kinds of construction. According to preliminary estimates, the anticipated investment in the enterprise will be about US$ 2,000,000 and I£. 500,000 at an approximate cost of US$ 7,000 per bed (considering the over-all plan of construction, quality of equipment etc., this compares favourably with the per-bed cost in the USA).


GROUND FLOOR PLAN
קומת הקרקע
NORTH
PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPART
BLOOD BANK
KITCHEN
AMBULANCE
ADMITTING DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION
STUDENT NURSES RESIDENCE OFFICES AND DAY ROOMS

Hospital construction ranks high on the list of essential enterprises in Israel. The Israel Government, under the «Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1950», has listed the Paul Ehrlich Hospital and Medical Centre Ltd. as an «approved undertaking» for investment and therefore enables it to benefit from the extensive facilities and advantages under this law.

As in many large and vital undertakings in this country, partnership with Jews abroad is sought in order to enable the realization of the project. The initiators of the Paul Ehrlich Hospital have turned to many outstanding Jewish physicians and financial groups in the USA and elsewhere and invited their participation as investors in this important medical undertaking. A local group of physicians, construction men and businessmen have already raised in Israel the required amount of IL. 500,000, while the required amount in foreign exchange (US$. 2,000,000) will have to be obtained from abroad by sale of shares.

Not every great hospital in the world, or every vital institution, is profit-earning. Yet, there is every reason to assume and to expect that a hospital, as envisaged in this project, with large medical institutes of high medical standard and which will be open to the public without discrimination, will attract patients and yield a profit.

As facts and figures above have shown, Israel is urgently in need of new hospitals, and we must anticipate that the pressure on hospitals caused by the shortage of beds will continue for years to come. It will suffice to mention that every bed in the general hospitals in Israel was occupied during 1953 more than 316 days during the year, an extremely high degree of occupancy for any country, and bears evidence how badly needed hospital beds are in this country.

There is therefore room and need for new hospitals in the country. Is there, however, place and need for an additional private hospital in the country? *The answer is definitely «Yes».* There are very few private general hospitals in the country. *Their total number of beds at the end of 1953 was only 470 or barely 8.8% of the total of beds in general hospitals in the country.*

As the Minister of Health pointed out in his address during the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Paul Ehrlich Hospital, the Government welcomes private hospitals and is ready to extend to them every assistance.

The private general hospitals in Israel are known to be earning considerable profits. The bed occupancy in private general hospitals during 1953 was very high, though lower than in Governmental hospitals.

There is only one private general hospital in the same area as the Paul Ehrlich Hospital. As mentioned, the new hospital will be situated near the two important cities of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan and many suburbs in which only a part of the population receives care from public medical services. A large percentage of the population will gladly avail themselves of hospitalization facilities in a modern private hospital.

By listing the Paul Ehrlich Hospital as an «approved undertaking», the Government confirms that additional beds are needed and will benefit the country, and that this project is a safe form of investment for people from abroad.

It is most gratyfy
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hospital on active

Of the required U
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equipment and 10

The above figures
plans and the m
is made in the bu
granted by the M

It would be pren
figures of fees, s
reaching changes

If we base our f
income from hosp
circumcision fees,
cover the total mo
substantial annual

Though no exact
profit made by o
dividends are high
the last few years

This information h
the problem of h
of a modern hospi

Israel is a country
and here is also
good will, enthusia
facilities it needs

Here is also the o
this country more
profit in this under

ratyfying to know that the response from abroad has been very encouraging. Many Jewish physicians abroad, of well established nd practice, in addition to participating in the financing of this ure, are prepared to leave their homes overseas to join the new active medical service in Israel.

red US$ 2,000,000 and I£ 500,000, about 67-70% will be invested in ion, 5% in power plants, garages, maintenance shops etc., 15% in nd 10% in furnishings.

gures are subject, of course, to revision in accordance with the final he market situation during the construction period. No provision he budget for the aquisition of land as the neccessary area has been the Municipality of Ramat Gan.

premature to submit now a tentative monthly operating budget as ees, salaries, maintenance etc. prevailing today may undergo far- nges before the hospital begins its real operations.

our figures on careful and modest calculations, it appears that the hospital fees (at an average occupancy of 260 days per year), fees, catering, operation fees, outpatient department fees etc. will l monthly expenditure and yield a net profit which would result in a nnual dividend to the shareholders.

xact figures are available on the dividends paid to shareholders or by other private general hospitals, it is generally known that the high and that the value of the shares has increased greatly in years.

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ion has been compiled and presented here to familiarize you with of hospitalization facilities in this country. There is urgent need hospital in Israel. There is room for it.

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ountry of great needs and great opportunities. Here is a great need also an opportunity to extend assistance of professional experience, nthusiasm and means in order to give this country the medical eeds and deserves.

the opportunity for a sound investment in a venture that will bring more healing facilities and better health, and to the investors a undertaking of both love and good business.

באזור בו יוקם ביה"ח על שם פאול ארליך ישנו בי"ח פרטי אחד בלבד. כפי שנזכר כבר לעיל כולל אזור זה 2 ערים חשובות (תל־אביב ורמת־גן) ופרברים וישובים רבים אשר רק חלק מהם מאורגן ונהנה משרותי רפואה צבוריים, ואילו חלק גדול מהתושבים ישמח לקבל את אשפוזו בבי"ח פרטי משוכלל.

ע"י הכללת ביה"ח על שם פאול ארליך במסגרת המפעלים המאושרים לפי הגדרת חוק לעדוד השקעות הון, אשרה הממשלה כי לטובת המדינה קיים מקום לבתי"ח נוספים, וכי זוהי צורה בטוחה של השקעת הון לאנשים מחו"ל.

אנו מציינים בספוק רב את העובדה כי ההיענות מארצות חוץ היתה חיובית מאד ומעודדת. לא זו בלבד שרופאים יהודים רבים מארצות חוץ, בעלי שם ומבוססים היטב, מוכנים להשתתף במימון מפעל ראוי לעדוד זה, הם אף מוכנים לבוא הנה ולקחת חלק בעבודה הרפואית של ביה"ח.

הסכום הכולל של 2.000.000 דולר השקעות חוץ־הון זר ו־500.000 ל"י — הון ישראלי יושקע בערך כדלקמן:

70% — 65% — בנין
5% — תחנות כוח, מוסכים וסדנאות
15% — ציוד
10% — רהוט

מובן כי חישוב זה עלול להשתנות לאור התכניות הסופיות והמצב בשוק במשך תקופת הבניה.

רכישת קרקע אינה נכללת בתקציב הנ"ל, הואיל וכפי שנאמר כבר לעיל הקצתה עירית רמת גן לביה"ח על שם פאול ארליך את המגרש הנחוץ. ההון הדרוש יגויס על בסיס השקעה מסחרית בצורת מניות נושאות דיבידנדה.

מובן כי מוקדם עדיין להגיש תקציב עבודה חדשי לנסיון, היות ועד אשר יתחיל ביה"ח בפעולתו הממשית עלולים להתהוות שנויים מרחיקי לכת במשכורות, הוצאות החזקה וכו'.

באם נחשב את המספרים על בסיס זהיר ביותר, הרי על דמי האשפוז (לפי חישוב של 260 ימי אשפוז למטה בשנה), התשלום עבור נתוחים, ההכנסות מטקסי ברית מילה, הרווחים מקבלות פנים וכו', לעלות בהרבה על סכום ההוצאות החדשי הכולל, ולהכניס רווח נקי שישא במשך השנה דיבידינדות יפות לבעלי המניות.

אף כי אין אפשרות להשיג מספרים מדויקים על הדיבידנדות הניתנות לבעלי מניות של בתי"ח פרטיים אחרים, ידועה היטב העובדה כי הן גבוהות, וכי ערך המניות עלה מאד בשנים האחרונות.

אין ספור על הקמת מפעל ללא הקדמה; תכנית ללא הצדקה; הצלחה כספית ללא חישוב ותקציב. במלים אלו פתחנו את החוברת הזאת בה נסינו להעלות את רעיון המוסד הרפואי וביה"ח המודרני, ולהראות שיש בו כדי למלא תפקיד חיוני בשטח הרפואה בארץ וכמו כן להבטיח השקעה כספית בריאה ומבוססת הנושאת רווחים לאלה המשקיעים בו את הונם.

רק בשתוף מאמץ של אנשי החזון והמעשה, הרופאים ובעלי ההון, יוקם המפעל הזה.

ג.

בי״ח מודרני הנו אחד מסוגי המבנה היקרים ביותר, ולכן הקמת הש
לעיל דורשת אמצעים כספיים גדולים.

על סמך השערה מוקדמת תעלה ההשקעה במפעל כ־2.000.000 דולר השקע
של 500.000 ל״י הון ישראלי, לפי חישוב של 7000 דולר בקירוב
במחירי הבניה של בתי־חולים, טיב הציוד וכו׳ מחיר זה נמוך יותר ממחי
בארה״ב).

בתי״ח תופסים מקום נכבד ברשימת המפעלים הנחוצים והחיוניים של המ
הסכימה לפי „חוק עדוד והשקעת הון פרטי, 1950״ להכיר בביה״ח והמרכ
פאול ארליך כב„מפעל מאושר״ כדי להקנות לו זכות לשחרורים מ
והנחות שונות, כמפורט בחוק.

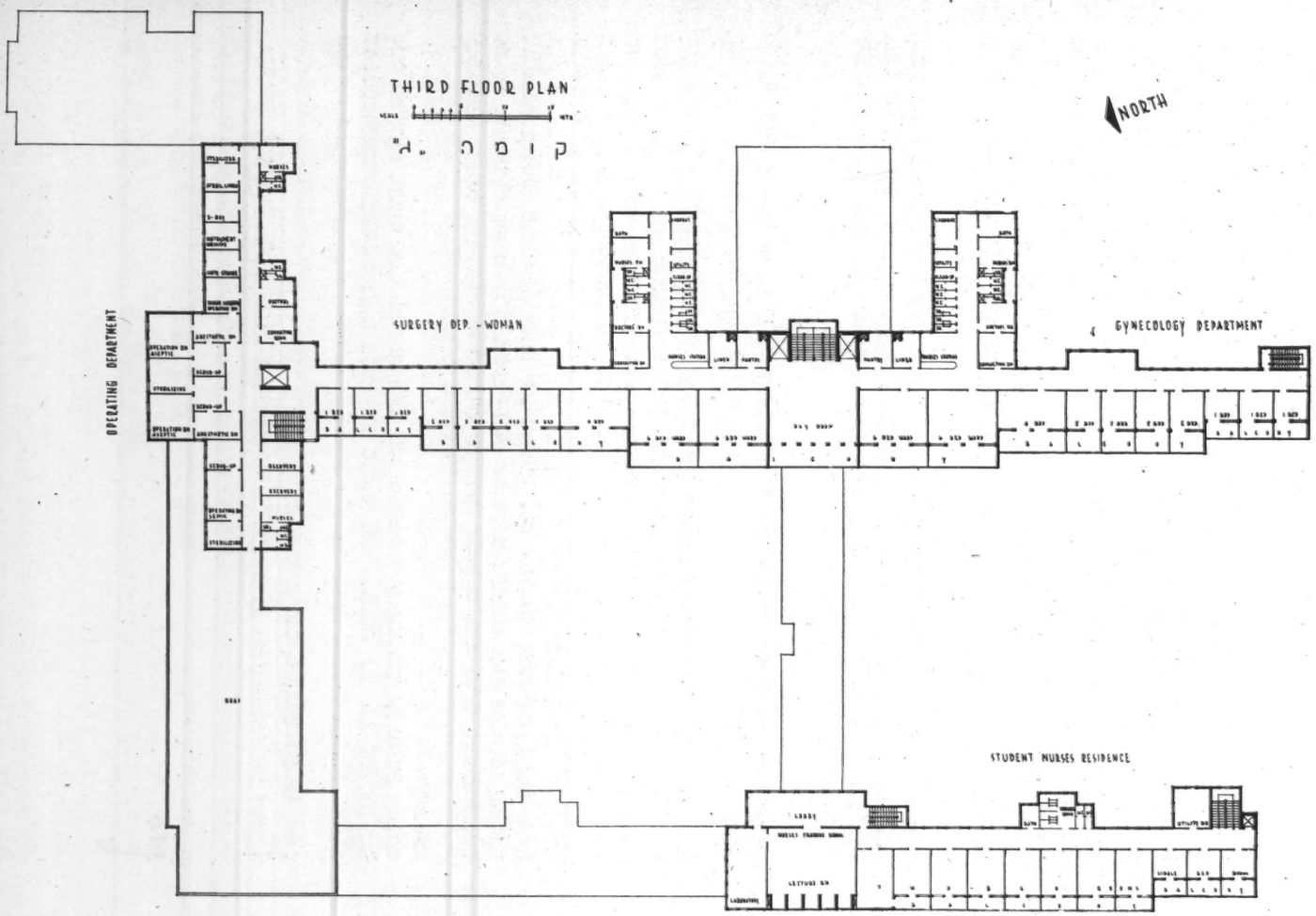
כבמפעלים חיוניים גדולים אחרים בארצנו, ישנה גם כאן שאיפה לשות
יהודיים מחו״ל על מנת לאפשר מימוש התכניות. יוזמי ביה״ח על שם
אל רופאים רבים ידועי שם ואל בעלי הון בארה״ב ובארצות אחרו
חלק כמשקיעי הון במפעל רפואי־חיוני זה.

קבוצה של רופאים ואנשי עסק ישראליים גייסו את הסך של 0.000
ישראלי, ואילו את הסכום הדרוש במטבע זר (2.000.000 דולר) אנו מקו

נכון הדבר שלא כל בי״ח גדול באיזו ארץ שהיא, ולא כל מפעל חיוני
ובכל זאת קיים כל היסוד להניח כי ביה״ח מעין זה שתואר לעיל,
רמה רפואית גבוהה, הפתוח לכל הצבור ללא הפליה, ימשוך חולים
שהושקע בו.

אנו מאמינים כי העובדות והמספרים שצויינו לעיל מוכיחים מעל לכל
זקוקה באופן דחוף לבתי״ח חדשים, וכי נראה שהלחץ על בתיה״ח, הנ
במטות, ימשך גם כן בשנים הבאות. ראויה לציון העובדה כי במשך
כל מטה בבתיה״ח הכלליים למעלה מ־316 יום בשנה, דרגת ניצול
כל ארץ שהיא, והמוכיחה עד כמה זקוקים אנו למטות בבתי״ח.

לפיכך יש מקום וצורך בבתי״ח נוספים בארץ, אך האומנם יש מקום וצ
נוסף? התשובה היא חיובית. בתיה״ח הכלליים־פרטיים מועטים מאד
הכולל של מטותיהם הגיע בסוף שנת 1953 ל־470, או ל־8.8% מכלל
הכלליים בארץ. כפי שציין שר הבריאות בנאומו בעת הנחת אבן הפנה
פאול ארליך, מקדמת הממשלה בברכה בתי״ח פרטיים ומוכנה להגיש
עזרתה. יורשה נא לציין כי מצבם של בתיה״ח הכלליים פרטיים בארץ
נושאים רווחים. כמו כן היתה תפוסת המטות בבתיה״ח הפרטיים גבוהה
(אם גם נמוכה במקצת מזו שבבתיה״ח הממשלתיים).


THIRD FLOOR PLAN
קומה ג'
NORTH
OPERATING DEPARTMENT
SURGERY DEP. - WOMAN
GYNECOLOGY DEPARTMENT
STUDENT NURSES RESIDENCE

סידורים מיוחדים יעשו להתקנת מקלטים גדולים מתחת לפני האדמה עם כושר אכסון לכל החולים והסגל.

מכבסת ביה"ח תהיה במרתף מתחת למטבח אשר מקומו בקומת הקרקע בבנין הראשי של ביה"ח.

לביה"ח תהיה תחנת קיטור משלו, ותחנות כח מיוחדות לשמוש פנימי בשעת חרום. מגרש גדול יוקצע בחזית ביה"ח לחנית מכוניות, ויתר השטח הפנוי ינוצל לגני נוי וערוגות פרחים.

אף כי הבנינים יהוו שרשרת בלתי מנותקת, הרי כל יחידה של ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי תהיה לגמרי נפרדת מבחוץ הודות לכניסה מיוחדת, בו בזמן שמבפנים יקשרו את היחידות האגף האדמיניסטרטיבי ומדור הקבלה.

כניסות נפרדות תהיינה לביה"ס לאחיות ולפנימיה, למשרד הקבלה הראשי, לאגף האדמיניסטרטיבי, לאולם המיוחד לברית מילה, למרפאת חוץ, לתחנת עזרה ראשונה, לבנק הדם, למכון לרפוי פיסיקלי וכו'.

כדי לאפשר לרופאים בעלי שם עולמי לבקר בארץ ולעבוד במוסד הנ"ל ע"י נתינת הרצאות לרופאים המשתלמים וע"י נתוחים עדינים, החלטנו לבנות 12 חוילות סמוך לביה"ח אשר ישמשו להם מקום מגורים.

לכשתושלם הקמת המוסד יהיה זה ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי הגדול ביותר מסוגו בארץ, וללא ספק אחת הנקודות הבולטות באזור הן מבחינת תכנונו, בניתו, וצורתו הכללית הנאה.

ב.

השטח שהוקצע לביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי על שם פאול ארליך נמצא במרכז הארץ, גובל עם אזורי עירית תל אביב, רמת גן ובני ברק — סביבה שמרוכזים בה כ־¾ מיליון תושבים. המגרש נמצא בין הכביש הארצי הראשי המקשר את דרום הארץ עם צפונה, לבין הפרק הלאומי הראשון שניטע ע"י עירית רמת גן.

הגישה הנוחה לביה"ח באמצעות כבישים ראשיים מכל הכוונים תבטיח למוסד שטח פעולה נרחב ההולך וגדל, ותאפשר לו לשרת אזור חשוב של ארצנו.

בניני ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי על שם פאול ארליך ישתרעו על שטח של 21.000 ממ"ר ויהוו יחידה מתוכננת מבחינה פונקציונלית.

הארכיטקט, ד"ר אינג' אלכסנדר וינשטוק ועוזריו מתל אביב, תכננו את ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי בצורה שתאפשר ניצול יעיל ביותר של השטח, ובו בזמן לקחו בחשבון גם כן את איכותו המיוחדת ויתרונותיו האקלימיים של האזור.

המרכז יהווה 2 יחידות גדולות מקבילות אשר בנין ארוך שישמש אגף קבלה, יקשר אותם, ואשר יכללו את הבנין הראשי של ביה"ח שיהיה בעל 8 קומות, ובמקביל לו ביה"ס לאחיות ופנימיה, אולמי הרצאות, האגף האדמיניסטרטיבי וכו'. בנין ארוך הפונה לצפון ולדרום יכלול את מרפאת החוץ, חדרי הנתוחים, חדרי הלידה, תחנת עזרה ראשונה, בנק הדם, מכון לטפול פיסיקלי וכו'.

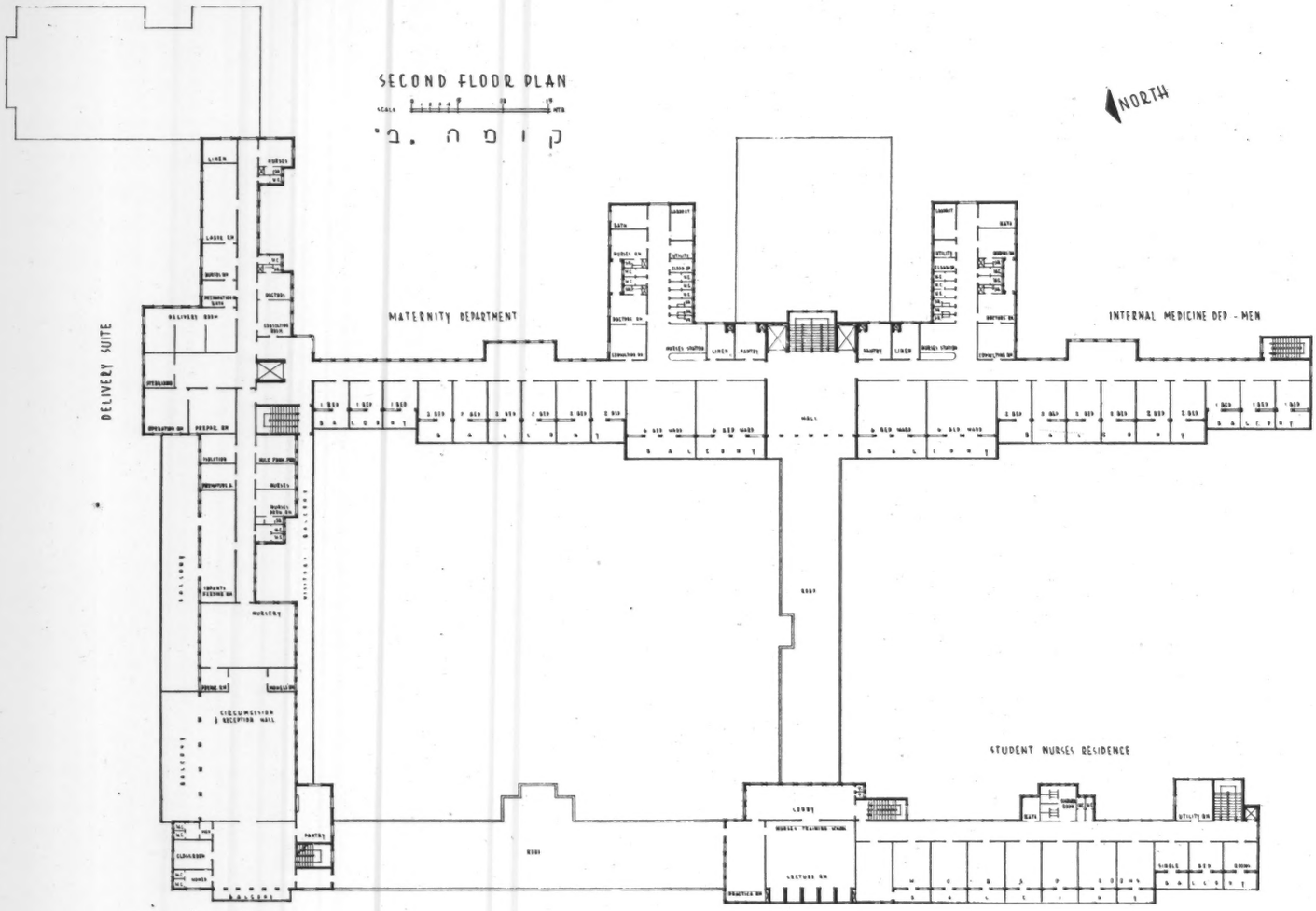
בחלקו הצפוני של השטח יוקם בנין בן 4 קומות ובו מעבדות מודרניות והמכון הפתלוגי. אולמי הטקסים וחצר עם חדר המתים והלוויות יימצאו בקרבת המכון הפתלוגי, ותהיה להם יציאה ישירה לכבישים הראשיים מבלי שיפריעו למהלך העבודה התקין של ביה"ח ומוסדותיו.

גם תחנת הכוח, המוסכים, הסדנאות וכו' יוקמו במרחק מתאים מבנין ביה"ח, ובמקומות שיש אליהם גישה נוחה מהכבישים הראשיים.

בנין ביה"ח יכיל את 10 המחלקות הראשיות שכבר נזכרו לעיל, ובקומתו העליונה — חדרי מגורים עם כח קליטה של 22 מטות לאחיות הגרות בביה"ח (1 או 2 מטות בחדר). על מנת לנצל במלואה את הרוח המערבית פונים כל החדרים בבנינים הראשיים של ביה"ח מערבה, ולאורך הבנינים מרפסות מרווחות הן ממזרח והן ממערב. מרפסות עמוקות וסוככים יגנו מפני קרני השמש וישמרו על קרירות בחדרים.

המחלקות תוכננו בצורה שתאפשר אישפוז נוח לאחד, שנים, ארבעה או ששה חולים בחדר אחד. מרבית החדרים בכל מחלקה יכילו 1, 2, ו־4 מטות. השרותים, חדרי ההתיעצות וחדרי השמוש בכל מחלקה תוכננו כך שלא יפריעו לתנועה במסדרונים.

רשת של מסדרונים פנימיים ו־5 מעליות גדולות יאפשרו קשר מאוזן ומאונך להעברת חולים, אוכל, אספקה וציוד מבלי להפריע למהלך העבודה במחלקות.


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
קומה ב'
NORTH
DELIVERY SUITE
MATERNITY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL MEDICINE DEP - MEN
STUDENT NURSES RESIDENCE
NURSERY
CIRCUMCISION & RECEPTION HALL
LOBBY
LECTURE RM

ימשכו מחו"ל מומחים רבים שיביאו עמם את נסיונם וידיעותיהם, ויתרמו לקידום מדע הרפואה בישראל.

כמו כן ישאף המפעל לכלול בפעולותיו סידורים מתאימים להדרכה בהשתלמות מתקדמת לבוגרי המכללה הרפואית, ולאפשר להם להתמחות בעבודה מעשית במחלקות השונות של ביה"ח.

במגמה להקל על המחסור המשוע באחיות מוסמכות יוקם ליד ביה"ח בית־ספר מודרני לאחיות מוסמכות, ל־75 תלמידות.

כח הקליטה של ביה"ח על שם פאול ארליך יהיה כ־320 מטות, ב־10 המחלקות הבאות:

1) מחלקה פנימית
2) " חירורגית
3) " אורתופדית
4) " אורולוגית
5) " רדיולוגית
6) מחלקת נשים ולידה
7) " ילדים
8) " עור ומחלות אלרגיות
9) " א. א. ג.
10) " עינים

שטח ביה"ח ותנאי ההענקה:

ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי על שם פאול ארליך ישתרע על שטח נרחב ופתוח שהוקצע למטרה זו ע"י עירית רמת גן, ובעזרתו האדיבה של ראש העיריה, מר א. קריניצי. גדלו של השטח 40 דונם (40.000 מ"ר), וערכו כרבע מיליון דולר.

כתמורה הסכים ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי להעמיד לרשות עירית רמת גן 30 מתוך המספר הכולל של המטות בביה"ח עבור נזקקי העיר בהנחה מיוחדת. כמו כן מתיחס הסכם דומה גם לשרותי מרפאת חוץ המסונפת לביה"ח.

אחרות מפגרת ישראל אחר הולנד (1000 — 4,2), ארה"ב (1000 — 4,6), בריטניה (1000 — 5,2), דנמרק (1000 — 6,7).

ההנחה המקובלת בארץ היא כי בהתחשב באופיים המיוחד של רוב העולים החדשים יש צורך ב־5 מטות ל־1000 תושבים על מנת להבטיח אשפוז בבתי"ח כלליים ללא עכוב או המתנה במשך שבועות.

מספר מטות בבתיה"ח הכלליים בישראל הוא כיום 5300 (1000 — 3,22), ובהתחשב במספר התושבים המתקרב כעת ל־1,800,000 וליחס המטות שהזכרנו לעיל, יש צורך לפחות ב־2500 מטות נוספות בבתיה"ח הכלליים. גם באם נפחית את המספר הממוצע ל־4 על 1000 תושבים, זקוקה ישראל באופן דחוף ל־1500 מטות נוספות.

אף אם תתגשמנה תוך 3 — 2 השנים הקרובות כל התכניות של ארגוני הרפואה השונים בארץ, אין תקוה להגיע למספר המטות הדרוש אלא ע"י הקמת יחידות גדולות של בתי"ח במשך שנים מספר.

ארצנו זקוקה לא רק למספר נוסף של מטות בבתי"ח. גם האפשרויות לטפול אמבולטורי משוכלל הן מצומצמות. רופאים מומחים יכלו לשרת מספר גדול יותר של חולים אילו עמדו לרשותם עוזרים ומכונים נרחבים ומשוכללים.

יתר על כן זקוקה ארצנו לציוד חדיש יותר, למרכזים גדולים למחקר, הוראה, לימוד וריפוי.

ולכן, על אף התקדמותנו הרבה והמפליאה יש מקום לשיפורים ולתיקונים נוספים.

וזוהי התכנית:

לאחר שראתה קבוצת המייסדים הנ"ל את מצב האשפוז על חומרתו, החליטה להקים בי"ח ומרכז רפואי בו יוכלו רופאים לרכז את ידיעותיהם ונסיונם במטרה להביא מזור והקלה למספר רב ככל האפשר של חולים בישראל הן מקרב ההתישבות הותיקה והן מקרב העולים החדשים.

הרפואה המודרנית הוכיחה לנו כי אשפוז נאות וטפול רפואי יעיל יכולים להנתן רק בבתי"ח גדולים, בנויים כהלכה ומצויידים היטב, שיהיה בהם כדי למשוך ולרכז את טובי הרופאים והאחיות בארץ ומחו"ל.

אמונתנו היא שרק מפעל גדול ורציני יוכל לתרום לפתרון בעית האשפוז בארץ הזאת. לפיכך תכניתנו היא אחד החזונות הרפואיים של ישראל — בי"ח גדול ומודרני, ומרכז רפואי לידו.

מגמת המפעל והיקפו:

אחת ממגמותיו העקרוניות של המפעל היא לתת אשפוז ושרות רפואי מלא בתחום היכולת הכספית של המעמדות בעלי ההכנסות הממוצעות והגדולות כאחת. ביה"ח יהיה פתוח לכל, ללא הבדל דת, לאום, גזע או מעמד.

הודות להסכם מיוחד עם עירית רמת גן, שעליו נרחיב את הדבור בפרק הבא יוענק שרות רפואי מלא בהנחה מיוחדת למקרים הסוציאליים של העיריה.

ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי יציבו לעצמם כמטרה הכנסת חידושים שונים ושכלולים בשטח הטפול הרפואי, על מנת לחסוך לזקוקים לטפול מיוחד טרחת נסיעה לחו"ל, על כל הקשיים וההוצאות הכרוכים בה, ובו בזמן לקמץ למדינה מטבע זר שהיא כה זקוקה לו למטרות פרודוקטיביות רבות.

ביה"ח ישאף תמיד להגיע לרמה גבוהה של טפול והשגחה רפואית, וליצור תנאים אשר

א.

אין רצנו הנה בעלת צרכים ותכניות, חזונות וחלומות המתגשמים והולכים, חזון ומחשבה מעשית היו מאז ומתמיד מזיגה מוצלחת אשר הולידה תגליות גדולות, ותרופות רבות ערך. ישראל, בתקופת קיומה הקצרה, למדה להכיר את כחו של החזון, ולהעריך את המחשבה המעשית המשרתת אותו.

המפעל שבתכניתנו להקים הנו אחד מחזונותיה הרפואיים של ישראל, ומאידך גם כן צורך ממשי. להגשמת החזון דרושים לנו כחות בעלי מחשבה מעשית אשר יתרמו מידיעותיהם, נסיונם ואמצעיהם.

אין ספור על הקמת מפעל ללא הקדמה; תכניות ללא הצדקה; הצלחה כספית ללא חישוב ותקציב.

והרי ההקדמה:

קבוצת רופאים ואנשי מעשה היודעים את המצב הרפואי הקיים בארץ, ובעיותיו, החליטו לתרום את תרומתם למען שיפורו, ובעתיד למען פתרון הבעיה העיקרית שבו.

מהי הבעיה?

בארץ ישראל היהודית היה ישוב בריא בדרך כלל, ובכל זאת לא היו אפשריויות אשפוז במדה מספקת כדי לשרת את הנצרכים. בעת קום מדינת ישראל עמדו לרשותנו 2,6 מטות כלליות ל־1000 תושבים, מספר נמוך ביותר בהשואה עם מדינות מתקדמות אחרות. הקמת המדינה הביאה עמה גל של הגירה המונית מכל הארצות, ואחוז גדול מבין המהגרים הווה מן הרגע הראשון, ועדיין ממשיך להוות, בעיה רפואית חמורה. אחת התוצאות המידיות של מצב זה היתה מחסור חריף במקומות אשפוז, במיוחד בשטח האשפוז הכללי.

מאמצים על־אנושיים נעשו כדי לקלוט את מאות אלפי העולים החדשים. אולם בו בזמן שהוקמו בנקל אהלים וצריפים, כאשר ניתנו האמצעים לכך, לא קל היה להגדיל את מספר המטות בבתיה"ח. למרות כל מאמצי הממשלה, הסוכנות היהודית, קופת חולים, הדסה ועוד ארגונים וגופים שונים, לא הדביק תהליך הרחבת האשפוז את הדרישות הגדולות שנבעו מן העליה ההמונית.

במשך 6 שנות קיומה של מדינת ישראל הוכפל מספר תושביה ועלה מ־750.000 בשנת 1948 ל־1.600.000 בשנת 1953. באותה התקופה גדל מספר המטות בבתיה"ח הכלליים, ואפילו בשיעור יותר גדול מכפי שגדלה האוכלוסיה. אך המצב נשאר עדיין חמור, וביחס למספר התושבים נמוך מספר המטות בהרבה מן הממוצע המקובל.

המספרים הבאים מראים את ההתקדמות שחלה בשנים האחרונות בנסיון להשתלט על המחסור במטות בבתיה"ח הכלליים:

שנה:	1948	1949	1952	1953	
שיעור המטות:	2,6	3,03	3,17	3,22	(ל־1000 תושבים)

ולמרות גידול זה שהיה לא רק אבסולוטי אלא גם יחסי, הרי בהשואה עם כמה מדינות

בחגיגת הנחת אבן הפנה
נראים בין השאר, שר הבריאות
מר **י. סרלין** ומר **ד. מ. שבולת**
ממנהלי הספעל.

הרופאים בתל אביב, ד"ר מישן, וכן לרופאים פרופ. הירש, פרופ. דוקטש, ד"ר עפרון, ד"ר רשקס ולכל יתר הנוכחים. אנו שמחים להדגיש שהננו חושבים אתכם הנוכחים פה, ואת אלה שמסבות שונות לא יכלו להיות נוכחים הערב, לידידי המוסד שלנו, והננו מקבלים אתכם בברכה המסורה — ברוכים הבאים.

אנו מכירים היטב בגודל האחריות שלקחנו על עצמנו בהקמת מפעל גדול זה, אבל אנו גם יודעים את הצורך במוסד כזה למדינה ואת התועלת הרבה שתצמח ממנו לרפואה. משום כך הנני מנצל הזדמנות זו להודות לכם על עזרתכם שהגשתם לנו עד כה, ובטוחני שגם בעתיד נמצא אצלכם אוזן קשבת ונוכל לסמוך על עזרתכם הכנה.

אין מתפקידי לשאת נאום הערב, כי אנו נמנים על אנשי המעשה ובתור כאלה אנו נגשים לבנין המפעל הזה, ומקוים שבעזרתכם ובעזרת מוסדות הבריאות הארציים והממשלתיים נתגבר על כל הקושיים, ונחוג בקרוב את חנוכת הבית לתהלה".

אנו הרופאים שהתחלנו לחשוב על הקמת מוסד רפואי זה, רופאים ממזרח אירופה, מארצות הברית ומאמריקה הלטינית, היינו קשורים במשך כל שנות פעולתנו עם בתי חולים ומוסדות מדעיים בארצות מוצאנו, וקשה לנו להשתחרר מפעולה מדעית זו המהווה חלק חשוב בעבודתנו היומיומית.

לאחר קום המדינה רבו אמנם מוסדותינו הרפואיים והתפתחו בקצב נמרץ, אולם אין הם יכולים לספק את צרכי האוכלוסיה שגדלה פי שניים ויותר מאז שנת 1948. כמו כן חלק ניכר מהרופאים בעלי עמדה שהגיעו לארץ לא מצאו את המקומות ואת התנאים המתאימים לפעולתם הרפואית והמדעית לטובת הצבור, מסבות שונות שלא כאן המקום להסבירן, וכתוצאה היו נאלצים לעסוק בפרקטיקה פרטית בלבד.

רצונם העז של רופאים צעירים (שהמחסור בהם מורגש במדינתנו) מהתפוצות לעלות ארצה, והמטרה לרכז בארץ מומחים יהודים בשטח הרפואה, עוררו את רעיון הקמתו של בית חולים גדול, שיוכל לשרת את הציבור הרחב ושיאפשר קליטת הרופאים מהתפוצות. מטרתנו אינה הקמת בי״ח גרידא, אלא גם כן ייסוד מרכז מדעי להשתלמות בפרקטיקה רפואית לסטודנטים ולרופאים צעירים.

בשם הקבוצה הדרום אמריקאית אני מאחל הצלחה רבה למוסד הרפואי החדש, ומקוה שהקמתו תושלם במהרה לטובת הצבור והמדינה גם יחד״.

את המסבה פתח ונהל ד״ר א. שרונק.

ב אותו ערב התקיים באולמי בית ציוני אמריקה בתל־אביב בנקט חגיגי בהשתתפותם של ראשי העיריות תל אביב ורמת גן, נשיא ההסתדרות הרפואית בישראל ובאי כח מוסדות הרפואה במדינה. מר א. איתן, סגן ראש העיר רמת־גן, ישב ראש במסיבה.

את ברכת העיר תל־אביב הביא ראש העיר מר ח. לבנון אשר אמר: „אני שמח שהמפעל הגדול הזה יוקם ברמת־גן הגובלת עם תל־אביב, ותקותי כי ע״י כך יופחת הלחץ על בתיה״ח בתל־אביב.

כפי שנמסר לי תוקמנה ליד ביה״ח על שם פאול ארליך מעבדות משוכללות, והן תעזורנה אולי להגשמת חלומי — הקמת אוניברסיטה בתל־אביב. הכוחות הרפואיים המצוינים הנמצאים בארץ, ואלה שנוכל למשוך מהחוץ, יוכלו לתרום תרומה חשובה לקידום הרעיון שלי.

אני מאחל הצלחה ליוזמים שהנני רואה בהם גם רופאים וגם אנשי מעשה, ותקותי כי ע״י שילוב שני כוחות אלה יוקם המפעל במהרה״.

ד״ר ל. עפרון, מנהל קופ״ח של הציונים הכלליים, הביע את קורת רוחו מהמפעל החדש ואת אמונתו שביה״ח המודרני הזה יתרום תרומה חשובה להתפתחות הרפואה בישראל.

נאמו עוד ד״ר מישן, יו״ר אגוד הרופאים בישראל; ד״ר רשקס ואחרים, נעל את המסיבה מר ד. מ. שבולת, ממנהלי המפעל בברכו את הנוכחים: „בשם הנהלת החברה למרכז הרפואי ובית החולים על שם פאול ארליך, ברצוני להודות לכם על שכבדתם אותנו בבואכם הערב לבנקט זה הנערך לרגל חגיגת הנחת אבן הפנה למוסדנו, שהתקיימה היום אחה״צ ברמת גן.

במיוחד ברצוני להודות לראש עירית תל אביב, מר לבנון, לראש עירית רמת גן, מר קרינצי וסגנו מר איתן, לנשיא ההסתדרות הרפואית בישראל, ד״ר שרמן, ליו״ר הסתדרות

מר א. קרניצי, ראש עירית רמת גן, הביע את תקותו שהקמת ביה"ח תושלם בעתיד הקרוב, והוסיף: „אף כי ביה"ח הזה הנו מפעל פרטי, עירית רמת גן שותפת לו ומעונינת באופן חיוני בהקמתו. מנסיוני אני בארץ ידועים לי הקשיים בקבלת חולים ממשלתיים עקב חוסר מקום, ותקותי כי בי"ח זה יפתור את בעית האשפוז של תושבי רמת גן והסביבה הגדולה.

יש לנו כחות רפואה יהודיים בכל ארצות תבל, ואנו יכולים לרכז אותם בארץ, ואפילו להקים פה מעין Mayo clinic שבארצות הברית, אילו היה לאל ידנו להבטיח להם תנאים נאותים. אני מקוה שהמפעל הזה ייצור את התנאים הדרושים, וימשוך ע"י כך רופאים יהודים מכל העולם. ובמיוחד מאמריקה, לבוא ולהצטרף לחבר רופאי ביה"ח".

ד"ר מ. שרמן, נשיא ההסתדרות הרפואית בארץ, הביא את ברכת צבור הרופאים באמרו: „בתקופה שלנו, כאשר הבחנת המחלה נעשית מסובכת מאד ע"י הצורך בבדיקות מעבדתיות, בצילומים ובפעולות מיוחדות, מעונינים גם הרופאים וגם החולים שכל זה יבוצע בבי"ח מסודר. גם הטפול בחולים הנו מסובך יותר כעת, ובבי"ח אפשר לבצעו ביתר קלות ויעילות. ביה"ח הפך איפוא לצורך חיוני לחולה ולרופא כאחד. משום כך הקמת בית חולים חדש, המגדיל את אפשרויות האשפוז והיוצר מקום לטפול מודרני בחולים הנו חג בשביל רופאים. אין ספק שרופאים רבים ירימו את תרומתם — מי ברוח ומי בחומר — למען החשת הקמתו של ביה"ח.

ההסתדרות הרפואית בישראל, המאחדת את כל הרופאים בארץ בלי הבדל דת, ולאום, השקפות פוליטיות, או השתייכות למוסד רפואי, מטרתה העליונה היא שמירה על רמה גבוהה של הסטנדרט הרפואי בארץ, לשם כך צריכים כל הרופאים להיות קשורים לביה"ח כלמקום ריפוי משוכלל, מקום לימוד מעשי ומחקר מדעי. אני מקוה שביה"ח על שם פאול ארליך, שבין יוזמיו רב מספר הרופאים, יהיה פתוח לכל רופא ובזה יתרום תרומה חשובה לקידום הרפואה בארץ".

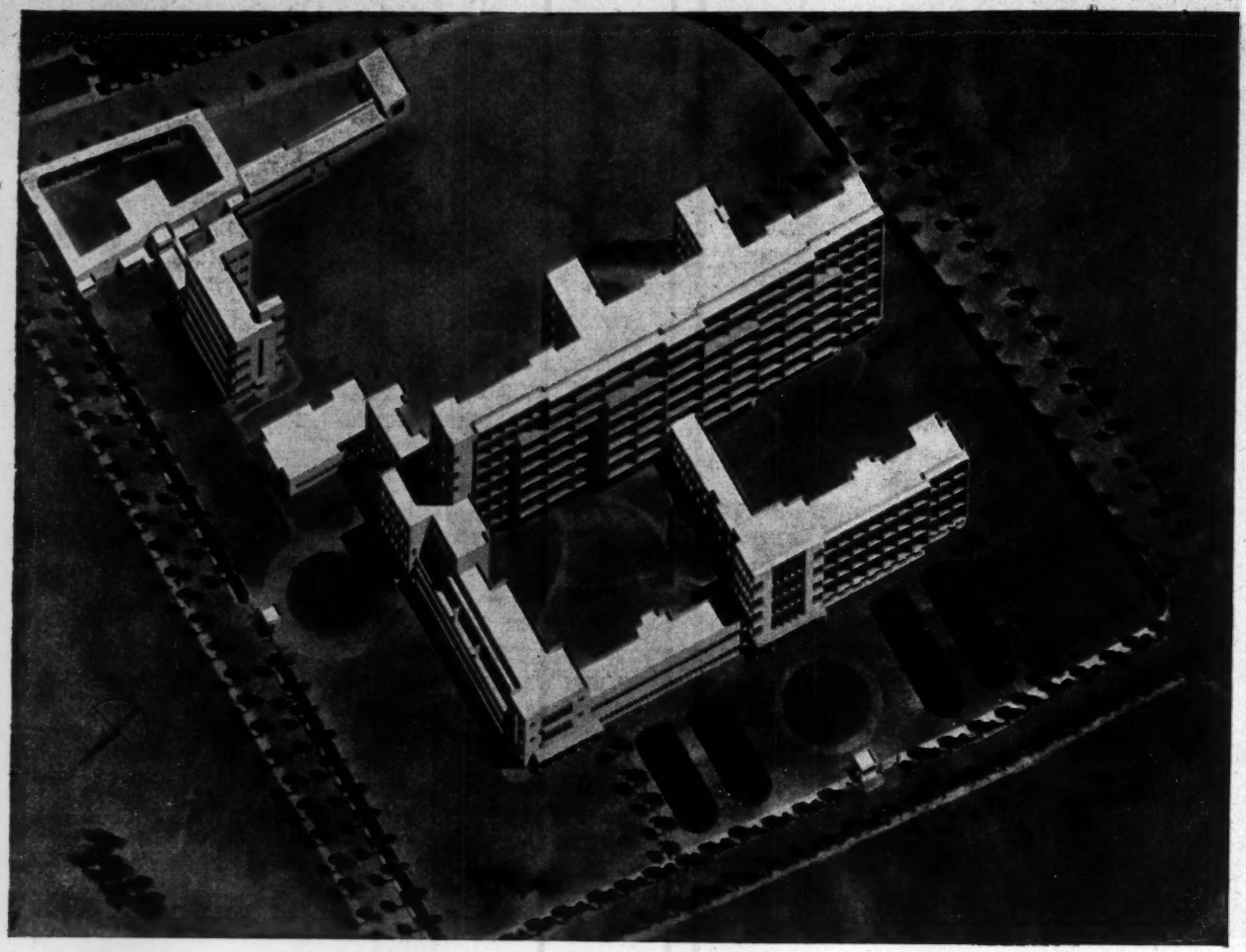
פרופ. הירש ציין את חשיבות הקמת המפעל החדש באמרו: „בישראל אנו רגילים להתפתחות ולהתקדמות מהירה. בכל יום עדים אנו לשלבים חדשים בתהליך זה, המבטא את רצוננו החזק לתחיה ולהתקדמות.

גם היום יש לנו הזכות להשתתף בהתחלת מפעל שיוקם הודות ליזמתה של קבוצה קטנה של אנשים בעלי מרץ המעונינים בגורל החולים, והודות להבנתם ולעזרתם של ראש עירית רמת גן והשלטונות. כוונת אנשים אלה היא ליצור בי"ח חדש וכן מרכז למחקר ולהשתלמות רופאים מהארץ ומחו"ל.

בארצנו נושאים בתי"ח רבים שמות של רופאים יהודים מדורות שחלפו, כגון: רמב"ם, צהלון, דונולו ועוד, אך אנשי המדע היהודים הגדולים של תקופתנו טרם זכו לכבוד זה. לכן שמחנו לקבל את הצעת פרופ. הרמן צונדק לקרוא את ביה"ח והמרכז הרפואי הזה על שם ד"ר פאול ארליך, החוקר היהודי הגדול ואבי הכימו־תרפיה המודרנית, האיש אשר הביא לרבבות חולים מרפא ותקוה חדשה בחייהם.

בשם הרופאים הידידים של המפעל אני מאחל שכל התכניות והתקוות הקשורות במפעל זה תתגשמנה בקרוב".

פרופ. א. דוקטש (לשעבר מורה לרפואה באוניברסיטת קורדובה בארגנטינה. כעת בארץ) ברך אף הוא את הנאספים, ואמר „המפעל הרפואי החשוב והנחוץ שיקום כאן בקרוב בחסותו של ראש עירית רמת גן, ובעזרת ידידים ומתנדבים, יהיה המפעל המתאים ביותר להתפתחותה ולתפארתה של עיר הגנים שכמעט אין לה מתחרה במדינתנו.



אבן הפנה

ב־27 באפריל 1954 הונחה אבן הפנה לבית החולים והמרכז הרפואי על שם פאול ארליך. בין אנשי שם רבים שהשתתפו בטקס נוכחו שר הבריאות, מר י. סרלין; ראש עירית רמת גן, מר א. קריניצי; ראש עירית בני ברק, מר ר. גרשנקורן; נשיא ההסתדרות הרפואית בישראל, ד"ר מ. שרמן; פרופ. הירש, פרופ. דוקטש ועוד.

את ברכת הממשלה הביא שר הבריאות באמרו: „אני מוכן לתת לכם אשראי למפעל הגדול הזה. תקותי שלא יעבור זמן רב מהנחת אבן הפנה עד לפתיחת המפעל, ואני שמח לשמוע שיש בידכם חלק ניכר מהאמצעים הדרושים להקמתו. כשר הבריאות הנני יכול לומר שאינני ירא מפני התחרות בביה"ח הממשלתיים. אדרבא, ביה"ח המודרני הפרטי הזה אשר הנכם עומדים להקים ישלים את האשפוז בארץ, אשר כבר כעת עומד על רמה גבוהה מאד.

אני שמח מאד לדעת שהמפעל הנו מאושר, דבר אשר ימשוך רופאים מחו"ל, וישפיע עליהם לקחת חלק ולתרום לקידום מדע הרפואה בארץ הזאת.

אני מאחל ליוזמים הצלחה מלאה בהשלמתו המהירה של המפעל".

בית חולים וסרכז רפואי ע"ש פאול ארליך רמת־גן, ישראל
תוכניות: אדריכל ד"ר אינג' אלכסנדר וינשטוק

החוברת הזאת יוצאת לאור לרגל הנחת אבן הפנה של בית החולים
והמרכז הרפואי ע"ש פאול ארליך, רמת־גן ישראל ניסן תשי"ד

דפוס עלה – ס. אילן (פיקהולץ) – תל־אביב, רחוב הקונגרס 10

בית־חולים
ומרכז רפואי
ע״ש
פאול ארליך

רמת־גן, ישראל

Aquino, Ralph

December 30, 1957

Dear Ralph:

Very many thanks for the liquor.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Aquino
Ambassador Flower Shop
51 Street & Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

TO: Legion

FROM: Ralph. Aquino
Ambassador Flower Shop
51st + Park Ave.

Armleder, Jean

Florian Niederer

Assistant General Manager of the Swiss National Tourist Office

presents his warm greetings to Mr. Edward R. Murrow, New York, and takes pleasure in introducing to you the bearer,

Mr. Jean ARMLEDER

managing proprietor of the well-known Richmond Hotel in Geneva and highly esteemed member of the Board of Directors of the SNTO. With the assurance of reciprocation he would thank you to lend his good friend Armleder your friendly assistance and expert advice during his good-will and survey trip through the United States.

Zurich, Bahnhofplatz 9
October 5, 1954

yes

Staying at Hotel Pierre from Nov.6 to 12, 1954

He never called

Arnold, Alan

November 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Arnold:

I have your letter of October 30th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request, since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews, unless it has something to do with my programs. I'm sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alan Arnold
33 Cranberry Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

mcc

Alan Arnold

WRITER AND PUBLICIST

33 Cranberry Street,
Brooklyn 1.
New York.

ULster 2-6556.

(or at WH 4.1700-ext.246)

October 30th '57

write nice note from. car. adv.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Though I know you to be a very busy man indeed, I am wondering whether it is possible for you to give some thought to the subject of this letter. I claim your interest on the very slender premise that we met in London during the war, that I interviewed you and wrote about you in World's Press News for which I was then working, and that I am a journalist. During those wartime years when a very young journalist myself I had the privilege of meeting not only you but journalists like the late H.R.Knickerbocker and Ernie Pyle, Alexander Clifford and Alan Moorehead, Dorothy Thompson and Quentin Reynolds. Later on I went to Egypt where for two years I was press officer at the British Embassy, Cairo. I returned to London and joined Reuters.

In subsequent years on various journalistic and PR assignments I worked in Britain, Italy, France, Germany and Spain. I have had a varied and interesting journalistic career covering 18 years and I am now 35. Last year I began working in New York.

It will perhaps sound sycophantic if I say that for years I have admired your work - what journalist valuing truth has not? - and that during such moral crises as that which was apparent at the height of McCarthyism you represented for so many of us in England a sanity which sustained our faith in America -- especially as this is a request that I may come to see you. I would greatly like your advice and, of course, I would regard such a meeting as an especial privilege.

I am, sir,
Yours sincerely,
Alan Arnold
Alan Arnold.

Arnon, Michael

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

June 26, 1956
MA/126

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall our meeting s during your visit to Israel when I served as head of the Government Press Office in Jerusalem.

I have now joined our Embassy in Washington and it would be a pleasure and a privilege for me if I could call on you in New York sometime at your convenience in order to renew our acquaintence.

Could I give your secretary a ring for an appointment when I am in New York next? I would appreciate it immensely.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Murrow and yourself,

Yours sincerely,

M. Arnon

Michael Arnon
First Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

MA:ml

Argosy

May 27, 1957

Dear Mr. Cassiday:

Enclosed please find clearance form signed by Mr. Murrow for "A Prize for Mr. Big" to appear in ARGOSY.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissan,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Bruce Cassiday
Managing Editor ARGOSY
205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Edward R. Murrow
see p 14

Steve Allen
1009 Park Ave.

THE AWARD

Clare walked up to my desk with a long face.

"What's the good word?" I said, trying to be cheerful.

"Read it and weep," she said, handing me a letter. It was from Marty Davis.

"Dear Harry" the letter said. "Thank you for your letter of February 14th and for the kind invitation you extended to Bob and myself. He is extremely flattered, naturally, that your organization should choose to name him Mr. Entertainment for the year but unfortunately he will be making a film in Japan this Spring and we will all be leaving for Tokyo early in April which of course means that he couldn't attend your banquet in New York on April 27th."

I didn't bother to read any further.

"Well," I said. "Two down. Where do we go from here?"

"I don't know," Clare said. "I thought sure Gleason would be able to do it or I would have gotten the letter off to Hope a long time ago."

"What's that got to do with it?" I said.

"Nothing," she said, "except Jackie giving us the bad news so late made us lose three valuable weeks."

"I am hip," I said, "but don't worry. We've done it before and we can do it again."

"I don't know," she said. "It gets harder every year....comedians moving to the coast and all. Why the hell do they go through this rigamorole anyway? Why don't people just send in their money, period?"

"Hush," I said. "You start talking like that and we'll be out of work."

You see, Clare and I are partners in a very fascinating business: fund-raising. The average organization doesn't know beans about raising money so they call in specialists. That's us. We're set up to handle the entire operation; organize lunches, dances, benefits, banquets, telephone appeals, direct mail campaigns, you know, the whole business. We work on a very modest percentage although some of our colleagues work on flat salary. But either way I'm sure you'll agree there's nothing unethical about it. The money goes to charity and everybody's happy and that's that.

Except that six years ago, wanting to make a good impression when we signed on this particular account, Clare and I decided to kick up some dust and get a little newspaper and newsreel attention by holding a lush banquet at the Waldorf and passing out Citations of Merit to some big show-business names.

It's a good dodge and I must admit we didn't invent it. The actors are a pushover, of course. Just tell them

they've won an award and they jump at the bait. Then we charge fifty or a hundred bucks a plate and the cash customers pour in, as much to gawk at the celebrities as to help the organization. As I said before it's all for sweet charity and for a long time it's been running like clockwork.

Lately, though, it's been getting tough to line up top-drawer names. About three years ago we put ourselves out on the limb by naming Groucho Marx as Mr. Entertainment and he was a smash. Got a million laughs at the dinner, was quoted in everybody's column, and attracted a lot of attention to the organization, which of course is what Clare and I are most interested in. The next year naturally we had to get somebody more or less as big as Groucho so we invited Arthur Godfrey. But he wasn't having any. He sent us a nice check and frankly I've never been so disgusted by a large contribution. Money we can get pretty easily these days. It was a big drawing card for our banquet that we really needed and when Arthur turned us down I began to worry a little. Next we tried Sid Caesar but when Sid found out he would have to make a speech of acceptance he, too, begged off because he only does bits and sketches and doesn't like to talk in public "as himself" as they say in the trade.

We finally got somebody, of course, and everything worked out fine. But each year it's been getting tougher. Last year we had to go through Gobel, Skelton, Berle, and

Garry Moore before we pinned somebody down. And to tell you the truth I think some of these guys have a lot of nerve saying no to us. After all, they're being honored by a great organization with thousands of contributing members and some mighty imposing names on the letterhead. It's true that there's no voting or anything. Clare and I, we just pick the names ourselves, but even so it's a big thing. We send them a wire first, is how we get the ball rolling. "I AM PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT OUR ORGANIZATION HAS JUST NAMED YOU MR. ENTERTAINMENT OF 1956 FOR THE GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF YOUR TELEVISION PERFORMANCES DURING THE PAST YEAR." It has to be television, by the way. Movies or radio or records don't mean a thing in connection with a deal like this. Guy has to be working in television. "PLEASE ACCEPT MY PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS. DETAILS CONCERNING FORMAL PRESENTATION OF YOUR AWARD SUPPLIED IN LETTER TO FOLLOW." We send the wire out over the signature of our honorary president, you understand, who is always somebody mighty important. We've had General MacArthur, Oscar Hammerstein, and Governor Dewey just to give you an idea. Naturally, being busy men, they don't have the time to handle any of the details of their office, so what they're actually doing is just allowing us to use their names. Like if you were to get a wire from me, Harry Slater, you'd probably throw it away but getting a wire signed General Sarnoff or Herbert

Hoover you sit up and take notice.

We send out three copies of this wire. One to the guy himself, one to his agent or manager, and one to his publicity man. Usually it does the trick, or anyway it did up until recently when some of the boys began playing hard to get. If we get a turn-down we make a few quick phone calls, tell 'em to keep our correspondence confidential, and then start all over again with some other target. But as I say I think some of these guys have a lot of nerve saying no to us. A lot of them say they can't fly in from the coast, that they're busy doing their shows every week and so on but if a guy really wants to make a week-end trip he'll do it. One guy said he couldn't get to New York that month and then four weeks later I hear he's sneaked into town to see some broad or something. After all, Groucho had flown in from the coast, although it's true his show is on film and he has more free time than the guys who work-live. Also he had to come here anyway to do a show for Max Liebman and our timing just happened to be lucky.

So anyway, here we were, Clare and I, with rejection slips from Hope and Gleason and banquet-time rushing in on us like the Notre Dame forward wall.

"Comedians are getting tough," I said. "What about singers. How does Perry Como strike you?"

"It would be a pleasure," Clare said.

"Cut the comedy," I said. "Do you think he'd go for it?"

"I don't know," she said. "What about the speech bit?"

"He's not a cretin, " I said. "He can talk."

"But he strikes me as the kind who doesn't like to," she said. Clare's a better judge of human nature than I am so I didn't argue with her. She takes care of the subtler problems we run up against and handles a lot of the detail work. I like to tell myself that I do the big thinking for the two of us.

"He could sing," I said.

"All right," she said. "Shall we send a wire?"

I reached for the phone. "We might lose a couple of days that way," I said. "What's Sol Green's number?" ?

Sol's a publicity man who's well-liked at NBC and specializes in handling Perry. When I gave him the pitch he said "Sounds wonderful, Harry. Can I call you back?"

"I'll be here," I said. He called back in twenty minutes. "Jeez," he said, "I forgot. That very night Perry is getting an award at the Astor. Red Cross or Community Chest or something."

I took Clare to lunch at "21". Figured it would give our morale a little boost. When we got back to the office there was a message to call Ed Sullivan's secretary. I think I had promised Ed an [redacted] exclusive on our award story. You really have to break a thing like this open for everybody but it doesn't do any harm now ?

and then to let one of the boys get a lick at it a few hours early.

I told Ed's girl I had no news.

After we got back, I was looking out the window at some pigeons that were trying to keep out of the rain when Clare said "What about Jimmy Thomas?"

For a long time I looked at the pigeons, going over names in my mind. Groucho, Caesar, Gleason, Hope, Skelton, Berle, Silvers, Como; they were all off the list for one reason or another. Buttons, Cox, and a few others weren't working at the moment. ~~currently. Fred Allen would ordinarily be great for a thing like this but with the Whatto My Line set up the crowd might look a little odd.~~

"Sugar plum," I said, "I think you have hit it. At least we'll give it a try."

Thomas was a new boy. Not as big yet as the old hands but getting good ratings and a great press, which was important. To me, I mean. Personally I didn't entirely dig his talent but I knew a lot of people who did. To me he seemed cast in Godfrey's mold, although he had a youthful, fresh appeal, but I knew a few people who thought he was the funniest thing since Charlie Chaplin.

"Where does Thomas hail from?" I said. "Cincinnatti?"

"Chicago," Clare said.

"Good," I said. "We'll get good breaks there."

"You're chicken-counting," Clare said and she was right. I didn't have Thomas's name on the dotted line yet. I thought about him while I reached

for the phone. Jimmy had started out down south as a disc-jockey and had landed in Chicago after the war. His easy-going country-boy charm and his way of handing out a line of gab between records had made him, within three years, the toast of the town so [redacted] CBS finally brought him to New York. But somebody goofed and they had him doing quiz-shows for a couple of years which made him a big favorite with the afternoon crowd but didn't make much of an impression at Lindy's. Finally, though, he had gotten a summer-replacement spot on a kind of last-minute fluke and that did it. He was off to the races. Funny thing about television. In the old days you worked for years to become a star. In TV one good show could do it. And, Jimmy did a good show, I'll have to admit that. He worked mostly ad-lib although he had writers, and his peculiar combination of boy-next-door [redacted] style and sharp wit made him the critics darling. Not since Buttons and Gobel has anybody made it that fast. Within six weeks he was as well-known a name around the country as anybody in the business. It remained to be seen, of course, whether or not he could last, but for the time being he was certainly riding high.

I got his press agent on the line. "Andy," I said, playing it carefully, "I've just heard news that I thought you might be interested in."

"What's that?" he said.

"Been talking to the gang over here and they're very hot to give Jimmy the big one this year. You know, the

Mr. Entertainment award. It's between him and Gleason as it stands at the moment."

"Jeez," Andy said. "It would be a great thing for Jim. When are they voting? When will you know?"

Andy hasn't been in the business long. He used to write or something.

"Oh," I said, "maybe this afternoon, maybe not for a couple of days. Reason I'm calling you now is just to get a line on a few things. Like would Jimmy be available to accept the award on the 27th of April? In case he wins, I mean."

"Don't see why not," Andy said. "He never gets away and he has nothing booked in the way of benefits or anything after, let me see, the middle of March."

"Well," I said, "I'll tell them that over here and we'll see what happens."

"Swell," Andy said. "Very nice of you to call, Harry."

I played it cool and killed a couple of hours to bring Andy and Thomas to a boil. Got some dictation done, went out and got a haircut, and then came back and began doing a little thinking as to the dais line-up for the banquet. I figured it would be the usual: somebody from the mayor's office, somebody speaking for the governor, a couple of columnists, whatever glamour dolls were scheduled to be in town to plug pictures, a couple of other comics or emcees from CBS, Thomas's network, three or four officers of the organization, and a toastmaster. Jessel

had done it for us two years before so we probably couldn't get him. Besides he's so busy doing these things you have to line him up a million years in advance like he was the king of England or something.

While I was jotting down some names Andy called back. It was twenty minutes past four.

"I've talked to Jim," he said, "and he's very pleased to be in the running. He would definitely be available on the 27th."

"Funny thing you should call at just this minute," I said. "I [redacted] had the phone in my hand trying to call you. Good news."

"Really?"

"Yep. It was never even close. They love Gleason but Jimmy is hot this year."

"Gee, that's wonderful."

"You bet it is," I said, "but then Jim deserves it. I love his show myself."

"Thanks," Andy said. "I'll tell him."

"You should get the wire from the old man any minute," I said, signalling Clare to get it out on the other phone. "Then in a couple of days we'll fill you in with the minor details."

"Wonderful," Andy said. "I'll let you guys make the first announcement, then I'll follow it up. You let me know how you want to handle it."

"Oh, by the way," I said, "maybe Jim could work a couple of plugs for the organization into the show

some time this week."

"No problem," Andy said. "Shoot it over and we'll put it on."

Frankly I pride myself on never overlooking anything. Thomas does one of those chatty shows where you can get plugs in easy. It's tough if you're working with somebody like Hope or Berle.

Within a week we had the dais line-up all nailed down. By going through the old man we were able to get Paley to send Phil Salvers. Phil couldn't be on hand for the whole thing but he committed himself to come in for ten minutes and say a few words. Carmine De Sapio signed on because he likes our organization and because I suggested he could make a brief pitch about his candidate. I like Carmine. He's the kind of a guy who'll usually come through for you. Then we got Rhonda Fleming because her picture was opening the same day as the banquet, Earl Wilson because he prided himself on being the guy who had "discovered" Thomas when he was working in Chicago, Jaye P. Morgan because she had been named the Queen of our Winter Fund-raising Drive and thought she owed us something, Mike Wallace because he was still kind of new to the banquet circuit, was impressed at being invited and wanted to be a nice guy about it, Herbert Bayard Swope because he was on our board of trustees, and two

CBS vice-presidents because it was part of their day's work. The other four chairs, as I say, were taken by officers of the organization. They were all part-time officers, of course, as they had their own business to attend to in addition to their charitable activities but they were all ready, willing and able to attend because they got a kick out of hobnobbing with the celebrities.

If I do say so myself everything went off smooth as glass.

The Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf was pretty well filled up the night of the banquet and we had pretty lights and a small band playing dinner music.

We hadn't had any luck getting a topnotch emcee so we finally had to settle for Peter O'Brien from the mayor's office who is pretty good. He's kind of a minor league Grover Whelan as far as I'm concerned but he tells a fair story, the ladies like him, and he handles a banquet with all the ease of a man who has practically lived on [redacted] chicken, peas and ice-cream with cherry-sauce for the past three years.

The feed was pretty good and about nine forty-five I gave O'Brien the high-sign and sent the man over to adjust the microphone. I felt fine. The pictures had been taken already, the money was all in, I had had a couple of drinks, and all in all life was rosey. Tell you how good I was feeling; I actually enjoyed the speeches and when you've sat through as many as I have, brother,

that's something.

While I was watching the guy adjust the mike I noticed that Andy Slean, Thomas's man, was approaching my table. He came over and hunched down next to me.

"Say," he said, "Jim was just wondering---who did the voting that got him this award?"

I've always thought it was pretty corny in stories where people say their blood ran cold but believe me that's the way I felt right then. I personally always had figured Thomas as kind of a smart aleck type and I was afraid that his question meant trouble.

"Why, what do you mean, Andy?" I stalled.

"You know, who decided that he's this year's Mr. Entertainment? Was there some kind of a vote? Jim just wants to know in connection with his speech."

I started to say "That's what I was afraid of" but I held my tongue. "Well, " I said, "you know how these things work. There's no actual vote. It was just the Committee. Same way we do it every year. Like for Groucho and the rest of them."

"Who's on the Committee?"

"Well, uh---I mean it's not a formal committee or anything. We just discuss it up at the office and we do a lot of thinking as to who's the most deserving guy and like that."

"I see," Andy said. "Okay, thanks. I'll tell Jim."

I figured there was no sense running after him.

"What were you two whispering about?" Claire sais.

"Listen, " I said. "Wasn't it Thomas who made that speech about fluoridation on his show a few weeks ago?"

"Yes," she said. "Why do you ask?"

"I don't see the Thomas show too often. Does he think he's some sort of a---like a--you know, and Edward R. Murrow?"

"Yes, maybe a little. But what's up?"

"The jig. Sloan just came nosing around to find out how we actually do the deciding about the Award."

"So?"

"So I told him."

"Why didn't you lie?"

"I don't know. What good would that have done? They could check later."

"Are you afraid Thomas is going to mention something about it in his speech?"

"Two minds," I said, "with but a single thought. The papers would eat it up. We'd be out of work in the morning."

Claire put her hand to her head and just stared at the tablecloth.

~~Then something~~ At that moment O'Brien rapped for order, cleared his throat and said "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Can you hear me?" A man at a nearby table shouted "Yes!" "Not you, Charley," O'Brien laughed, "I said ladies and gentlemen." You had to hand it to Pete. He was fast on his feet.

After he handled a few formal introductions and announcements Pete introduced Mr. Salzberger, our chairman, who lumbered to the microphone, spilled a glass of water, discussed finances briefly and sat down.

Pete then told a few stories and got the crowd in a good mood. Me, I didn't laugh.

After that it was Carmine, whose remarks had something to do with the opportunities in our great nation for young men with something fresh and worthwhile to say although he had a little trouble working in praise for both Jimmy Thomas and his candidate. Then came Rhonda Fleming who said she couldn't really think of very much to say because she wasn't a practiced public speaker but that to prove just how much she loved ~~him~~ Jim she was going to give him a big kiss right then and there and she did and the crowd ate it up. Thomas wasn't exactly displeased either. I mean, after all.

She closed with a few words about the organization and only said "worthy cause" twice which is less than par for the course.

Then Earl said a few words and I do mean a few words

because he isn't much of a talker, which is true of a lot of writers, but he spoke sincerely anyway and did an okay job. Then O'Brien put Phil on because he had to get out early and he was [redacted] great, of course, as always. We should have given him the award. He's not the type that ask questions.

"It's very wonderful to be here at the---" he said and then he looked at a small card in his hand and said "the Waldorf." It broke everybody up because he was pretending not to know where he was, you know.

"I think it's a fine thing that you're giving this well-deserved citation to Jimmy Thomas," he said, "although frankly I think there is one other man to whom the award could have gone---myself."

Phil actually is a very shy, modest guy, you understand, but sometimes he does these jokes where he seems to be bold or brazen and the people eat it up. [redacted] Anyway he went on like that for about eight minutes and he even had Thomas laughing which is pretty good because being the guest of honor at one of these affairs is a little unnerving and you are apt to be kind of distracted during the speeches and what-have-you. I was hoping Thomas would choke.

At long last we were heading for the home stretch and O'Brien picked up the large shiny plaque that we had had made up. [redacted].

"As you all know," Peter said, "the Mr. Entertainment Award that this organization presents every year is one of

the most respected in the annals of show business. Extreme care is given to the selection of candidates for this great honor and when a man is privileged to have his name engraved on one of these plaques, it is a tremendously significant thing.....both to the man involved, to the organization, and to...uh...those of us who support this worthy effort."

I looked at Clare and smiled to hide the fact that I felt sick.

"We all know," he was saying, "the tireless devotion and unflagging zeal with which show people contribute their time and talents to one charitable cause or another. It has been said that an actor is the only man in the world who will time and time again give away the only thing he has to sell: his God-given ability."

I didn't quite see what that had to do with Jim's getting the award but the crowd seemed to be lapping it up and besides I suppose Thomas had done his share of benefits although I must say he had never done anything in particular for our organization before. But be that as it may O'Brien was warming to his task, as they say.

"This young man," he said, "who came out of the great city of Chicago just a few years ago has done what very few men in our history have been able to do. He has won the heart of New York, the respect of its people, and the admiration of its leaders. New York is proud to consider

Jimmy Thomas an adopted son."

At this there was a great wave of applause.

"And how has he accomplished all this?" O'Brien asked. "By consistently telecasting good clean entertainment," (more applause) "by bringing a smile to many a troubled countenance, by giving unselfishly of his time and...uh...talent...and...uh...by showing the world what is meant by good clean American entertainment."

The audience applauded again. Clare and I exchanged glances.

[redacted]

"Jimmy Thomas," O'Brien said, plunging into a brief biography, "was the only child of Alfred and Agnes Thomas of Baltimore, Maryland. As a boy he attended school in Baltimore, became interested in dramatics, and finally started his radio career on a Baltimore station. His professional progress was interrupted by a three year stretch in the United States Navy" (more applause) "after which he migrated to Chicago and began the phenomenal success story that has reached its climax, so to speak, here in this room tonight. But I am certain that, in another sense, this is not the climax of the career of Jimmy Thomas. For he is yet a young man. He has horizons before him. Uncharted seas to sail. Battles to win. And great honors to... uh...attain. No, it will be many a year before Jimmy Thomas reaches the climax, the apex, of his climb to fame and the full love of...uh...his fellow Americans. And

we know he will...uh...do all that we...uh...so confidently predict for him here tonight. At this time... it gives me extreme pleasure, Jim, to present to you this plaque---" Thomas rose to his feet and stood, somewhat sheepishly, next to O'Brien. "---it gives me extreme pleasure to present to you this citation for meritorious entertainment service to the people of America during the past twelve months and to officially proclaim you, acting as I am on behalf of this great organization, Mr. Entertainment of 1956!"

The whole audience leaped to its feet and gave Thomas a lengthy ovation. When it subsided he bowed looked directly at and said, speaking slowly, "Thank you, Mr. O'Brien, ladies and gentlemen, and distinguished guests. I know this has been a long evening for you and I'm not going to take very much of your time now with a speech or anything remotely resembling a speech. I just want to say that I am deeply touched by the great honor you have tonight bestowed upon me. I suppose you had expected that I was going to get up here and do jokes---" At that there was some scattered applause and a little light laughter so [redacted] Re did [redacted] a few jokes, but then he got back on the track. "But I just want to say," he said, "that I am truly grateful to you,...to all of you,..for the kind words said here tonight...and for this very handsome plaque. I know what your organization stands for and what its ideals are. And I like to think that those ideals are somehow embodied in, or connected with, this particular award."

I looked at Clare. She looked kind of funny. Like she almost had tears in her eyes or something.

"Those of us in television" Jimmy said, "sometimes are apt to get so interested in the very doing of our programs that we almost forget the audience, strange as that may sound. It isn't that we're unaware of the audience, it's just that the simple mechanics of our work sometimes induces in us a peculiar kind of---well, you might call it..selfishness. And that's why it's particularly heart-warming to receive some demonstration such as this of the fact that you don't hold that selfishness against us, that you do have some measure of charitable feeling towards us, and that you look to us to bring some pleasure into your lives. Despite what you may hear, we are interested in you, of course. Sometimes I wish I could go into your homes physically and do my program. At [redacted] times I feel that the camera stands in the way of our getting to know each other and it is, as I say, an evening like this and an event like this, that does bring me face to face with you and that enables me to thank you very sincerely and very humbly for your response and your affection. I..." he paused and scratched his head with that peculiar country-boy gesture that made him seem so folksy [redacted] [redacted]..."I guess I just finished my speech, folks, so...so I guess I'll just sit down. Thank you again, from the bottom of my heart."

Well, that's about all there is to this little

story. When you started reading it you probably figured me for a cynical bastard who just wanted to give you the low-down on the citation and plaque business but that isn't my angle. I mean as we all left the Walforf that night Jimmy Thomas was happy, the audience was happy, the treasury was bulging, and Clare and I were set for another year. Don't give me any of that ends and means malarky. I like my work very much. Wouldn't change it for anything. Oh, and one more thing. This year when you're taking care of the Community Chest and the Red Cross and the March of Dimes and the rest of them, remember the organization, too, will you?

- the end -

Army War College

UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

16 March 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

General Johnson, Commandant of the Army War College, has informed me that he has invited you to participate in the third annual National Strategy Seminar which the College is conducting during the period June 11-14, 1957. It is an occasion which I think you would enjoy and one to which I know you would make a substantial contribution.

General Johnson and I regretted that you were unable to attend the 1955 and 1956 Seminars and hope that your busy schedule will permit you to be with us this year. You may be sure of a warm welcome from the entire faculty and student body.

Looking forward to seeing you at Carlisle Barracks in June, I am

Sincerely,

Maxwell D. Taylor

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Art Center

THE ARTS CENTER PROGRAM

Columbia University IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

Telephone · UNiversity 5-4000, Extension 2653

January 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This enclosed report of an informal meeting of the non-academic members of the Advisory Committee of the Arts Center Program, is the first of a series of reports on the progress of our enterprise which I hope to send out every month to all the members of the advisory committees of the various schools to be housed in the Center.

I will be glad to receive any comments or pieces of advice which any of you may be kind enough to send me.

Sincerely,

Oscar James Campbell

Oscar James Campbell
Administrator

Encl.

Advisory Committee

Curt H. Reisinger, *Chairman* · Oscar James Campbell, *Administrator* · Grayson Kirk, *President, Columbia University*
Leopold Arnaud · Erik Barnouw · Ralph F. Colin · Norman Cousins · William J. Donovan · Frank D. Fackenthal
Charles Garside · Oscar Hammerstein II · Norris Houghton · Donald F. Hyde · Ely Jacques Kahn · Lincoln Kirstein
Alfred A. Knopf · John A. Krout · Peppino G. Mangravite · Henry Allen Moe · Douglas Moore · Richard Rodgers
Ernest J. Simmons · Roger L. Stevens · James Johnson Sweeney · Robert Whitehead

Arts Center Program
O. J. Campbell
1/7/57

Report of Luncheon-Meeting for Advisory Committee of Arts Center Program on January 4, 1957

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Arts Center on January 4, the members raised the question of the relationship of the Arts Center to the Lincoln Square Center for the Performing Arts. In the course of the discussion it became evident that to some of those present the nature and aims of the instruction to be given at the Columbia Center were not plain. In order to dispel any confusion that may still exist on the subject, we have drawn up the following statement. We hope it will make clear that the two projects are in no sense rivals, that they have different objectives which they plan to reach by different routes.

The Arts Center is to be primarily and essentially an educational institution. It has two different but related aims. In the first place, it proposes to develop in amateurs an intelligent appreciation of the arts and a clear understanding of their methods. We believe that to accomplish these purposes the amateurs must acquire a first-hand knowledge of the processes of creation in music, in painting and sculpture, acting, play production, etc., as well as of those in architecture.

In the second place, it will base the training of students who may become professionals on a broad knowledge of the humanities and an understanding of the society to which they belong. The work of an artist without roots in this world is bound to seem superficial and egocentric to his audience. We expect further to enrich the education of these professionals by encouraging continuous social and intellectual intercourse between the practitioners of each of the creative arts with all of the others to be housed in the Columbia Center.

The program of the Lincoln Square development has in view other aims and other methods. The three large auditoriums it plans to build - the Opera House, the Music Hall and the Repertory Theatre - have no educational features. There is to be no provision for the teaching of architecture or painting and sculpture at Lincoln Square. The educational facilities that it will offer are designed for immediate practical education of performers in the dance, in acting, in play production, in song and on all the musical instruments.

Although the two projects, when thus defined, are obviously unlike, the leaders of each have promised to explore all possible methods of mutually beneficial cooperation. Columbia has already agreed to contribute on permanent loan some of the treasures of its Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum to the Union Museum and Library of the Performing Arts planned for Lincoln Square. Negotiations now under way may reveal other methods of cooperation and the avoidance of duplication.

Arts Center

THE ARTS CENTER PROGRAM

Columbia University IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

Telephone · UNiversity 5-4000, Extension 2653

June 15, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because of late there have been no meetings of the various advisory committees of the Arts Center Program, I am taking this opportunity of bringing you up to date on the recent substantial development of our plans for the building. The progress has been very encouraging.

LINCOLN SQUARE

Delay on reaching a final decision as to the best possible site for the Center has been responsible for a natural impression of inactivity. For some time we seriously considered the advisability of making the Center a part of the Lincoln Square Development. Mr. John D. Rockefeller III, the executive head of the project, invited representatives of the University to confer with him on the subject. Although some members of our overall Advisory Committee favored the move, most of the heads of the schools and departments to be housed in the Center opposed it. Their reasons seemed so cogent to the Administration of the University that it discontinued negotiations with Mr. Rockefeller. He expressed regret at Columbia's decision, but understood the reasons that prompted it. Both he and the University agreed to explore methods of cooperation between the two projects when they have been completed.

THE JUILLIARD SCHOOL

The Administration considered for a time buying the buildings of the Juilliard School, which expects to move to Lincoln

Advisory Committee

Curt H. Reisinger, *Chairman* · Oscar James Campbell, *Administrator* · Grayson Kirk, *President, Columbia University*
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Square. The University architect, Frederick Woodbridge, inspected the building and reported that it could be remodeled without great expense in a way to provide facilities for all the units to be contained in the Center, except the School of Dramatic Arts and two of the theatres originally planned for the building. The School owns a plot adjoining the building on the north on which the theatrical units could be built.

Although this plan for a Center might have cost less than the erection of an entirely new building, the Administration tabled it for a number of reasons. In the first place, the Juilliard School will not be able to vacate its present building until its new quarters at Lincoln Square are completed, which may be an extended period of time. In the second place, the feeling is strong and almost universal that the Arts Center should be on the Morningside Campus or at least immediately adjacent to it.

NEW PLANS FOR THE BUILDING

For the above reasons we have decided to build the Center adjacent to the campus, the new plans for which are rapidly taking definite shape. The first plans, drawn by the architects Moore & Hutchins, were based on statements of needs submitted by the various schools and departments concerned. They proved to be so ambitious that the cost of a building embodying them would have been prohibitive. Consequently, under the direction of Vice President Courtney Brown, we have approached the problem in a different way.

I am now conferring with the heads of the various schools to obtain their advice as to the most desirable way of fitting their needs to the reduced space now available to them.

NEW SITE

Since the site tentatively discussed for the Center, Amsterdam Avenue between 116 and 117 Streets, has now been assigned to the projected three-building East Campus Development, another site adjacent to the old one has been selected for study. The architects are now drawing plans for a structure to be built on this area, based on the revised allotments of space. Since the University must still buy two buildings on this plot, its exact situation must for the moment remain confidential. Mr. Moore has promised to finish one perspective view and a single page of description of the Arts Center.

The study of elevations and preparations of a rendering suitable for reproduction will be ready in about a week.

THE LARGE THEATRE

Although the new plans exclude the large theatre from the Center, it is provided for. Space on the new site is to be reserved for this theatre, which becomes a separate project.

THE AUTUMN DRIVE

The apparently unavoidable delays in getting our project "off the ground" we confidently believe are at an end. By next fall we shall be equipped with all the facts and other materials necessary to gain the interest and secure the support of possible donors. The Development Office, with the advice and aid of the Advisory Committee, will then be able to launch a too-long delayed drive for financial support with strong hopes of success.

Sincerely,

Oscar James Campbell

Oscar James Campbell
Administrator

Ashley, Charles

December 9, 1957

Dear Charlie:

Did you happen to notice any reviews of the movie SATCHMO THE GREAT, which was running at the Pilgrim Theatre, between November 27 and December 3? I would be mighty interested to see what they were like.

I hope all goes well with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Ashley
WEEI
Boston, Massachusetts

mcc

TO.....

FROM.....

K.C. dictated this to you please attach

TO Mr. Munnow

From PAUL A. ROSEN

United Artists Corporation
729 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-0500

December 24, 1957

Mr. Paul Rosen
C.B.S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Re: Lorie Tucker
Louisville, Ky.
[redacted]

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Wish to advise that we have a date of December 8-15 on SATURDAY THE EIGHT in the above situation.

Please mark your records accordingly.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

RJH:lp
cc: Messrs Velde
Cohen

United Artists Corporation
729 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-6060

November 21, 1957

Mr. Paul Rosen
C.B.S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Re: Pilgrim Theatre
Boston, Mass.
[redacted]

Dear Mr. Rosen:

We have a date in Boston, Mass. on the above subject of November 27-December 3.

Please mark your records accordingly.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Frank J. Rooney

FJR:ls
cc: Messrs Valdo
Cohen

Mr. Munnow

From PAUL A. ROSEN

ED — FYI —

G

~~Rosen, Paul~~
Ashley, Charles
(attach to prev. Corres.)

United Artists Corporation

729 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-6000

November 21, 1957

Mr. Paul Rosen
C.B.S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Re: Pilgrim Theatre
Boston, Mass.
SATCHMO THE GREAT

Dear Mr. Rosen:

We have a date in Boston, Mass. on the above subject of November 27-December 3.

Please mark your records accordingly.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

FRANK J. MOONEY

FJM:ls
cc: Messrs Velde
Cohen

Ashley

RECEIVED
1957 APR 18 PM 3:29
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

7

13 WEEI NY 4/18/57

ED MURROW

~~JESSE ZAUSMER~~ CBS NY

CFMG FONE MSG CURLEY READY ANYTIME NO PROBLEM .... CONNELLY OLYMPIC CHAMP EXPECTED FORTNITE EDEN NO CONTACT YET SHALL I PURSUE ON EDEN

REGARDS

ASHLEY

WEEI BOSTON

Ashley, Charles

NOVEMBER 16, 1956

MR. CHARLES ASHLEY
STATION WEEI
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WE TRYING TO MAKE PLANS HERE STOP GIVE US A

FEW DAYS.

REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-710-43

Atlass, Les

April 30, 1957

Dear Les:

This time I answer your letter. I have had to decide sometime ago that there was just no possibility of my doing any speaking dates with this radio and television schedule I have. I know something about Brandeis University and I know that it would be a good audience, but I also know I just haven't time to prepare something worthy of the occasion.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. Leslie Atlass
Vice President in charge of
Central Division
CBS Television
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

rh

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

630 N. McCLURG COURT · CHICAGO 11, ILL. · WHITEHALL 4-6000

H. LESLIE ATLASS
Vice President
in charge of Central Division

April 23, 1957

Dear Ed:

I had a call from a very good friend of mine, Mr. Milton Callner. He is very much interested in Brandeis University and would like to know if you have an available date any time in June.

This is not a free job -- they are willing to pay for it. If you have a free date and could come out at that time, what would be the price? I would certainly appreciate hearing from you on this.

Best regards and behave yourself!

Sincerely,

Les

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Avary, Ned

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

CHRYSLER BUILDING, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

January 15, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter regarding Captain Avary was received by the undersigned in the absence of General Hardin who is presently enroute to Afghanistan.

Your very high regard for Captain Avary confirms the commendation which we received from others in considering him for the position in Afghanistan. However, it has been decided that Mr. Richard Forhan, until now Regional Director for Pan American in the Middle East, will occupy this post.

Your interest in writing us in connection with Captain Avary is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

H. Max Healey

H. Max Healey
Assistant Director
Technical Assistance Program

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The Truth thou hast, that all may share,
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere.
They only live who dare.

--The Koran

Ivary Ned

Dear Mr. Murrow:
Sincerest thanks and best
personal regards — Ned Ivary

COPY.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

Chrysler Building,
135 East 42nd Street,
New York 17, New York.

January 10, 1957.

Captain Edwin D. Avary
Pan American World Airways
London, England

Dear Captain Avary:

Since my return to New York there has been considerable accelerated activity in connection with the Civil Aviation Development Program for Afghanistan and we are at this very moment concluding the formal arrangements with ICA for the PAA Technical Assistance phase. I was greatly impressed with the interest and sincerity of purpose which you expressed in heading up this particular project. Therefore, while this may come as somewhat of a disappointment, I must inform you that Mr. Richard Forhan, until now Regional Director for Pan American in the middle East, has been selected to occupy the position of Executive Vice President and General Manager in Aryana Airlines.

Please rest assured that full consideration was given to your experience and years of service with Pan American which were favorable in all respects. In addition to Vice President Leslie, we received letters of commendation from various of your former associates.

In view of the selection which has already been made, I can simply state that we shall continue to bear in mind your interest in the Technical Assistance Program as and when additional projects develop.

Sincerely

Thomas O. Hardin
Director, Technical Assistance
Program.

COPY

London.
January 18, 1957.

General Thomas O. Hardin
Director, Technical Assistance Programs
Pan American World Airways
135 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear General Hardin:

Thank you very much for your fine letter of January 10th, which I received on my return from Bangkok yesterday.

It comes as no surprise to me that Mr. Richard Forhan has received the appointment to head up the Afghanistan Project. As early as last Summer he expressed great interest in this Program to me, and I know you have made an excellent choice. Mr. Forhan is a highly qualified man - and a great personal friend of mine - so I am indeed happy that he has been chosen for this assignment.

The Technical Assistance Program can be compared to the Olympic Games. It is a great honor and distinction to be in the competition. Only one man can win the "gold medal" in each event. I am in no way disappointed by the results of the selection for the Afghanistan show because I know there are other Projects coming up where top honors will be awarded. So, General Hardin, my morale is exceedingly high and I will keep myself in top form for the next event on your Program.

Since our very pleasant meeting in Karachi, it is highly significant that the full impact of American Foreign Policy has swung to and focussed on the Middle East. The Government of the United States - wisely and with great force - has said to the world that in this critical area Soviet Russia can and will be blocked. Technical Assistance Programs will obviously play a major role in proving to the peoples of the Middle East that the Western way of life is their salvation - because it has Right on it's side.

To me, the selection of men for the Technical Assistance Program has never been a tougher assignment for you than at the present time. These men must not and cannot be selected just because they have had vast and varied experience in the field of aviation. Nor because they are fed up with their present jobs, attracted by the

good Project salaries or want to do a little pioneering for a change. Your men must be fired up with the all-important fact that we are in a life and death struggle against a World threat of Communist penetration. Their technological experience will then be the weapon used to defeat Soviet Russia in a cold War on foreign soil that must - through their consecrated efforts - be won by the West. Any man not fully inspired by the consummate and fiercely patriotic role which he must play in the Technical Assistance Program doesn't belong on one of your Teams.

I am fully aware of the fact, General Hardin, that you know all these things - perhaps far better - and certainly at closer range than I. What I do want to convey to you is the straight, sincere fact that I know them too and believe in them with everything I've got. I'm your man, General. With deep respect and greater confidence than ever, I await your orders.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin D. Avary
Captain, PAA

Avary, Ned

January 9, 1957

Dear General Hardin:

I trust you will not consider this letter an impertinance.

Recently, while coming back from Rangoon, I had an opportunity for a prolonged conversation with Captain Ned Avary who is with Pan American. He is a friend of many years standing.

In the small hours of the morning, Avary talked with me at length about his desire to become associated with the Technical Assistance Program in Afghanistan. Having spent much of my adult life watching Americans working abroad in both military and civilian capacities, I was struck with Avary's enthusiasm and his appreciation of the importance of the mission.

Being personally unfamiliar with Afghanistan and its people I cannot, of course, venture an opinion of how well he would get on in that area, but he is in my view the type of American who will adjust quickly to foreign surroundings and be a credit to his country.

This note is written on my own initiative, and not at Captain Avary's request.

Respectfully yours,

General Thomas O. Hardin, Director
Technical Assistance Programs
Pan American World Airways
135 East 42 Street
New York, New York

rh
bc: Captain Avary

PAA MEMO [x]
TELEMESSAGE [ ]
AIRMAILGRAM [ ]

TO: Mr. Edward Murrow LOCATION PAA-New York DATE 19 DEC 1956

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN FOLLOW UP

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For your information I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of my application to General Hardin for the position of Project Director of the forthcoming Technical Assistance Program in Afghanistan. I cannot tell you how much your interest and help mean to me. Put simply,-you are one of the few men I have met in the past year who instantly knew what I am driving at. We know it is good.

My crew and I all felt lousy about your missing bag the other night in Rangoon. We delayed the take off for Bangkok and tore that DC6B apart. But it wasn't on board. Sincerely hope your mission to Rangoon was not too seriously affected by this.

Trust you had a good trip home and will look forward to our meeting in Kabul. In the meantime, thank you for your inspiring straight talk and a Very Merry Christmas to you and your family.

Best personal regards,

Ned Avary

FROM Capt. Ned Avary LOCATION PAA-London

[ ] SEE ME [ ] REPLY [ ] HANDLE [ ] GIVE ME YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

9239-0019
12/50 (P)
PRINTED IN USA

-COPY-

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

December 3, 1956

General Thomas O. Hardin
Director, Technical Assistance Programs
Pan American World Airways
135 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear General Hardin:

I wish to confirm in writing my verbal statement to you of November 30th in Karachi that I strongly desire the appointment as Project Director of the Technical Assistance Program in Afghanistan. The project in Afghanistan presents a challenge and appeal which calls for an unusual combination of pioneering spirit and professional maturity. I firmly believe I possess these qualifications to a high degree.

I am 45 years old and in my 20th year of service as a Pan American Pilot. At the present time I am based in London, England where I am assigned to the Around-the-World Service as a Senior Check Pilot. During the past two years I have observed with great interest the inauguration and development of the various Technical Assistance Programs in Turkey, Pakistan and Thailand. I knew that sooner or later the right Project for me would present itself - and Afghanistan is it.

After graduating from Stanford University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1932, I immediately reported to Randolph Field, Texas as a Flying Cadet. In June, 1933, at the age of 21, I graduated from Kelly Field, Texas and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Force. I then spent four years as a Fighter Pilot with various tactical units of the Air Force and had the honor of serving under such great Air Force men as General Arnold, General Spaatz and General Eaker. In 1937 I joined Pan American Airways as Copilot in Brownsville, Texas.

During my career with Pan American Airways I have flown 15,000 hours on all of their routes, in every type of equipment from the old flying boats down to our present day Douglas and Boeing Aircraft.

Sixteen of my 20 years service have been at foreign bases and I know, like and get along well with people abroad. I speak Spanish and Portuguese fluently, and have a social knowledge of French.

For 13 years I lived in Rio de Janeiro, and was intimately associated with the growth of our South American routes, from the old dawn-to-dusk boat days to the present New York to Buenos Aires around-the-clock services. I personally flew most of the South American East Coast routes when they were up for CAA night approval. In Rio de Janeiro my own professional progress closely paralleled our PAA route development. From Copilot I went to Captain and Senior Check Pilot in that area. In 1946 (at the age of 34) I was appointed Chief Pilot and Senior Operations Representative for PAA in South America. Panair do Brasil was then undertaking Trans-Atlantic and European Operations with their new Constellations and, in 1948, I was placed on loan from PAA to Panair do Brasil as Operations Manager of their International Services. In 1950, the Panair show completed, I returned to PAA and had the honor to fly President Trippe and his party on the first Boeing Stratocruiser to go to South America. In 1953 I returned to San Francisco to fly the Boeings on the Pacific run and in 1954 was assigned to London, England.

I sincerely believe that I am now ready for the Technical Assistance Program. If I receive the appointment as Project Director of the Afghanistan Project, it will be the culmination of every personal and professional desire that I possess, and I will approach this assignment with deep humility and great confidence.

Thank you for your consideration of this application.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin D. Avary
Captain, PAA

EDA:br

Averell, Gage

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

July 6, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 28th and for your best wishes in my new venture.

The members and myself are naturally sorry to hear that have resigned from the club, but since you have your own facilities it is certainly understandable.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to drop in to visit with the members and myself whenever possible.

Sincerely yours,

Gage Averill

GA:bjs

Bailey-Watson

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Seward

from: Mr. Murrow

May 28, 1956

I have had a talk with this chap who proposes a joint production effort with joint ownership and financing. This would involve producing a half-hour dramatized version of a man's life with the individual appearing for the last five minutes. Bailey-Watson estimates that an original pilot to be made in England would cost about $12,000.

I do not think this is something we have the time or energy to undertake, although I do believe the idea would be saleable.

E.R.M.

rh

Baker, Larry

RADIO AND TELEVISION APOSTOLATE
OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON

Under the Sponsorship of the
Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, D.D.

REV. WALTER L. FLAHERTY, Director
75 UNION PARK STREET, BOSTON
LIberty 2-5682
HAncock 6-1604

Will talk

Dear Ed:

This is to introduce Larry Baker of WBZ-TV in Boston. He has been our producer-director for religious programs on Channel 4 over the past three or four years. He has been a tremendous help to me, giving generously of his time and talent, both when he was getting paid for it and when he was not. Together we have worked out some rather interesting productions for the local audience and while I have no desire to lose him to CBS in New York, I do think he should be given the opportunity to release that talent in a less limited field. He has a fine background in the theatre and I can personally recommend him without reservation. I'd be most grateful if you could sit down with him for a few minutes to explore the possibilities.

Kindest personal regards,

Father Flaherty

never called

W
LAWRENCE
BAKER

51 EAST 74th STREET
N.Y. 21, N.Y.

~~11 DENERE ST. CAMBRIDGE~~
~~MASS. TEL. UNIVERSITY 4-8732~~

TR-9-8929

NAME: W. LAWRENCE BAKER

BORN: NEW YORK CITY
September 12, 1924

MARITAL
STATUS: SINGLE

EDUCATION:

SETON HALL
PREPARATORY
SCHOOL
South Orange, New Jersey

HARVARD COLLEGE
Cambridge, Mass.
FINE ARTS

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Charlottesville, Va.
ARCHITECTURE

TELEVISION:

WBZ-TV, Boston (NBC-TV Affiliate)
PRODUCER - DIRECTOR and
SUPERVISOR
Present permanent position since
November, 1949

PROGRAMS PRODUCED and-or DIRECTED

REVUE:
Master of Cermonies, Trio, Announcer, Woman Commentator, Models and Audience Participation. One hour daily Remote from one of Boston's largest department stores.

MUSICAL:
* Cast of 22. Solists, Dancers, Chorus. Six production numbers per show.

* Trio and guest singers. (Client: Narragansett Brewing Co.)

SPORTS:
Baseball. Boston Braves and Red Sox home games. Harvard Football.

Studio interview programs with Bump Hadley and Elbie Fletcher.

NEWS:
Straight news programs with film integration.

News commentating with Editors of four Boston newspapers. Five years as Director.

COOKING:
Two demonstrators and on-camera announcer-host. Three sets. (Client: Boston Edison Co.) Four years as Director.

DRAMATIC:
Half-hour domestic comedy. (Client: Boston Gas Co.).

WOMEN'S:
Home interest programs with woman hostess and guests. Participating spots.

CHILDREN'S:
Big Brother Bob Emery. Lady of the Bookshelf... storyteller, artist, character actor.

REMOTES:
Parades, Church Services, Boston Jubliee, Sports Events, Politicals, Special Events, etc.

* RELIGIOUS:
"OUR BELIEVING WORLD"... one-half hour, Sundays. Received National publicity and winner of over ten awards.

NETWORK:
Kukla, Fran and Ollie with Boston Symphony Orchestra. "March of Medicine" on Heart Disease. Archbishop of Canterbury from Old North Church. Dr. Theodore Ferris from Trinity Church for Message on "TODAY". Coordinator of "DING DONG SCHOOL" one week Boston remote.

FILMS:
Series of one minute and twenty second 16mm SOF for Agency. (Client: Meat Packing Co.).

* Produced and Directed series of three fifteen minute features for United Community Fund.

* Produced and Directed series of openings and closings for station built religious series.

(*) INDICATES WRITTEN AS WELL AS PRODUCED AND DIRECTED.

THEATRE:

Dramatics at both Harvard and Virginia Universities. Stage managing and directing.

Producer-Director.. "The Cavalier Players".. experimental theatre, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Director of Civic & Industrial Shows in Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, etc.

Managing Director of the "Hampton Beach Playhouse".. Summer Theatre.. New Hampshire.

Director and Chairman of the Board.. "The Tributary Theatre of Boston".. Semi-professional civic theatre with emphasis on the classics.

Producer-Director of the "Christus", annual New England Passion Play. Cast of over one hundred and fifty.

RADIO:

WEEI, Boston (CBS)
"Youth On Parade"
Acting and Production.

WCHV, Charlottesville, Va.
(Formerly Blue Network)
Announcing, writing, directing dramatic & interview programs.

OTHER:

Architectural practice for approximately two years after college... residential and commercial design. Also stage design.

A W A R D S

1951
FREEDOMS FOUNDATION
Outstanding Achievement
Award

1952
TV GUIDE Gold Medal

JEWISH ADVOCATE White
Carnation Award

WINTHROP BROTHERHOOD
COUNCIL Award & Plaque

1953
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
of CHRISTIANS & JEWS
Award

1954
LOUIS D. BRANDIES BROTHER-
HOOD Award and CITATION

MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL of
CHURCHES Award

ARCHBISHOP CUSHING Award...
Archdiocese of Boston

JEWISH RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION
Award and Citation

1955
FREEDOMS FOUNDATION
Gold Medal

W. LAWRENCE BAKER
51 EAST 74TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

February 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of writing you and enclosing a letter of introduction from the Reverend Walter L. Flaherty, Radio-Television Director for the Archdiocese of Boston and advisor on these matters to His Excellency, Richard J. Cushing.

Father Flaherty and I were not only business associates while I was staff producer-director at WBZ-TV in Boston, but personal friends as well.

In September I resigned from WBZ-TV and since that time have been here in New York. Primarily producing and or directing on a free-lance basis in closed-circuit television.

Although I find free-lancing interesting, it was not my original intention on arriving here. I most earnestly would like to make a permanent association at this time.

May I have five minutes of your time in order to benefit from your excellent advice? I enclose a resume.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Larry Baker

TR 9-8929

W. Lawrence Baker

Bakken, Harald

February 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Bakken:

Many thanks for your letter asking me to become a member of your National Advisory Council.

I regret very much that I cannot do as you suggest since I have established a policy of not joining any organizations in which I cannot take active participation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harald C. Bakken, President
United States NNational Student Association
1234 Gimbel Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

fc

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

USNSA

1234 GIMBEL BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNA.
MARKET 7-7357

January 24, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Room 1701
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my pleasure to inform you that the National Executive Committee of U. S. National Student Association at its recent December meeting appointed you as a member of its National Advisory Council.

The National Advisory Council of USNSA is a group of distinguished educators and other persons interested in education who serve to advise the USNSA staff on an informal basis. Though the National Advisory Council does not meet as a body, we attempt throughout the year to utilize the services of the National Advisory Council in consideration of various programs, projects and activities of USNSA.

I am enclosing for yourinformation a copy of the 195-56 Summary Report of the activities of USNSA. It includes a 1955-56 program summary, a report on our Ninth National Student Congress held at the University of Chicago last August and a projected program for 1956-1957 year.

Knowing of your interest in activities of students and particularly of your activities in the National Student Federation of America, which was in a sense our predecessor organization, the National Executive Committee felt it particularly appropriate that you should become a member of our National Advisory Council. I certainly hope that you will be able to accept this position.

I hope that I will have an opportunity in the near future to meet with you and discuss further the activities of USNSA.

Sincerely yours,

Harald C. Bakken

Harald C. Bakken
President

HCB:vel

President
HARALD C. BAKKEN
University of Minnesota

Executive Vice President
CLIFFORD SHEATS
Wayne State University

International Affairs Vice President
BRUCE D. LARKIN
University of Chicago
Office Address:
142 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Student Government Vice President
JAMES F. POMROY
Allegheny College

Educational Affairs Vice President
ANN I. BECKNER
Denison University

Student Affairs Vice President
P. CHARLES JONES
201 Showerman
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Executive Secretary
WILLIAM KETTERINGHAM
University of California at Los Angeles

Public Relations Director
MARGARET MURPHY
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart

•

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University of Utah

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Christian Science Monitor

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Ohio State University

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Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart

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University of Chicago

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Mills College

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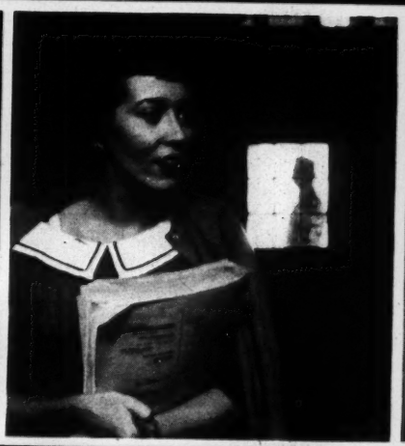
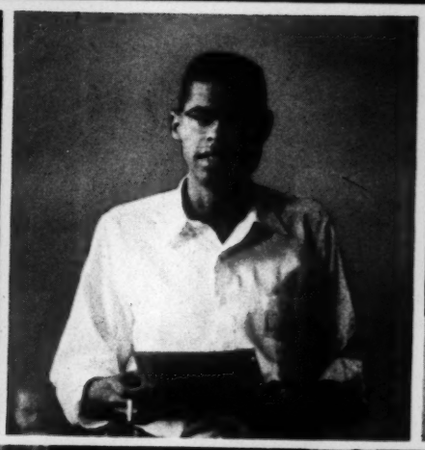
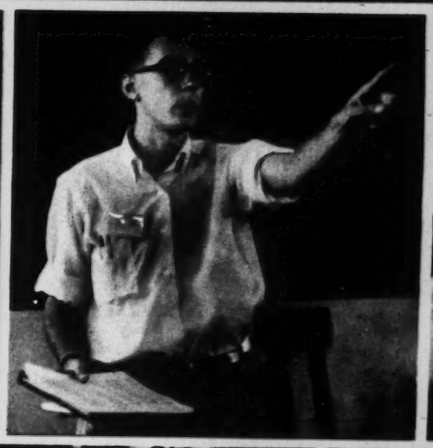
Dean of Students
University of Minnesota

STUDENT LEADERSHIP

For many generations,

introduction

- history of USNSA
- how USNSA is organized

section I

USNSA and the student, 1955-1956 .....page 3

- report of the national officers
- educational travel, inc.
- student activities research study

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- special conferences
- excerpts from major resolutions

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- international
- student government
- educational affairs
- student affairs
- student government information service
- tenth national student congress

Published by the

United States National Student Association
1234 Gimbel Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Editor: Margaret Murphy

IN AMERICAN EDUCATION

these 306 colleges and universities, with a total enrol
students constitute the United States National Student

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA-HAWAII
California Institute of Technology
Immaculate Heart College
Los Angeles City College
Loyola University
Mills College
Mt. St. Mary's College
University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Los Angeles
University of Hawaii
University of Southern California

CAROLINAS-VIRGINIA
Argricultural and Technical College of North Carolina
Bennett College
Bridgewater College
Claffin College
Clemson College
Columbia College
Converse College
Davidson College
Duke University (Women's Student Gov't)
East Carolina College
Fayetteville State Teachers College
Flora MacDonald College
Greensboro College
Hampton Institute
Hollins College
Lenoir Rhyne College
Lynchburg College
Mary Baldwin College
Mary Washington College
North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering
Queen's College
Randolph-Macon Women's College
Salem College
Sweet Briar College
University of North Carolina
University of South Carolina
Virginia State College
Winthrop College
Wofford College
Women's College—University of North Carolina

GREAT NORTHWEST
Eastern Washington College of Education
Marylhurst College
Montana State University
Portland State College
Reed College
Seattle Pacific College
Southern Oregon College of Education
University of Alaska
University of Idaho
University of Portland
University of Washington
Washington State College

GREAT SOUTHERN
Agnes Scott College
Arkansas A. M. & N.
Barry College
Bishop College
Clark College
Dillard University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Morehouse College
Our Lady of the Lake College
Phillips College
Savanah State College
Shorter College
Southern University
Southwestern University
Spring Hill College
Tulane University
University of Miami
University of Oklahoma
University of Texas
Xavier College

ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN
Augustana College
Barat College of the Sacred Heart
George Williams College
Lewis College
Mt. Mary College
Mundelein College
Northwestern University
Rockford College
Roosevelt University
Rosary College
University of Chicago
University of Illinois
University of Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee

IOWA-NEBRASKA
Central College
Iowa State College
State University of Iowa

KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE
Bellarmine College
Centre College
Fisk University
King College
Maryville College
Nazareth College
Transylvania College
University of Louisville

MASON-DIXON
American University
Catholic University of America
College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Coppin State Teachers' College
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross
Georgetown University—School of Foreign Service
Goucher College
Howard University
Loyola College
Maryland State Teachers' College—Towson
Morgan State Teachers' College
Trinity College
University of Baltimore

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK
Barnard College
City College of New York—Baruch Day
City College of New York—Baruch Evening
City College of New York—Main Day
City College of New York—Main Evening
College of New Rochelle
Columbia College
Fordham College
Fordham School of Education
Good Counsel College
Hunter College
Manhattan College
Manhattanville of the Sacred Heart
Marymount College—New York City
Marymount College—Tarrytown
New York University—Heights
New York University—Washington Square College
New York University—School of Education
Notre Dame College of Staten Island
Pace College
Pratt Institute
Queens College
St. John's College
St. John's University College
St. Joseph's College
Sarah Lawrence College
Wagner College
Yeshiva College

MICHIGAN
Bay City Jr. College
Flint Jr. College
Hope College
Marygrove College
Mercy College
Michigan College of Mining and Technology
Northern Michigan College of Education
University of Michigan
Wayne State University

MINNESOTA-DAKOTAS
Augsburg College
Bethel College and Seminary
Carleton College
College of St. Benedict
College of St. Catherine
College of St. Thomas
Concordia College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Macalester College
North Dakota Agricultural College
St. John's University
University of Minnesota—Duluth
University of Minnesota—Minneapolis
Yankton College

MISSOURI-KANSAS
College of Emporia
College of St. Teresa
Fontbonne College
Kansas State Teachers' College—Pittsburg
Lincoln University
Marymount College
Maryville College
Mt. St. Scholastica College
St. Benedict's College
Stephens College
University of Kansas
University of Kansas City
University of Missouri
Washington University
Webster College
William Jewel College

NEW ENGLAND
Albertus Magnus College
American International College
Babson Institute of Business Administration
Bennington College
Brandeis University
Colby College
Colby Jr. College
Dartmouth College
Emmanuel College
Garland Jr. College
Harvard University
Harvard-Radcliffe Graduate Coun
Hillyer College
Keene State Teachers' College
Massachusetts Institute of Technolo
Mt. Holyoke College
Mt. St. Mary's College
Newton College of the Sacred Hea
Pembroke College
Radcliffe College
Regis College
St. Joseph's College
Simmons College
Skidmore College
Smith College
State Teachers' College—Framingham, Mass.
State Teachers' College—Westfield, Mass.
State Teachers' College—Castleton, Vt.
University of Bridgeport
University of Maine
University of Rhode Island
Wellesley College
Wheaton College
Worcester Junior College
Yale University

NEW JERSEY
College of St. Elizabeth
Douglass College
Drew University
Farleigh-Dickinson College
Jersey City Junior College
Rutgers University
St. Peter's College
Seton Hall University
State Teachers' College—Newark
Upsala College

NEW YORK STATE
Alfred University
Bard College
Buffalo State Teachers' College
Canisius College
College of St. Rose
Hobart College
Cornell University
D'Youville College
Erie County Technical Institute
Harpur College
Hartwick College
LeMoyne College
Niagara University
Rochester Institute of Technology
Rosary Hill College
Russell Sage College
Siena College of St. Bernadine
State Teachers' College—Brockport
State Teachers' College—Fredonia
State Teachers' College—New Paltz
Syracuse University
Union College
University of Buffalo

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University of Rochester
University of Rochester—
School of Nursing
Vassar College

OHIO-INDIANA

Antioch College
Baldwin-Wallace College
Capital University
College of Wooster
Denison University
De Paw University
Fenn College
John Carroll University
Oberlin College
Ohio State University
St. Mary's College
Taylor University
University of Notre Dame
University of Toledo
Ursuline College
Wilberforce University
Wilmington College
Youngstown University

PENNSYLVANIA-WEST VIRGINIA

Aderson-Broadlus College
Albright College
Allegheny College
Alliance College
Beaver College
Bethany College
Bryn Mawr College
Cedar Crest College
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Dickinson College
Drexel Institute of Technology
Franklin and Marshall College
Harcum Jr. College
Immaculata College
Juniata College
Lincoln College
Lycoming College
Mercyhurst College
Mt. Mercy College
Pennsylvania State University
Rosemont College
St. Francis College
St. Vincent College
Seton Hill College
Sheppard College
Swarthmore College
University of Pennsylvania
(Women's Student Gov't)
West Virginia State College
West Virginia University
West Virginia Wesleyan College

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

Colorado Agricultural and Mining
College
Colorado State College of Education
Colorado Women's College
Loretto Heights College
Regis College
University of Colorado
University of New Mexico

UTAH

Brigham Young University
University of Utah

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echnology
ed Heart
wark
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kport
lonia
v Paltz

national executive committee

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA-HAWAII ..... HAL WATSON, University of California at Los Angeles; MARY SUDMAN, Mills College

CAROLINAS-VIRGINIA ..... JAMES PEDEN, JR., North Carolina State College

GREAT NORTHWEST ..... MAURIE HOOD, Washington State College

GREAT SOUTHERN ..... HANK KIRSCHNER, University of Texas; LEROY HOWE, University of Miami

ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN ..... MIKE ARNOLD, Northwestern University; DOLORES HUNKEL University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee)

IOWA-NEBRASKA ..... STEVE SHADLE, State University of Iowa

KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE ..... BRUCE BAIRD, University of Louisville

MASON-DIXON ..... DONALD CLIFFORD, Catholic University of America

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK ..... BARBARA PFAFFENSCHLAGER, St. John's University College
ROBERT SCHEER, City College of New York

MICHIGAN ..... JANET NEARY, University of Michigan; TOM MALIN, Flint Junior College

MINNESOTA-DAKOTAS ..... JAMES GREENO, University of Minnesota

MISSOURI-KANSAS ..... BARBARA WESTHOFF, Webster College

NEW ENGLAND ..... REGINALD GREEN, Harvard Graduate School; BETTY JO GRAHAM, Framingham State Teachers' College

NEW JERSEY ..... SHERRIE LOOMIS, Douglass College

NEW YORK STATE ..... MARK CHESLER, Cornell; ROBERT LANE, LeMoyne College

OHIO-INDIANA ..... ROBERT KILEY, University of Notre Dame; JOHN BOSS, Denison University

PENNSYLVANIA-WEST VIRGINIA .... BARBARA HENDEL, Pennsylvania State University

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ..... DAN DANIELS, University of Colorado, *Chairman*

UTAH ..... ROBERT BENNETT, University of Utah

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Dean, Chatham College

WALLACE M. ALSTON
President, Agnes Scott College

WILLARD W. BLAESSER
Dean of Students, University of Utah

RALPH J. BUNCHE
Under-Secretary, United Nations

M. PORTER BUTTS
Director, College Union
University of Wisconsin

ERWIN D. CANHAM
Editor, Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY
Dean of Women, Ohio State University

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President, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

GEORGE N. SHUSTER
President, Hunter College

HAROLD E. STASSEN

ROBERT M. STROZIER
Dean of Students, University of Chicago

LYNN T. WHITE, JR.
President, Mills College

E. G. WILLIAMSON
Dean of Students, University of Minnesota

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Professor of History, St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.

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former National Affairs Vice-President, Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM CRAIG
Dean of Men, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

PHILIP DES MARAIS
Executive Vice-President, St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans, La.

MARGUERITE KEHR
Educator, Washington, D. C.

GORDON KLOPF
Dean of Students, Buffalo State Teachers' College, Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN LANG, JR.
Secretary to the Honorable Charles Dean (North Carolina), House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES McCRACKEN
Dean of Students, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

DENNIS TRUEBLOOD
Staff Associate, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York

American students worked toward the formation of a national organization

through which they could exchange ideas and express their point of view on issues which affected them as members of the educational community, as citizens in a changing world, and as leaders in an uncertain future.

Twenty-five such students travelled to Prague in August, 1946 as the American delegation to the first World Student Congress, which had been organized by the national unions of students of Britain and of Czechoslovakia, the latter still being outside the Iron Curtain at that time. The "Prague 25," as this group has come to be called, represented ten universities and nine national student organizations. There were four representatives from the National Intercollegiate Christian Council (the YMCA and YWCA), four from the National Catholic Youth Council, and one from each of seven smaller religious, professional, and political student organizations. The student bodies at ten universities had elected representatives; these were Harvard, Texas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Fiske, Wisconsin, Chicago, Wayne, Hunter, and the University of California at Los Angeles.

This group, while it represented a very wide cross-section, realized it could not be considered the official voice of the American student community. Impressed by the work being done by national unions of students in other countries, they developed the idea of forming a national organization in this country which would be based on a democratic representation of student opinion and would be non-partisan and non-sectarian.

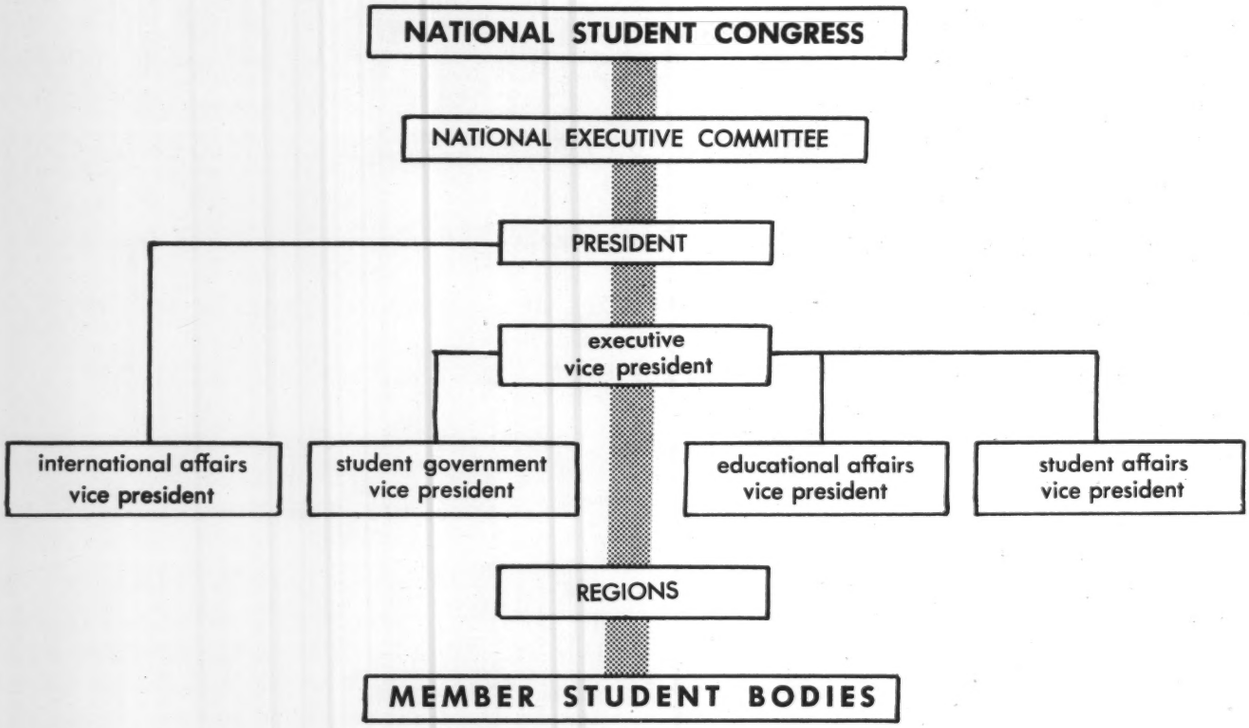
During the Christmas holidays of 1946, 700 official delegates from 294 schools and 16 national student organizations and youth groups met for three days in Mandel Hall at the University of Chicago to discuss the formation of such an organization. This Chicago Student Conference elected a National Continuations Committee under the chairmanship of Jim Smith of the University of Texas, one of the "Prague 25." This Committee handled all the arrangements for the Constitutional Convention, including the drafting of a proposed Constitution.

The Constitutional Convention was held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin late in the summer of 1947. Here some 750 delegates representing 1,389,000 students in 356 colleges throughout the United States wrote the Constitution and planned the program for their organization, the United States National Student Association, USNSA.

The delegates to this first Convention also made what was probably the most significant single decision in the history of USNSA: membership in the organization was to be limited to *student bodies* as represented through their democratically-constituted student governments. This guaranteed that all those who were to have a voice and a vote in USNSA would be the elected representatives of the entire student population in member colleges and universities. Although a number of national youth groups at the Constitutional Convention advocated that USNSA allow membership by organizations as well as by student bodies, the majority of the delegates recognized that those active in many of these groups were not always the most representative students on a campus. The acceptance that USNSA has won among student and with national educational groups (USNSA is the only student organization to be a constituent member of the American Council on Education) is based on the fact that, by its structure, it reflects accurately and consistently the thinking of the students on the member campuses.

During the nine years since the Constitutional Convention, USNSA has developed a gradually widening program of education and service to the American educational community. Primarily, its efforts have been directed toward improving student leadership, creating a greater awareness among students of the issues and problems of American education, assisting student organizations, particularly student government, in developing a more mature and effective role in campus life, and providing a voice for American students in national and international affairs as they affect them in their role as students.

HOW USNSA IS ORGANIZED



The basic unit of USNSA is the student body. The student government is the channel through which the Association reaches this large group. Well over 90% of all accredited colleges have some type of self-governing body which by virtue of its composition and constitution is recognized by both the students and the administration as representative of the student community as a whole. USNSA is neither superior to nor independent of the student government at an individual member school; rather, USNSA is an integral component of that body. So long as the representative character of these student governments is maintained, USNSA will continue to be representative.

All policies and programs of USNSA are established by the annual National Student Congress (see Section II). Each member school may send one or more voting delegates to this meeting, according to the school population. Emergency policies may be enacted by the National Executive Committee between meetings of the Congress, but these policies are subject to review by the Congress.

Each of the member schools belongs to one of the nineteen regions of USNSA. These regions have their own constitutions, officers, dues, and programs of intercollegiate cooperation. The latter include conferences, workshops, clinics, newsletters and region-wide meetings or assemblies.

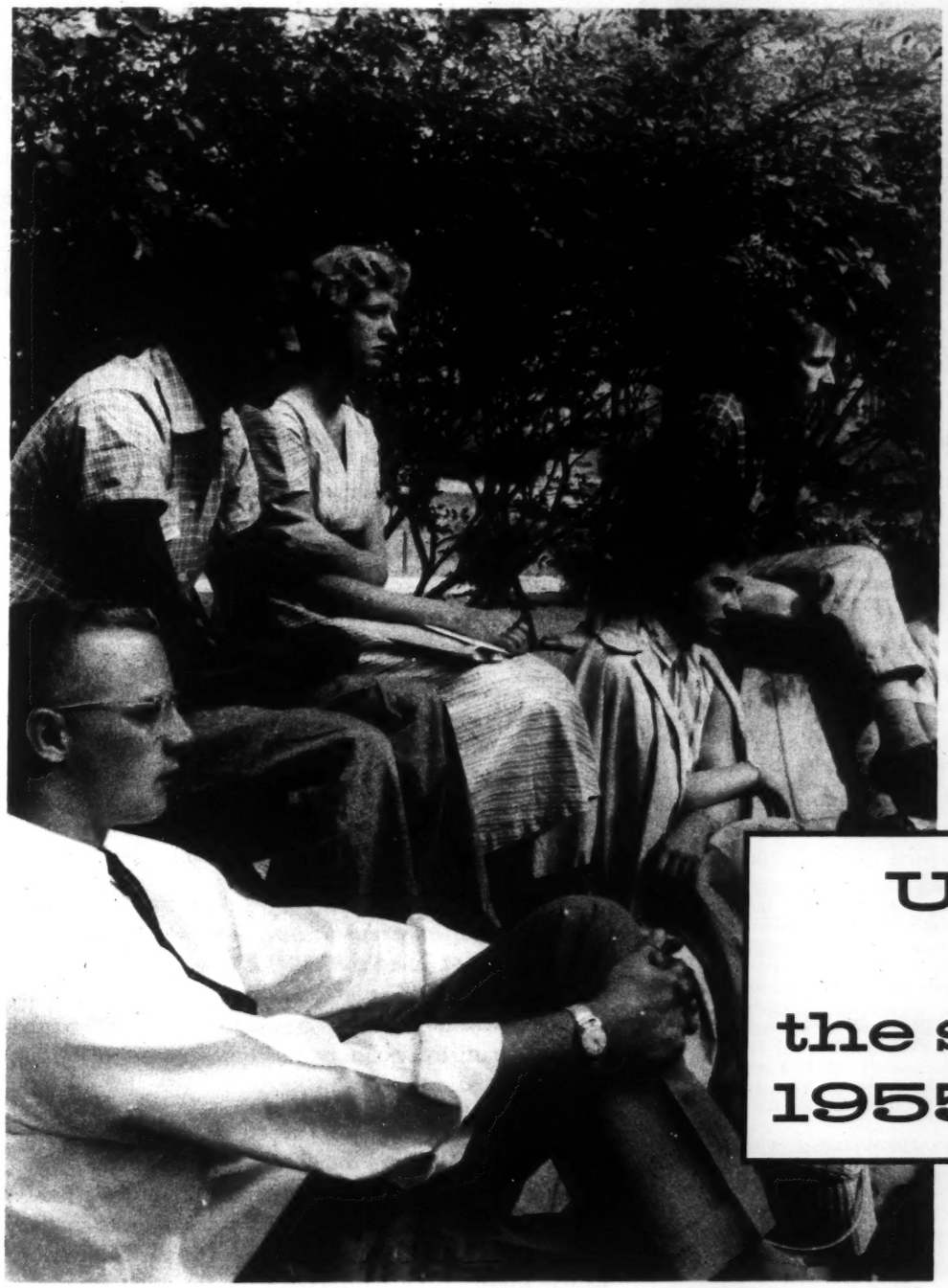
Each region has one representative on the National Executive Committee (NEC) and this is usually the Regional Chairman. Larger regions (more than 40,000 students represented) have a second member on the NEC. This body meets twice each year (December and August) to review the operations of the Association and to hear reports from the national staff.

The national staff is made up of the six elected national officers and appointed administrative personnel. The national officers are elected by the National Student Congress for one-year terms. They must be students at member schools and accredited members of the Congress at the time of their election. Five of these officers take a year's leave of absence from their studies to serve. The President is the official spokesman of the Association and is responsible for general operations. The Executive Vice President shares the administrative responsibility and coordinates the programs which are carried out by the other four Vice Presidents, each of whom has an area or "Commission."

All the various research, action and programming of the Association is divided among four general areas, called "Commissions," the operations of which are explained more completely in the following pages. Specific projects are assigned to subcommissions which are located at individual member schools.

USNSA is financed through membership dues, special grants from foundations, the sale of publications, and gifts from interested individuals and corporations.

A number of adult educators, former student leaders, and distinguished citizens serve on the special advisory boards of USNSA. These boards are appointed by the NEC and are kept continually informed of Association activities. A complete list of these advisors is given inside the front cover.



section I

USNSA and the student 1955-1956

"Great strides have been made during this year in the area of increased student participation as full partners in the educational community."

from the President's Report to the Ninth National Student Congress

Stanford L. Glass (right), President of USNSA, and Joel H. Sterns, Educational Affairs Vice President

Gene R. Preston (left), National Affairs Vice President, with K. Wallace Longshore, past officer

report: september 1955 — august 1956

membership

Although a large membership is not the primary aim of the Association but, instead, a deep commitment on the part of the leaders of the student world to face the problems of American education, it is imperative that these leaders be given some incentive, be allowed to meet periodically to discuss mutual concerns, and be heard by other members of the community. At the present time, USNSA is the only organization which can do this on a national, non-partisan scale.

It is encouraging, therefore, that from September 1955 through June 1956, fifty-three colleges and universities affiliated with USNSA. Ranging in size from less than 200 (at Pennsylvania's Alliance College) to over 14,000 (at the University of Washington), these new members represent some 94,000 students. In this same period, six schools disaffiliated.

The 309 schools belonging to USNSA at the end of the academic year represented 713,000 students, the largest membership in the nine-year history of the Association.

contacts with the campus

In a continual attempt to maintain close contact with the students they represent, the national officers visited nearly two-thirds of the member campuses during the year, as well as a number of non-member schools. They met with students, faculty and administrators for conferences on campus problems, for evaluations of student government, and in informal discussions. Information and suggestions gathered in these campus visits gave the USNSA staff a picture of American student life, the trends and problems being faced, which was not available in such complete detail to any other group.

This information was helpful in planning Association programs and in expressing the student point of view on important national and international issues. Especially valuable was the extensive travel of the Student Government Vice President through the South, visiting member and non-member schools from Texas to Georgia. Only by such first-hand research could the Association gather all the facts in this tension-torn area; the use made of this information is evident in almost all phases of USNSA programming.

publications

The *Student Government Bulletin,* published monthly from October through May, remained the primary "thought" publication of the Association and the only periodical devoted exclusively to the problems of the student.

The USNSA *NEWS* reached student body presidents, campus newspaper editors, deans of students and other educators each month with information of national and international news of interest to students.

Special supplements to the *NEWS* were issued to give expanded treatment to topics of particular importance. These supplements included:

"Peron's Secret Files on Students" — a report by Luigi Einaudi, Harvard junior and USNSA representative to Latin America in late 1956 who, a few days after the overthrow of Peron, went through the offices and files of the "strictly secret administrative police organization" maintained by the Ministry of Education of Argentina.

"Timetable for Tension" — a report on the rioting at the University of Alabama, compiled by USNSA from first-hand accounts, special material from the Student Body President at the University, and reports from students in this country and abroad. This was distributed to every university in the world, along with USNSA's resolution from the Eighth National Student Congress which expressed its unalterable opposition to all forms of discrimination in education.

Special publications included a report of the Ford Foundation-supported research study which USNSA conducted to determine the nature and potential influence of student governments and student leaders. This report, *"Student Government, Student Leaders and the American College,"* was sent to every member student government, to almost every dean of students in the country and to a selected number of educators. It was reviewed in educational publications and discussed as part of several national meetings (for further information on this report, see page 10).

Clive S. Gray (left), International Affairs Vice President, speaking with the French representative

Ray Farabee, Student Government Vice President, past student body president at the University of Texas

In connection with National Brotherhood Week, USNSA and the Anti-Defamation League released *"Toward A Democratic Campus,"* which was designed as a manual for campus human relations programs. Written in part by two former officers of USNSA, it is a significant contribution in a critical area.

student government information service (SGIS)

With the addition of a full-time Research Editor to collect material, maintain files and answer requests, the Student Government Information Service was able to expand its services to member schools. The SGIS files contain the most complete and up-to-date material available anywhere on student activities.

From September 1955 to June 1956, approximately 650 requests for information were received from 184 different schools. (See Section III, page 37, for further information.)

representation at national and international meetings

National officers or official representatives of USNSA attended meetings of the following groups during the past year. (Bold type indicates the USNSA representative participated as a speaker, discussion leader or resource person.)

American Association of Junior Colleges
American Association of University Professors
American College Health Association
American Council on Education
- **Commission on Educational and International Affairs**
- **Commission on Student Personnel**
- **Committee on College Teaching**
- **Committee on Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government**
- **Committee to Study Character Development in Education**
- **Cooperating Committee on Japanese Student Personnel Institute**

American Immigration Conference
Anti-Defamation League
Associated Collegiate Press
Association of College Unions
Big Ten Student Body Presidents' Association
Council on Student Travel
Federation of African Students in France (FEANF)
Foreign Student Organizations in the United States
- Afghan
- African
- Arab
- Iranian
- Israeli
- Pakistani
- Vietnamese

Institute of International Education
Intercollegiate Association of Women Students
International Association of Economics and Business Students (AIESEC)
International Student Conference
International Student Cultural Conference
International Student Press Conference
Midwest Committee on Discrimination
National Association of Women Deans and Counsellors
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Education Association (Association for Higher Education)
National Federation of Catholic College Students
National Interfraternity Council
National Unions of Students
- England (NUS)
- France (UNEF)
- **Germany (VDS)**
- Ireland (ISA)
- Scotland (SUS)
- Tunisia (UGET)
- Yugoslavia (YUS)

National Personnel Association
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
North American Student Cooperative League
Pacific Student Presidents' Association
Regional Student Associations:
- **California Junior College Student Government Association**
- **Michigan Junior College Student Government Association**
- **Mississippi Intercollegiate Council**
- **Oklahoma Intercollegiate Student Association**
- **Southern Intercollegiate Association of Student Governments**
- **Tennessee Student Collegiate Association**
- **Texas Intercollegiate Student Association**

Southern College Personnel Association
Supervision Committee of the International Student Conference
Third Annual Middle Atlantic States Conference on Campus Chests
United Nations—Non Governmental Organizations
United States National Commission for UNESCO
United Student Christian Council
World Assembly of Youth
World University Service
Young Adult Council

academic freedom week

The Eighth National Student Congress unanimously called for USNSA sponsorship of a national Academic Freedom Week on member campuses "to further understanding of academic freedom, its historical contribution to society, its function within an urban-industrial culture and its importance to students and faculty."

Academic Freedom Week was set for April 9-16, with the theme "Toward a Basic Definition." With the assistance of a $3,000 grant from the Fund of the Republic, the Association prepared a kit on academic freedom and on campus programs in particular which went to all member schools. A special mailing was also sent to college editors.

Luigi Einaudi (second from left), USNSA representative, with Latin American student leaders in Chile in October 1955

Crawford Young (right), former editor of the *Michigan Daily*, at the International Student Press Conference in Tunis in 1956

Several campuses had highly successful programs during this week; they included: University of Michigan, Fordham College, Los Angeles City College, University of Minnesota, and Harpur College. Almost all USNSA campuses sponsored some type of observance during the week.

Student-faculty conferences were held in Cambridge, Chicago and New York. National student religious groups endorsed the program in letters to their campus affiliates and in other publications.

On the basis of this program and other research by the staff, USNSA will publish a booklet on academic freedom and its relation to the student early in 1957.

national brotherhood week

Brotherhood Week is sponsored nationally by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In cooperation with this group, USNSA encouraged campus programs from February 19-25. The Human Relations Subcommission (at Allegheny College, Pa.) worked on preparing a special kit to assist member schools in planning meaningful programs.

fourth international student relations seminar

Designed to provide a nucleus of informed leaders in the college community who will be prepared to assist on all levels of USNSA international programming, from campus projects to representing American students overseas, the annual International Student Relations Seminar was held this summer in Cambridge, Mass., from July 1 to August 17, when it joined the Ninth National Student Congress in Chicago.

Eighteen students from USNSA member schools all over the country participated in the program. Using the facilities and research material of the International Commission offices of USNSA and of Harvard University, the Seminar participants studied the basic history and problems of international student relations, developments in the student movement around the world, the role of USNSA in this movement, and the relation of all this to the American student and his campus.

The Seminar was directed by Peter T. Jones, a Harvard Law School Student and a participant in the 1954 Seminar. Guest speakers at the two months' course included: William Y. Elliott, Professor of Political Science, Harvard University; Benjamin Cohen, Under-secretary of the United Nations; John Carter Vincent, former U. S. diplomat, and a number of student leaders from this country and aboard.

A selections committee, made up of Kenneth Holland, President of the Institute of International Education, Stamos Zades, Director of Student Activities at the City College of New York, and Stan Glass, President of USNSA, chose the following participants on the basis of demonstrated leadership ability, background in international affairs and scholastic achievement:

Mary Alice Bauer, Radcliffe College
Robert Biggs, Eastern Washington College
Patricia Brown, Mount St. Mary's College
John J. Buckley, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University
Rosaly DeMaios, City College of New York
Irv Drasnin, University of California at Los Angeles
John A. Hill, University of Minnesota
Daniel Idzik, State University of New York, College for Teachers, Buffalo
P. Charles Jones, University of Wisconsin
Henry Kirschner, University of Texas
Richard Levin, University of California at Los Angeles
Patricia McEvoy, College of New Rochelle
Marianne Meylan, University of California, Berkeley
Manning Muntzing, University of North Carolina
James F. Pomroy, Allegheny College
Richard Quanrud, University of Minnesota
Robert G. Wilson, Harvard University
Anne Woodard, University of Michigan

regional seminars

Shorter seminars, covering the same areas as the summer-long national seminar above, were organized in thirteen of the nineteen USNSA regions. Assisted by a special grant, regional officers, in cooperation with the International Commission of USNSA, were able to provide partial travel "scholarships" and living costs for twenty to thirty delegates from member schools in each region to attend these seminars. The staff at each seminar, which usually took place on weekends, was made up of former and present USNSA leaders who had had considerable experience in the international student movement.

Three of the first nine participants in the Foreign Student Leadership Project, now at Idaho, Chicago and Michigan

Peter T. Jones, director of the International Student Relations Seminar, with Wisaksono Noeradi of Indonesia

foreign student leadership project

In October 1955, USNSA received a grant of $128,000 from the Ford Foundation for a Foreign Student Leadership Project. This is a three-year program which will bring student leaders to this country from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America for one year's study of democratic institutions as they exist on the American campus.

The project is especially designed to interest students who have or are expected to have positions of responsibility in their local student community and who will most probably go on to assume leadership in their countries.

Nine USNSA member schools were selected to participate in the project. These particular schools were chosen because of their established foreign student programs and the effectiveness of their student governments, both of which had to be developed to the point where the overseas student would receive the most useful and dynamic experiences.

Chosen for the first year of the program were:

Allegheny College ..... ANIS IBRAHIM, Indonesia
Dartmouth College ..... HAMED AMMAR, Tunisia
Macalester College ..... JUAN AGUSTIN PALAZUELOS, Chile
Rutgers University ..... JOSEPH B. K. ULAYENEZA, Uganda
University of Chicago ..... SABURO SUZUKI, Japan
University of Idaho .... ABDULLAH ABU MAPPUDJI, Indonesia
University of Michigan ..... TSUTOMU KANO, Japan
University of Minnesota ..... WISAKSONO NOERADI, Indonesia
University of Minnesota ..... KOKI OTSUKA, Japan
University of Oklahoma ..... SALAHELDIN AL MURAD, Iraq

The first students arrived in August, 1955 and attended the Ninth National Student Congress before undertaking their academic programs.

James T. Harris, former President of USNSA (1948-1949) and subsequently a Ford Scholar in Egypt, is director of the project. He is assisted by an advisory board of prominent educators.

national expressions of student opinion

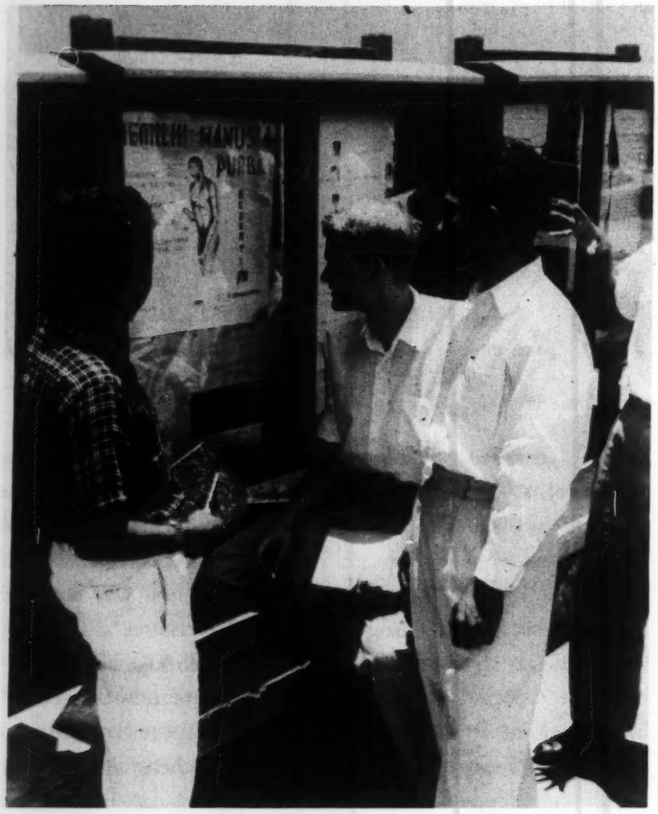
In accordance with a resolution of the Eighth National Student Congress, the International Affairs Vice President prepared a detailed statement of USNSA's stand on various aspects of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act as it affects students and educators. After making arrangements with the staff of the Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Association was not able to testify because of changes in the Subcommittee due to the death of the chairman. Through the USNSA *NEWS*, however, the Association did call to students' attention the recommendations of President Eisenhower in a special message to Congress in February which strongly urged changes in the Act which coincided with those recommended by the Eighth National Student Congress.

In protest against cuts in the budget for the U. S. Government International Education Exchange Program (otherwise known as the Fulbright Program), USNSA wrote to members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. USNSA advocated increased support of this program. Later, the Senate voted to restore the cuts in the $20 million program.

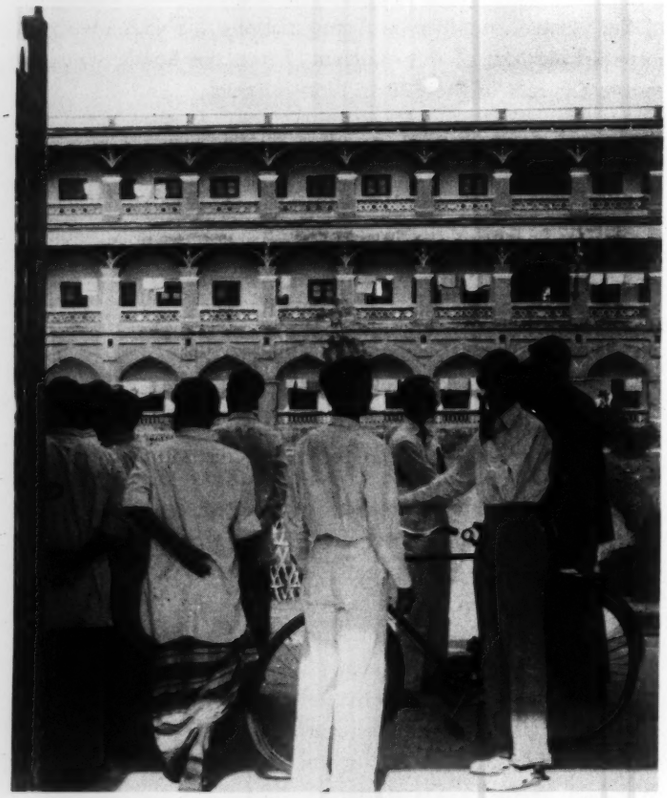
international student cooperation

In the spirit of a resolution passed by the Eighth National Student Congress that "the unity of the world student movement should be achieved through the International Student Conference (ISC)," USNSA continued to support the programs of this Conference as they were administered by the Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC). The ISC-sponsored meetings and seminars which USNSA representatives attended are listed on page 5.

Five American students were appointed by the National Executive Committee in August, 1956 as the USNSA delegation to the Sixth International Student Conference which took place in Ceylon in September. The members of the delegation were: Stan Glass, Chairman, retiring President of USNSA; Clive Gray, retiring International Affairs Vice President; Bruce Larkin, newly-elected International Affairs Vice President; James Edwards, former President of USNSA (1954-1955); and Luigi Einaudi, Harvard senior and former member of the National Executive Committee.



Visiting student centers in Asia Harry H. Lunn (above center, below in dark coat) carried out a goodwill mission designed to increase practical international student cooperation



international student delegations

Asia

An American student, Harry H. Lunn, Jr., former President of USNSA (1954-1955), was elected to a five-man international team which visited university and student centers in Southeast Asia from November 1955 through March 1956 under the sponsorship of the International Student Conference and at the invitation of the national unions of students in Asia. Also on the team were representatives of Italy, South Africa, Guatemala and the Gold Coast. They visited every major student center in Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, East Pakistan, Thailand, and Ceylon. Travelling some 45,00 miles, the team met with thousands of students, educators, and public officials. The delegation's task was to undertake a goodwill tour on behalf of the more than fifty national unions participating in the International Student Conference and to collect information about problems facing student organizations and education in this ten-nation area.

A comprehensive report of this mission was published by the Coordinating Secretariat under the title "Independence and the Student."

Latin America

A delegation of five students representing USNSA went to Latin America in the Summer of 1956 on a goodwill mission. They visited Puerto Rico, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, and Cuba.

The team included: Luigi Einaudi, Harvard senior, participant in International Student Relations Seminar (1955), chairman of the New England Region of USNSA (1955-1956); Gloria Kingsley, City College of New York senior, student body president (1955-1956), chairman Metropolitan New York Region of USNSA (1955-1956); Richard Elden, Northwestern graduate, June 1956, member of editorial board of *Northwestern Daily,* participant in U. S. college editors' tour of Russia in 1954; Ralph Della Cava, Fordham graduate, June 1956, vice-president Fordham student government, participant in International Student Relations Seminar (1954), and Marian McReynolds, Rosary College sophomore, member of student senate, participant in Illinois Region International Student Relations Seminar, Spring 1956.

A complete report of the delegation's work will be distributed to USNSA member schools in the near future.

educational travel, inc.

Out of a tour arranged for ninety American students by USNSA in the summer of 1948 there developed the low-cost travel program of the Association which made it possible for some 460 students to spend two to three months in Europe during the past Summer.

The program is administered by Educational Travel, Inc., a separately incorporated department of USNSA which is managed by a small professional staff. Officers of USNSA serve as the Board of Directors.

USNSA offered a variety of itineraries in 1956, which provided all the basic costs and accommodations (including trans-Atlantic passage) for prices ranging from $650 to $1025. These tours were arranged in cooperation with the national unions of students in Europe. Members of the unions served as hosts for the USNSA groups in each country.

For the first time, an automobile tour was organized. A Volkswagen was assigned to groups of four travellers who then drove through Europe on a planned route, rendezvousing with the other cars each evening at pre-arranged places. This tour, which was made available to some 35 students combined a flexible schedule with the savings of group travel.

One of the most complete (seven countries) and least expensive ($720) tours ever offered to Europe was the Hobo Tour. Organized for the first time this past season, this economy tour made it possible for 172 students to see the best of Europe at a minimum cost.

USNSA participated in the International Student Travel Conference in Oslo in October, 1955. This was one of a series of meetings organized by the Coordinating Secretariat (COSEC) to promote practical international student cooperation.

USNSA Tours Summer, 1956

Tri-Nation Tour I—England, Italy and France $905.

Tri-Nation Tour II—France, Italy and Switzerland $9 25.

Tri-Nation Tour III—France, Spain and Italy $925.

Central Europe (2 sections)—Seven Countries $970.

Volkswagen Tour—Seven countries $795.

Economics and Politics Tour—England, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, and Italy (including an intense orientation to the European governmental and commercial scene) $930.

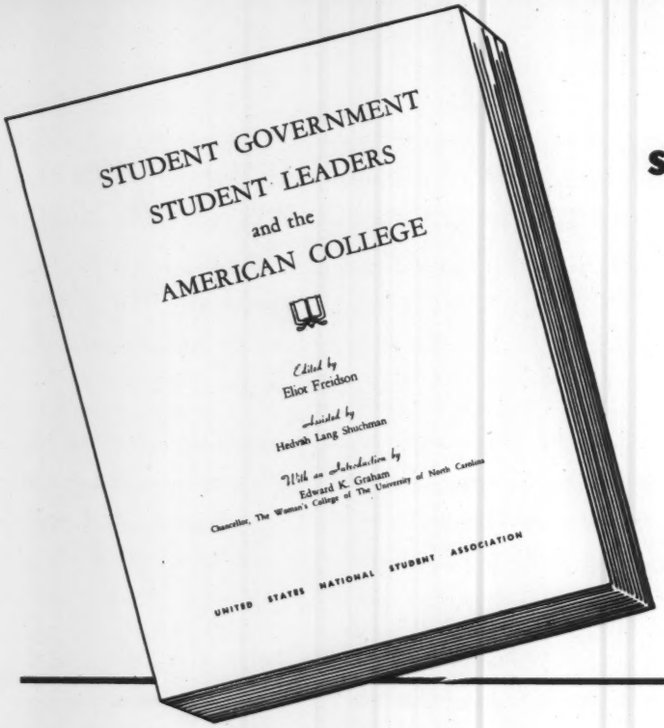
Music Festival Tour — Six Countries (highlighting music festivals in Bayreuth, Salzburg, Edinburg and other centres) $1025.

Sculpture and Painting Tour—France, Italy, Belgium and Holland (emphasizing sources of art as well as museum treasures) $910.

Hobo Tour (6 sections)—Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France, $720.

Rochester School of Nursing—Specialized program in cooperation with medical centers in Europe

Six-Nation Tour—Western Europe, $940



student activities research study

In the summer of 1954, USNSA received a grant of $29,000 from the Ford Foundation for a research study into the degree of student participation in college planning. This project, called the Student Activities Research Study (SARS), was conducted by a staff of professional sociologists with the assistance of an advisory board of prominent educators. In November 1955, the results of this year-long study were published by USNSA in the report *"Student Government, Student Leaders and the American College."* Based on findings from 73% of all the accredited senior colleges in the country, this report was the subject of a two-day evaluation by leading educators who met in Philadelphia on November 25 and 26, at the invitation of the national staff of USNSA.

From the research report:

areas of student concern and responsibility

Out of a list of 30 topics relating to students and the affairs of their college, the following are the top ten: at left, according to elected student leaders, basing their evaluations on actual time spent discussing these topics by student government, student committees and similar groups; at right, the deans' lists, based on what they thought "students were *capable* of dealing with":

1. social policies (i.e. dances, Campus Queens, big weekends)
2. charity drives
3. student discipline
4. training college leaders
5. size and use of activities fees
6. honor program
7. better use of existing campus facilities
8. traffic program
9. library policies
10. evaluation of teaching

1. promoting student participation in extracurricular activities
2. planning charity campaigns
3. problems of student apathy
4. conducting freshman orientation
5. selecting speakers for campus programs
6. participating in course and teacher evaluation
7. governing rushing and hazing policies
8. leadership training
9. supervising coordination of religious activities
10. handling safety programs

student apathy

On the whole, this much can be said about apathy. Both Deans and student body presidents see it as their major problem. But in most colleges the proportion of the student body that voted in the last all-campus election was quite high (around 69% in most cases). Apathy is apparent in regard to public affairs (the student's relation as an informed citizen to the world outside) and to the curriculum (his relation to course content, level of teaching and the general quality of education).

student-faculty-administration relations

"The student appears to be struggling with the administration, not the faculty, for while we find suspicion directed toward the former, we find general respect and appreciation directed toward the latter. . . . Most student complaints referred to faculty aloofness and the lack of close personal contact with the faculty. . . . *Every* student responding considered it desirable to have a close extra-classroom, extra-office relation to faculty members; *no* student expressed the desire to see much of administrative officials outside of their offices." BUT . . . "Faculty members tend to become pained, or even a bit frightened, when they find out what students consider to be the ideal student-faculty relationship. Those who have commented on the students' use of phrases like 'partners in education' are unanimous in rejecting it as unrealistic and impossible."

characteristics of the student leader

From a survey of student body presidents, student newspaper editors, inter-fraternity council presidents and presidents of senior men's honorary societies:

The greatest number are seniors (89%), are 20 or 21 years old, white (95%), Protestant (74%), and single (89%). 88% had not yet seen military service.

More support themselves primarily by their summer or school-time earnings (40%) than by family aid (33%), the remainder relying primarily on such things as the GI bill, scholarships and loans. The largest number live in fraternity houses (36%). . . . Most are affiliated with a fraternity (83%).

The student leader's average grade is the respectable "B" (64%). Their most popular majors (between 13% and 18% majoring in each field cited) are in English, the social sciences, education, business and pre-professional training. Most plan to go on to graduate or professional school.

The greatest number (27%) would like to have their own professional office if they could. Many would like to work in business or industry (24%) and others in a college (13%), the remainder in a variety of positions.

Quotes from the SARS Evaluation Conference

ALGO HENDERSON, *Professor of Higher Education, University of Michigan*

"Student government is one of the dimensions of college life in America which differs from that of colleges and universities in other countries. It is a strong contribution to the overall growth and development of young people in this country. Because student government exists by permission of the trustees and therefore may be limited in its effects, thoughtful attention must be given by the faculty to assist student government to realize a worthy role in higher education.

"The study is an excellent report, clearly written, objectively stated. If I find any weakness to the study it is that it does not make sufficiently clear any fundamental educational theory and philosophy of student government. All of college is an educational laboratory, and the program of student government is as much a part of the educational program as the curriculum.

"Underlying student government are certain pervasive values, the type of values the student achieves as his basic philosophic attitude in undertaking responsible leadership. There is a need to mobilize all college experience in order to achieve these value objectives.

"That student government can be a concept related to the heart of education: this seems to be the implicit basic philosophy of the report. Without such a philosophy, student government becomes activity for activity's sake."

K. WALLACE LONGSHORE, *National Affairs Vice President of USNSA during the preparation of the research report* (1954-1955)

"Student governments will not get greater freedom until they go out and find ways of capably accepting it. It appears that faculty, administration and students are more interested in the process than in where they are going and what they are doing.

"The most important finding of this report is that student government today is pursuing a program that has little educational value. This is because many of the activities of student government are superficial. Student government will never play its part in the educational community until it gives the student a philosophy to explain and vitalize all its activities.

"If you deal with superficial things, then it is easy to behave in an irresponsible manner; but if you are serving the basic reason for being on campus, it is not. And this basic reason revolves around the cultivation of the mind. Every student must be concerned with this. Student government should be organized to serve that goal."

EDWARD K. GRAHAM, *former Chancellor, Women's College, University of North Carolina*

"The study cites a problem; and it raises questions. The student is a constituent part of the college community, and that community has to bring together all of its resources. The major resources which the college has not yet used is the student body.

"The study tells what has been done and what is presently being done in the field of student government. But it is more important for the questions which it raises than for the facts which it brings out. The question is: where do we go from here?

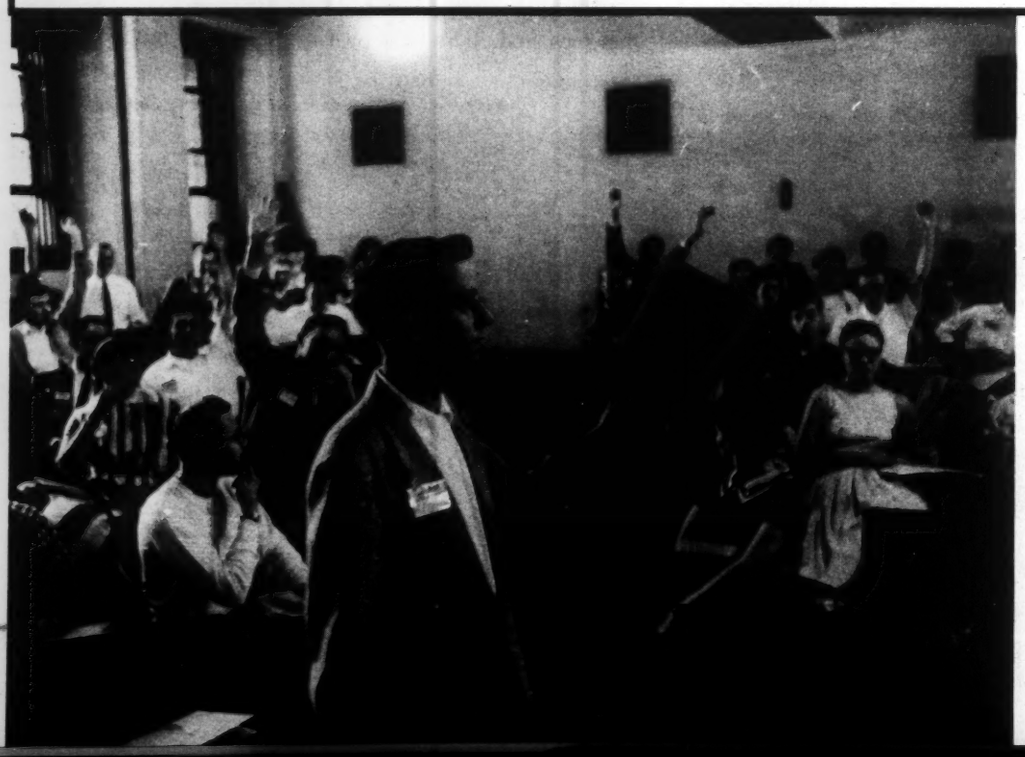
"The trouble (with student government) is that people are bored to death with it. The cure for boredom is the establishment of goals. Student government is one of the great hopes that has risen in the past ten years."

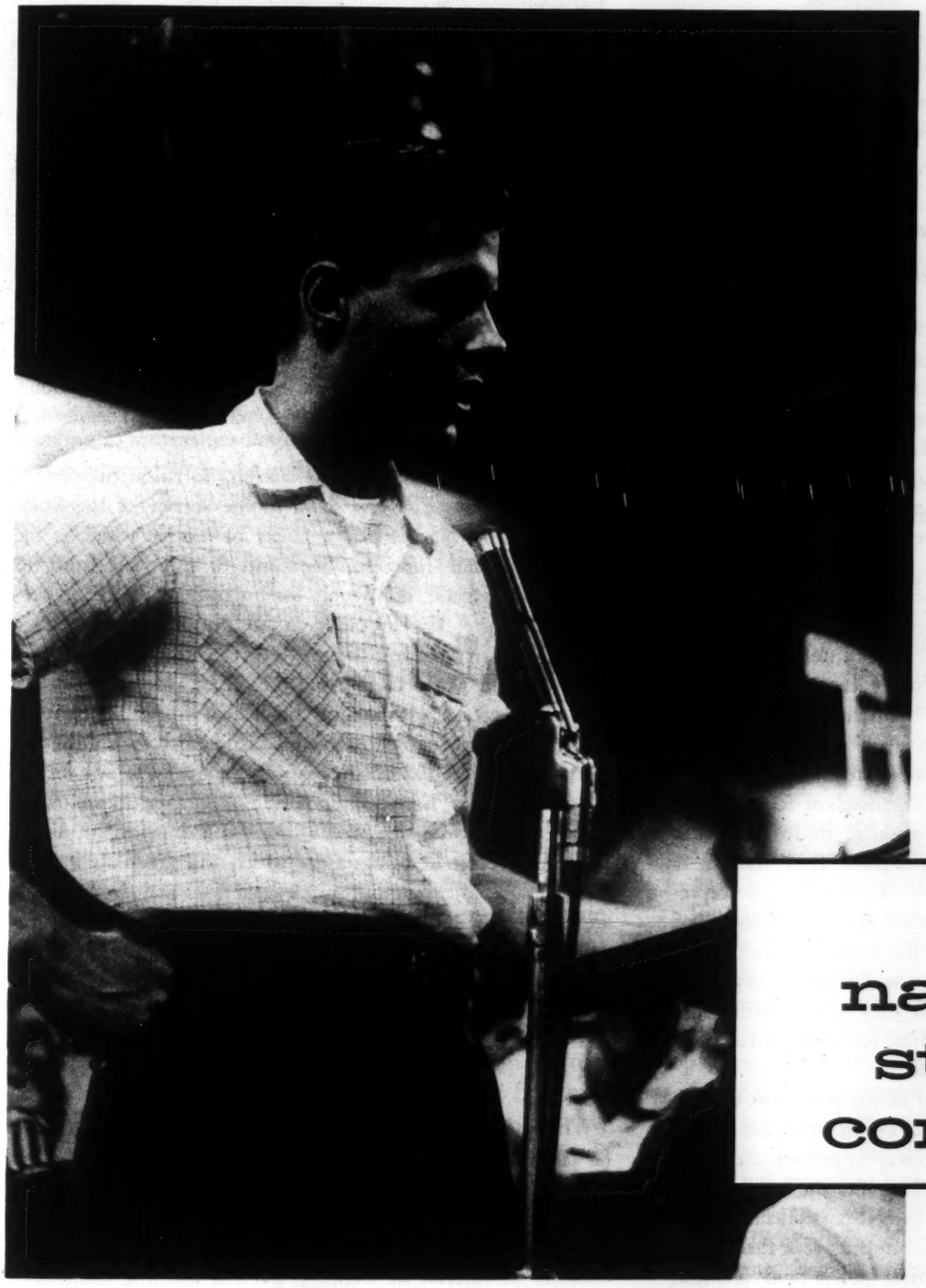
"Good student government may vary in form, but everywhere its establishment depends on the partisans, those who grasp the vision of student government as it may and ought to be. Now is the time for decisions on the part of USNSA. The campuses expect something right now; they have high hopes. This report must be brought to the attention of every student government group. If student governments do not re-evaluate themselves from scratch, then the study has defeated its own end. It must stimulate to new awareness."

Educators and students at the SARS Evaluation Conference

Over 1,000 students, educators and overseas guests met at the University of Chicago for ten days in late August for the Ninth National Student Congress. Approximately half of these were delegates from member schools, elected by their student bodies to represent their point of view at this meeting which reviews the activities of the Association for the preceding year, and establishes the policies and programs for the next year.

The theme for this Congress was "Student Leadership in American Education." The import of this concept on all phases of student life was considered by the delegates in workshops, commission meetings and plenary sessions. On the following pages are extracts from the major proceedings of the ten-day meeting, including the principal addresses and the most significant resolutions.





section II

9th national student congress

"Greetings to the thousand young delegates meeting in the Ninth National Student Congress and welcome to their guests from the rest of the free world.

Through your leadership in the field of student government and through campus opinion you have a great opportunity to make your significant contribution to higher education. I know your deliberations during the Congress will develop new approaches to meeting today's problems and you will not lack vigor in suggesting them when you return home. As you exchange ideas with your guests from other national student unions, you will discover new ways of bringing into our social and cultural life the 35,000 students from other nations overseas currently studying in American colleges. This will promote international understanding and bring us closer to our goal of a dynamic peace.

Best wishes for a successful Congress."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

from the keynote address

the student in america

by HAROLD TAYLOR

President of Sarah Lawrence College

I have known this organization at first hand since its founding, since the first hardy little band of veterans back from the war wanted to put the point of view of the American student into some kind of organized form, to let America know that students had a point of view, that they were a large group of people with a special stake in their country's future and with ideals as to how American society should be arranged in the post-war world. They were young and idealistic, two things which go so well together. They were intelligent in their wish to make a national organization which could not only speak for the American student, but could allow American students on hundreds of different campuses to speak to each other, to let each other know that they existed, and that they held beliefs and opinions about education, about the world, about America.

Those early organizers had the wisdom to realize that if their Association was to be a real organization for students, it had to be one run by students, making student mistakes and correcting them by student experience. They wanted to avoid the paternalism of the student considered as the representative of college presidents and other assorted adults, or of the student youth movements where the movement was moved by people who were neither young nor students. They chose their advisers among people whom they knew would only give advice when asked and would be too busy to have the time to interfere even if they wanted to . . .

I have seen your leaders in more recent years sort out the tangled political strands of student movements, and act in a sensible, dignified and democratic way to prevent the international student movement from falling into the hands of the communists. The story of the way NSA student leaders handled the International Union of Students at a time when that Union had international political power and financial backing is a model for enlightened democratic action . . .

I think of you today as representatives of the student in America, as those who provide an outline of the student's place, the dimension of his responsibility . . .

But what does it mean to be a student? Who is he responsible to, and for what?

To be a student is an honorable and highly respected position to occupy. In Burma, in Indonesia, in Ceylon, in Africa, to be a student is to accept the responsibility for becoming a leader of your country, of being educated to bring your gifts to the country's service at a time when education has not been able to catch up with the incredible demands for educated men and women who can build new countries.

But is the student in America in a very different situation? Is there not a shortage of educated and informed leadership in our country? . . .

A student is a person who is learning to fulfill his powers and to find ways of using them in the service of mankind. The student at his best has a purity of motive which is the mark of his true function. He wants to know the truth, to know what is good, not merely for his own or for other peoples' advantage, but in order to achieve his maturity as a student. He is granted the priceless advantage of looking openly at the world to discover its secrets. He is given the rare privilege of withholding his assent to the claims the world makes for its own particular brand of truth, and he can decide what he thinks on the basis of the evidence, not on the basis of pressure, because this is in fact what it means to be a student, and what the world asks the student to be. For a little time before he brings a life which will gradually involve him in more and more commitment to tasks and duties which are not central to the concern with truth and ideals, the student lives in a world of discovery and of possibility where nothing is yet completely settled, where everything, including the achievement of greatness, is still actively possible . . .

I asked, a while ago, who is the student responsible to, and what is he responsible for? I am about ready to try some answers.

The student is responsible for his own education. Unless he takes that responsibility, he will not become educated. A college can provide the buildings, the teachers, the books and the equipment, but these are the environment of higher learning, not the learning itself. The student must bring to his teachers an interest in learning, not the learning itself. The student must bring to his teachers a respect for what the teacher can give him, a readiness to learn and a will to become educated. Without that, the teacher does all the work and the student learns merely to accommodate himself to the system by whatever means he can devise.

The student is also responsible for other students and for the quality of the life they lead together. The student is in fact a young adult, should be treated like one, and if so treated, will usually behave like one. If he is given the responsibility for planning and organizing the life of the campus, if he is made responsible to the University for the government of student affairs and for the development of educational and social policy, he responds. Everyone here in this

room knows the amount of responsibility students are capable of taking in university administration and the results that have been achieved by student groups in action. College students are in fact adults, many of them are married, some have children, some have held or are holding jobs, some have written stories, poems, novels, newspaper articles, others have travelled throughout the world. They belong to an international community of youthful adults, a community whose common characteristic is the fact that all its members are involved in the process of learning to find their place in the world in which they live . . .

The student is of course responsible to his University. But beyond his University, he is also responsible for carrying out his obligations to the world of scholarship and humane learning. Therefore he is responsible for educational planning. I believe that students should have a central role in the development of educational policy. They are the ones who know at first hand the qualities and values in the education they are receiving, and they have at their disposal a gold-mine of information to be used for the improvement of American higher education. But too often in the structure of the University community, there is no place where their informed judgments about educational questions can be put to work in a creative way. For the most part they are excluded from curriculum planning, and excluded from the formation of social and educational policy, when we have in our hands the evidence of the National Student Association, among other organizations, to show what can be and has been accomplished by the work of students on educational problems. This evidence runs all the way from the organization of international projects in student leadership, to the development of new forms of student and community government, to the formation of policy on matters affecting academic freedom and the defense of civil rights and civil liberties . . .

There are at present 2½ million students in American colleges and universities. Within five to ten years there will be 4½ to 5 million there. Everywhere in America where education is discussed, two problems constantly harass and disturb the educators and the public:

Where will the money come from to support double the present number of students and to supply the buildings, the salaries and the equipment to educate them?

Secondly, where will we find the teachers?

These two problems are so immense and so crucial for the future of American society that they demand the concentrated attention of the United States Government, the state legislatures, business and industry, the professions, the educators, the students and the country at large.

What can be done?

First we need a national scholarship program even more bold and imaginative than the G.I. bill which brought 8 million American men to college at the cost of 14½ billion dollars. The new programs of scholarship aid developed by the corporations will help, but they can only scratch the surface of the basic financial problem. Certainly the universities themselves cannot finance additional scholarship programs of their own. They can, however, administer a national scholarship program in such a way that the independence of higher education from Federal control could be as well preserved as it was under the G.I. bill.

We need the help of foundations, corporations, and individual donors all over the country for libraries, classrooms, laboratories, dormitories. We need state and government loans to increase the available facilities and to found new institutions of all kinds. We need to stay with the financial problems and work at them day by day through every agency of the country until they are solved. If one business corporation alone can spend a billion dollars for its own five-year expansion program, the complete combination of government, business, labor and education should be able to spend enough to handle a problem of infinitely more serious proportion.

But if we have the money, where do we find the teachers? I suggest that as one part of the answer we look to the present student body for help.

Suppose for example we included as part of a Federal scholarship program the offer of a complete subsidy for the top three percent of all graduating seniors in the year 1956 to cover all their expenses for graduate study in becoming college teachers. Suppose in addition we began to include on university campuses the appointment of particularly promising juniors and seniors to lead discussion groups of freshmen and sophomores, to serve as assistant teachers who had a regular part in the educational program, and suppose we give these new young faculty assistants some direct responsibility for teaching. This would mean a shift in educational planning away from the idea of teachers providing information to passive listeners and towards the active participation by student bodies as a whole in the teaching and learning process. I would predict that out of this combination of new recruits from the American student body and new subsidy for promising young teachers to continue their education would come a wealth of new talent for the teaching profession of the future. Even without the national subsidy, I believe that on every college campus where some form of undergraduate apprentice teaching program was installed, a new and vigorous growth of interest in teaching and learning would spring up with significant effects on the quality of the educational program.

"...for in the quality of our brotherhood and in the scope and to give and to learn from giving

by ALLARD LOWENSTEIN

President of USNSA, 1950-1951

We are the privileged and antiseptic generation. We move in the backwater of great events, well-clothed, well-housed and well-fed. Struggle is not our hallmark and greatness is not our necessity. We are become lazy on the victorious sacrifices of our older brothers and on the non-fulfillment of gloomy prophecies.

Somewhere where we are not, destinies are upended and centuries disturbed, but in our pleasant world opportunity knocks again and again; and it is the merest shadow that somehow the great things are no longer ours to do about. When immensity spawns futility the petty and the fleeting become the ultimate, and the rest recedes into mystery and irrelevancy. We are a people whose national energies and imagination and courage flourish in crisis, and we rejoice now that crises are past and life demands less national virtue than it used to.

Our course some still forebode about disaster, but for us vacations are longer, diseases fewer and suburbs multiply. And anyway, to warn of many dragons and have few St. Georges available with the warnings is to speak negatively at a time when everyone knows the need for positive thinking. So although a few warners and mourners still prattle about Asians or atoms from their convertibles their timing is out of joint; and most of them come to relax too, because the prettier wives, who, with less effort, produce healthier children and more nutritious meals, marry unaware of or undaunted by epic premonitions. If destiny wishes to rendezvous with this generation, she will first have to find us.

But how soon we may know the folly of playing hide and seek with the fates. How short-lived this luxury of indolent unconcern may be; and how grim its cost, if one generation's evasions become its children's doom. For moderation warped into negation today is patience exhausted into violence tomorrow; opportunity frittered into languor in youth is usefulness mired into mediocrity later on; courage watered into convenience in school is conscience undecipherable under expediency afterward; prosperity lapsed into arrogance abroad is admiration glided into envy and then embittered into resentment everywhere. And thought smothered by comfort collectively is opportunity frittered, courage watered, moderation warped, and souls unstirred; thus greatness flabs into fatness and vision fades into hindsight.

Even if God spares civilization after such undoing, He does not restore to individuals the years when challenge and nobility grizzled into stupor and waddled toward waste. The undemanding bravery of war generations and the stoic unrest of depression generations came of people even as ourselves. But new occasions teach new virtues; and now less strikingly, more patiently, and more urgently, we shall have to energize and discipline ourselves that these times of national calm become funds of growing individual strength, and the quietudes of transient respites are not as invitations to final calamity. It is time long since that helpfulness galvanized and kindness liberated became symbols of our unparalleled and unearned great national luck; that energies turned contagiously to the intangibles of building worth in the vast, if illusory, security so gratuitously provided by our abundance; that generous impulses and high instinct were nourished by a society arrived at unimaginable technological achievement.

Wise and good men have long thought that if humanity ever came to be as well off as humanity has come to be in our here and now, the human grandness which privation can prevent would assert itself triumphant as the golden rule in

d depth of our willingness
g lies the key to the nature of the future..."

the golden age. The dreams and hopes which sustained our harried ancestors through centuries of misery, now at last at hand, in anguish ask honor to the great ideas revealed or evolved during the upward struggle of man from the trees and caves.

The irony of God's wisdom has made present imperatives of ancient ethics. For in the quality of our brotherhood and in the scope and depth of our willingness to give and to learn from giving lies the key to the nature of the future. We do not so much as deserve to survive if indifference palsies grandness into pettiness and national success, measured materially, blinds us to troublous fact outside our borders and inures us to bypassed humanity outside private little groups.

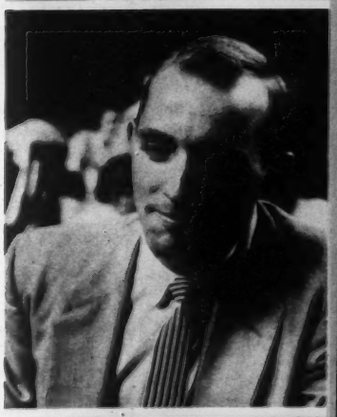
In the strange new war for men's allegiances, limited violence threatens an aggressor with wider damage elsewhere, however his armies fare; and unleashed violence threatens aggressor and victim alike with obliteration. So new weapons take priority; and the Lord in His goodness has given us the material to win, if we but grasp the stakes and rouse the will. In our wealth we have the wherewithal to be more nearly generous; in our content we have the incentive to awake in ourselves our finest; in our democratic concept we have the vehicle best suited to carry men's chiefest hopes. Must we grinning lose first the world and then the future before we finally understand that all the vast material gifts cannot by themselves preserve themselves or their masters?

Survival of man may ever be in balance, and survival of freedom will long be in doubt; but we cannot but have the faith of men who know the love of the Lord for His creatures that if we seek to master privation and inequity in our midst and in our time, He will help us to see realized the gentler, crisper world men could be heir to.

from Illinois . . .

from California . . .

from Indonesia . . .



from North Carolina . . .

from Minnesota . . .

student body presidents' conference august 17-21

The sixth annual Student Body Presidents' Conference offered 208 serious student leaders the opportunity to gain skills in and understanding of the complex responsibilities which they would face on returning to their campuses this fall.

Representing colleges and universities in 38 states, they met in workshops (according to the size of their schools) and exchanged ideas with fellow student body presidents. A number of educators and outstanding student leaders served as discussion chairmen.

Some of the topics covered included:

what "rights" do students have; do faculty and administration have?

how to set up constitutions, committees, meetings, elections, leadership training projects and other practical programs.

what is the goal of student government? what do students expect of their elected representatives?

"Student Judiciaries and the Problems of College Discipline" was discussed by Dean Leston L. Love of the University of Mississippi. K. Wallace Longshore, former officer of USNSA, delivered the keynote address on the findings of the recently published study *Student Government, Student Leaders and the*

workshop for deans and faculty advisors august 21-23

Forty-one deans and faculty members participated in a three-day workshop during the opening sessions of the Congress. This program, which was planned with the assistance of the Association's adult advisors, was probably the first national meeting of educators to be arranged and staffed by students.

Believing that the solution of the critical problems facing American education depends on confidence and cooperation on the part of all members of the college community, USNSA organized the Workshop in order to bring students and educators together to share experiences and to gain new insights into this complex area.

Participants discussed "Where is the co-curriculum going in American education," took part in analyses of case studies in student-faculty-administration relations, and sat in as observers at Congress sessions.

The sessions were chaired by K. Wallace Longshore, former officer of USNSA, and Dean Christine Conaway of Ohio State University. Students from a number of member schools presented the case studies at the panel on student-faculty-administration relations.

conference on foreign student affairs august 17-21

The second annual Conference on Foreign Student Affairs (COFSA) brought together some forty-two overseas students and thirty-four American students to discuss the role of the foreign student on the American campus.

Meeting at Chicago's International House, the three-day meeting was marked by frank and thorough analysis of the contribution the student from abroad can and wants to make to the development of higher education in this country, along with broadening his own educational experience.

Several official observers from international organizations, such as the Asia Foundation, Institute of International Education and the American Friends Service Committee, served as resource persons and speakers.

Speakers included Moses Hirschritt of the Department of State, Clarence Pickett of the American Friends Service Committee, and foreign student advisers from Florida, Indiana and a number of other leading universities.

American College, the report of the research study financed by the Ford Foundation and conducted by USNSA.

A panel of student body presidents opened a theme-setting discussion of "New Dimensions of Student Government" with a presentation of successful programs in the areas of foreign student programming, curriculum evaluation, student government retreats, programming for the student legislature, and action on federal and state legislation affecting students.

The conferees used the practical case study approach to reach the more significant aspects of their role as student leaders and the future of student self-government in democratic society.

Both member and non-member schools were represented by deans and faculty advisors.

Among the member colleges and universities represented were Stephens, Spring Hill, Simmons, Fenn, Mundelein, American International, Douglass, Buffalo State Teachers', Allegheny, Barry, Columbia, Baylor, Manhattanville, Hollins, and the Universities of Chicago, Notre Dame, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio State, and Detroit.

At the request of the educators attending this Workshop, which was frankly experimental, USNSA will sponsor a similar meeting at the Tenth National Student Congress.

Overseas students participating represented India, England, Thailand, Gold Coast, Israel, Pakistan, Denmark, Iran, Chile, Germany, Greece, Jordan and some half dozen other countries.

Organized at the request of foreign students who attended the first such meeting organized by USNSA in 1955. COFSA is planned and directed by a committee of overseas students working in cooperation with the Campus International Administration of USNSA. The third meeting of COFSA will be held at the University of Michigan in August 1957.

excerpts from major resolutions (as edited and abridged from the official texts)

basic policy declaration defining student government

Student governments are an integral part of the academic community since they represent the best organizational structure to accomplish the involvement of all students. Student governments are, therefore, concerned with every aspect of the well-being and development of the student, for instance, the university's intellectual independence, development of democratic mores, and growth of the national and international student community.

Mutual advice and consultation among faculty, administration, and student government will enable institutions of higher education to make a more significant contribution to the well-being of mankind.

implementation of basic policy declaration defining student government

Student Government, Student Leaders, and the American College is sufficiently accurate as an index to trends among student governments in the United States to be used by student leaders as a source for study. This position is taken even though we recognize that the report represents a limited sampling from the varied complex which is the American college scene. Moreover, we emphasize that the normative situations described in this report are not the optimum ones. Nevertheless, the report has value in that it serves to acquaint the student leader with the universality of problems facing student government today.

Drafts of resolutions are presented and debated in Commission sessions before reaching the Plenary floor

We mandate the USNSA Vice President for Student Government to recommend that *Student Government, Student Leaders, and the American College* be used as a starting point for broader programs of self evaluation in the light of the above.

We further mandate the Student Government Vice President to formulate a set of materials which may be used in campus conferences among students, faculty, and administrators. Such conferences should attempt to evaluate the role of their respective student governments in the light of the goals of higher education and in the light of the interdependence of the three elements in the educational community.

effect of increasing enrollments on academic policies

In the years to come, enrollments in American institutions of higher education will rise to a degree unequalled in our history. This fact provides American education with an unprecedented opportunity to reach and to influence an increasingly large portion of the American population and to raise American intellectual and cultural development beyond its present high level. At the same time, higher education is faced with many serious problems which will be intensified by the increasing pressure of rising enrollments. USNSA in expressing its concern for the problems confronting our colleges and universities asserts the following:

(1) Regardless of the number of individuals seeking education, USNSA believes that education at all levels should be available to all according to their ability to gain significantly from the educational experience.

(2) USNSA encourages the introduction or continued use of measures of students' proficiency in basic verbal skills as one criterion of students' ability to profit from his educational experience. If the educational institutions are unable to expand rapidly enough to keep pace with the rising number of applicants, USNSA would advocate that institutions of higher learning temporarily adopt a more academical admissions policy rather than either limiting enrollment through increased cost to the student or attemping to educate students through the use of inefficient facilities.

(3) Under the pressures of increased enrollment it will be necessary that every college student be maximally prepared for his college experience. USNSA, therefore, encourages the adoption of practices in institutions of secondary education which would develop high school graduates' ability to best profit from their college experience. First, USNSA advocates an increased flexibility in the practices affecting students' transition from high school to colleges; that is, exceptionally gifted high school students should be encouraged to develop their abilities on

the level of college work, and they should apply their ability to proficiency examinations which would enable them to carry advanced work in college. Second, USNSA recognizes that the educational abilities and interests of individuals differ and therefore encourages increased emphasis on the role of the vocational high school and a re-examination of the assumptions used in the different states with regard to compulsory education at the high school level.

(4) Increasing enrollments will intensify the need for financial aid to students. USNSA urges support of any program of Federal, state or corporate aid to students which would preserve the integrity of the institutions and provide opportunity to qualified students to attend institutions commensurate with their ability. USNSA recognizes the vital contribution of state and city-owned institutions of higher education and also urges continued expansion in this area.

(5) It is evident that under present conditions the supply of college teachers will not meet the demand for their services. First, to help meet this demand, USNSA urges that every possible step be taken to increase the salaries of teachers to a level commensurate with their preparation for the positions and their importance to our society. Second, USNSA advocates the introduction of programs which will increase the number of both undergraduate and graduate students in the teaching role, particularly as leaders of discussion groups. Such programs would be aimed toward decreasing the work load of our teachers and promoting interest of undergraduate students in the teaching profession through contact involved in the teaching experiences. USNSA believes that television and other mechanical devices for teaching should be used only as a supplement to, not as a substitute for personal contact with an instructor. USNSA recognizes, however, that it may be necessary to use these techniques to instruct special groups when the alternative to this application is no instruction at all.

(6) The challenge of rising enrollments presents the opportunity to examine critically many long-accepted aspects of our educational system. For example, USNSA encourages an increased flexibility in the area of educational scheduling, taking into account the special goals and abilities of the individual. USNSA advocates that the system of awarding credit for hours spent in class be re-evaluated. USNSA believes that the length of class periods should not be fixed inflexibly but, rather, determined by the nature of the subject matter of the course. Undergraduate students should be able to take courses for which they have sufficient background. Finally, USNSA advocates the introduction of programs by which the undergraduate students may take courses which are applicable to graduate degrees.

(7) USNSA believes that each of the several kinds of institutions existing in our educational system contributes significantly to our educational process. In the light of increased enrollment, USNSA asserts the following:

a. USNSA encourages the expansion of programs of junior colleges, providing that these colleges are able to carry out a dual role. First, they should provide for the students who desire only two years of college education. Second, they must adequately prepare other students for entrance to four-year colleges after they complete the junior college program.

b. USNSA encourages further experimentation with general college programs having in mind that these should not conflict with the student's opportunity to pursue a specialized education.

c. Recognizing the differences in the educational needs and interests of various students, USNSA advocates increased emphasis on the role of vocational training beyond the high school.

d. USNSA believes in the broadening of the role of the state teachers' college to include greater emphasis upon the liberal arts. Therefore, these colleges will not only contribute by educating large numbers of liberal art students, but also by providing our primary and secondary schools with teachers who have had the advantage of a liberal arts background.

(8) USNSA urges that all possible efforts be made to raise the academic standards in institutions which are not now eligible for accreditation so that these institutions can carry their share of the enrollment load.

Leadership of the Congress is centered in the student delegates; here, a member of the University of Chicago delegation and a representative of the Harvard Graduate Student Association

student-faculty-administration relations

USNSA recognizes that an educational community unifies those who teach, learn, and administer in the common purpose of improving reciprocal educational experience, and thus their aims are best served when this unity is realized and expressed in their mutual relationships and respective activities.

The functioning of the educational community requires an awareness of mutual responsibility, understanding, trust, and respect in order that all its members actively contribute to the development of policies and programs; this purpose can best be achieved only through continuous cooperation within the educational community.

USNSA believes that such cooperation should include joint participation of students, faculty members, and administrations in the planning and execution of academic, administrative, and co-curricular policy. The degree and form of such participation will necessarily vary from policy area to policy area and from campus to campus depending upon the interests and abilities of participating groups, but the basic principle should remain that of cooperative planning and implementation.

Recognizing that the primary responsibility of the student is to attain the highest possible intellectual achievement, USNSA believes the following considerations to form a basis for the development of constructive relationships on individual campuses:

(1) ACADEMIC: Student body representatives should have effective and active participation in the cooperative planning of policy. Committees composed of both students and faculty members provide a desirable means of interaction between these groups. Course and program evaluation with subsequent recommendations to administration and faculty are two typical subjects with which such committees should deal.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE: Student participation in the formulation of the administrative policies and decisions is recommended. Subjects in this area include criteria for admissions, discriminatory practices, and financial policies affecting the student. Student leaders should both present student views and suggestions to the administration and explain administrative actions to the student body.

(3) CO-CURRICULAR: In this area, students should play a major role in initiating policies compatible with the purpose of the educational community. Programs which will supplement the efforts made in the academic field to contribute to fulfillment of the goals of higher education should be emphasized.

Fundamental to cooperation in these areas is a mutual understanding of viewpoints, actions, and responsibilities on the part of students, faculty members and administrators. The achievement of such understanding requires a constant interchange of ideas on all levels of contact between members of the three groups.

Student participation in the campus community can be effective only if it is active and mature. When these responsibilities are met, the expression of student opinions should be regarded as serious and sincere efforts to cooperate with the faculty and administration in the pursuit of their common goals.

Literally hundreds of resolutions, amendments and minority reports are considered and voted upon by the delegates

basic policy declaration on military manpower

In the present state of world tensions, the United States must maintain strong armed forces. Insofar as manpower for military purposes is drawn from his age group, the student is vitally concerned with military manpower policies; further, military planning is in a state of flux which makes continuing policies affecting conscription impossible.

USNSA recognizes that the national security of the United States should be of great concern to every citizen, and that in times of national emergency each citizen has an obligation to serve in the defense of his country in the most effective manner he can. A program of military training must be geared to immediate international tensions and subject to regular review for possible revision or termination. Compulsory reserve programs integrated with selective service and compulsory military training must be viewed as temporary measures and undesirable as permanent institutions within our country.

A manpower policy consistent with our democratic tradition, the requirements of national defense, and the variety of

needs related to the development of our society must contain the following principles:

(1) A military manpower program should allow qualified students to choose the time for the fulfillment of their military obligations which will be most compatible with their vocational needs. Graduate and undergraduate students in all fields should be deferred from active military service until the completion of their schooling.

(2) A military manpower program allowing alternative ways of serving the country must be so designed that each alternative insures that no qualified person may avoid his service obligation or bear less than his full share of the national defense.

(3) A military manpower program should provide that those students to be employed in areas designated by the government as critical to the national defense should be allowed to follow a reduced training course, followed by a period in the stand-by reserve, upon completion of their schooling. USNSA recommends that teaching should be added to the list of those occupations now designated as critical.

(4) Legislation for selective service should recognize the privilege of conscientious objection on religious or humanitarian grounds.

The Ninth National Student Congress directs the National Staff to maintain such contact as is necessary with the Office of Defense Mobilization and other governmental bodies to implement this declaration.

political activity on campus

Whereas it is now generally recognized that legal partisan political student groups perform a valuable service in developing political leadership and increasing an awareness of political responsibilities among students, and

Whereas the operation of these partisan student groups on many campuses is either prohibited or drastically restricted because of legislation or school policies,

Therefore, be it resolved, that USNSA goes on record as approving the repeal or modification of legislation or school policies which restrict the legitimate operation of recognized legal partisan political groups on campus.

speakers on campus

While giving full consideration to the wisdom, discretion, and legal right of the university administration, USNSA is fully in accord with the principle of free speech and has faith in the intellectual ability of the American college student to discriminate and analyze various and diverse theories.

Be it resolved that to limit opportunities to hear various viewpoints would be inconsistent with the educational responsibility of the university, acknowledging that an exception exists in the case of private schools which have clearly stated educational policies that are made known to students previous to admission. In the latter situation, USNSA urges the institution to recognize the student's right to decide upon the speakers he wishes to hear.

Be it further resolved that the university has the responsibility for upholding this freedom against any external force that would obstruct the pursuit of knowledge; it should interpret to the general public the importance that freedom plays in education for life in a free society.

resolution on academic freedom

In accordance with the USNSA basic policy statement that the "purpose of a university as a democratic community is to perpetuate and enlarge the sum total of human knowledge, to disseminate this knowledge, to cultivate a spirit of continuing inquiry, and to serve as a matrix for participation in the process of democracy," it is vital that the academic community remain unhampered in its pursuit of knowledge and the conclusions therein derived. We further recognize the imperative need of a university to preserve the democratic way in which our academic freedom survives.

In its positive value, academic freedom must include the responsibility of the educator to stimulate inquiry and creative thought and the obligation of the student, as a student, to participate fully in independent inquiry and criticism.

USNSA adheres to the principle established by the American Association of University Professors that "removal can be justified only on the grounds established by evidence, of unfitness to teach because of incompetence, lack of scholarly objectivity or integrity, serious misuse of the classroom or of academic prestige, gross personal misconduct or conscious participation in conspiracy against the government." We also

Some fifty foreign guests sat in as observers at the Ninth National Student Congress; here, the student delegation from Indonesia

believe past or present association with persons are not in themselves sufficient basis for removal from academic position. However, membership in an organization which advocates the violent overthrow of our constitutional process would require an investigation of the individual's integrity and professional competence.

These charges against the individual's integrity and professional competence must be validated by a tribunal of one's peers rather than submitted to uninformed emotional pressures. We caution that such a tribunal must confront the individual with his accusers as well as with full specifications of all charges against him.

USNSA believes that full cooperation should be given the committees legitimately carrying on investigations. Realizing, however, the dangers of investigating individuals in the academic community, we believe that an educator's refusal on constitutional grounds to reply to questions concerning views, affiliations, and associations is not justifiable cause for dismissal.

If we fail to uphold courageously these principles guaranteeing our basic American traditions of free thought and inquiry, we face a lapse into a conformity dangerously verging on political and social sterility. USNSA affirms its conviction that the fear and conformity pervading the academic community will be overcome by a resurgence of freedom.

academic freedom week

Whereas Academic Freedom Week has become an important institution on many college campuses, and

Whereas the observance of Academic Freedom Week has become a valuable media for promoting intelligent thought and action in this area, and

Whereas USNSA desires to promote such discussion and action in as many college communities as possible,

Be it resolved that an Academic Freedom Week be sponsored by USNSA.

A number of prominent educators and advisors serve as Congress resource personnel and so keep informed of USNSA policies and programs

intercollegiate athletics

The rewards, money and publicity held out to the winning teams, especially in football and basketball, and the desire of alumni and civic groups to see the institutions in which they are interested reap such rewards, have had the most powerful influence in bringing about the present athletic scandals.

The control of intercollegiate athletics is almost completely out of the hands of students and is, in many cases, no longer under the control of the universities themselves.

Facts concerning the athletic program scholarships issued and other subsidies, are not available for examination by student bodies or the public.

To eliminate inequities in the practices that exist in college athletic programs, the Ninth National Student Congress feels standards should be established and maintained:

(1) Voting membership on athletic policy committees should include representatives of the student body, administration, faculty, alumni associations, and the athletic director.

(2) Academic entrance requirements, maintenance of scholarship, tutoring services, and other academic practices should be identical for athletes and non-athletes.

(3) Grants-in-aid standards in an athletic conference should be equitable among all schools.

(4) All grants-in-aid to athletes derived from institutional funds and/or non-institutional donations should be distributed through regular university channels, as determined by the athletic policy committee.

(5) All part-time jobs for athletes should be supervised and controlled by university officials. No athlete should receive an undue amount or remuneration for services rendered. This policy should be implemented both on an athletic conference and school level.

(6) Grants-in-aid to athletes should be based on financial need and scholastic standing, rather than athletic ability alone.

(7) Maximum grants-in-aid should consist of no more than tuition, room, board, books and required university fees on a one semester renewable basis for a four-year undergraduate course. Amounts given should be determined by individual conferences in light of individual school's costs of the same.

(8) All records of remunerations given to athletes should be kept by the university or college and should be open to public scrutiny.

The USNSA Ninth Congress mandates the Student Affairs Vice-President to aid in the implementation of the above proposals by making them known to NCAA, the regional athletic conferences, the university and college athletic policy boards, and student governments.

desegregation:

The 1954-55 rulings of the Supreme Court have declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional. The problem of implementation has been relegated to local authorities with the good faith that compliance be prompt and just. At present, various stages of progress have been reached. However, in some instances, a prompt and reasonable beginning for complete compliance has not been made. Furthermore, in some instances, the accomplishment of desegregation has been retarded through overt, explicit actions by various individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies.

Segregation in education by race is unethical and unwise. It is now also unconstitutional. The USNSA, pledged to seeing the elimination of such segregation, urges the swiftest possible integration of the races at all educational levels, in all parts of the country. In the face of ethical concepts, legal requirements, and global ramifications, there can be no justification for delay in the implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

Groups thrown unwillingly together may well, at first, find unpleasant incidents unavoidable, and unavoidable tensions unpleasant; but it is the teaching of experience and morality that longstanding hostilities and misunderstandings are best dissipated in time by just such integration. The areas to be desegregated contain a wide variety of historic, economic, and ethnic patterns, and within these areas the impact of integration will vary accordingly.

We recognize that prejudice is a great persuasive antagonist where there are economic privations, ignorance, cultural disparities, and conspicuous physical dissimilarities; that family attitudes and ancient community justifications can easily overwhelm the colorless brotherliness which is the instinct and should be the heritage of all children; and that racial tensions tend to increase as the percentage of the minority group to the whole increases. Thus, historic and community factors in some parts of the country have produced racial attitudes of long duration which include among the vast majority of the white population an enthusiasm for separation by race which is equalled in passion only by the resentment felt by minority groups who have suffered the humiliation and loss of opportunity which such segregation entails. Where these passions are highest the transition will be hardest and the need for patience and goodwill greatest.

The USNSA reaffirms its acknowledgment of the concept of equality of opportunity for all people and remains unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination in education which are based on race, religion, or national origins. To realize the objective set forth in the preceding statement of principle, we of the USNSA pledge ourselves to the education of the university and college community and to the education of the larger community of which we are a part concerning the problem of integration and its possible solutions.

This program will necessarily encompass action on the national, regional and local levels toward the ultimate achievement of integration. USNSA stands for immediate steps toward desegregation in higher education. USNSA urges all school boards and other appropriate authorities in whose districts segregation in elementary and secondary education still exists to undertake immediate action toward "a prompt and reasonable start" in full compliance with the Supreme Court decision of May 1954. USNSA disapproves of the attitudes of those institutions which cannot point to constructive action toward integration. USNSA stands opposed to all actions, legislative or otherwise, which in effect frustrate and prevent the obligation and right of local communities to progress toward compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court. Accordingly, USNSA stands vigorously opposed to:

(1) legislation designed to eliminate public education;

(2) economic, social, and political coercion against persons or organizations favoring desegregation;

(3) formation of school or residential districts in such a way as to perpetuate or encourage segregation in education;

(4) discriminatory practices concerning faculty on the basis of race, religion, or national origin in regard to employment, promotion, or the granting of tenure.

The facts of desegregation were presented by Southern student leaders and by guests such as Miss Autherine Lucy of Alabama

NATIONAL ACTION

(1) The Congress mandates the Educational Affairs Vice President to continue the special subcommission on desegregation. The subcommission is instructed:

a. to gather and disseminate to all member schools and interested parties pertinent information concerning integration;

b. to collect data, including monthly reports, from campuses where integration problems exist;

c. to cooperate with groups working for desegregation including religious, civic and student organizations.

(2) The Educational Affairs Vice President, in conjunction with the Desegregation Subcommission, shall make and execute plans for an interracial conference of Southern schools for the purpose of discussing and furthering understanding of the problem of integration:

a. all Southern colleges and universities will be invited to this conference.

b. the Educational Affairs Vice President will procure the necessary funds with which to finance this conference.

(3) Through the regional organizations, the Educational Affairs Vice President will be responsible for planning and implementing effective programming regarding integration.

(4) In order to make assistance available to educational communities working with problems of desegregation and integration, the Congress mandates the Educational Affairs Vice President to establish a staff, composed of the President of the Association, the Educational Affairs Vice President, a resource person to be selected for his special experience in this field, and three other persons to be selected by the National Staff, which will operate as follows:

a. In conjunction with the other material sent out by the subcommission, literature should be distributed explaining the services made available by the staff.

b. Upon receipt of a request for assistance from a school, the staff would travel to the local campus. After acquainting themselves with background information, they would consult with students, faculty, and administration members, rendering such advice and services as might be desirable. The staff should also suggest future courses of action to be taken in continuing plans for integration.

c. Follow-up material would be disseminated periodically, including evaluation sheets to determine the efficacy of the staff's aid.

(5) The Congress instructs the National Office to establish an integration seminar, similar to the international seminar at Cambridge. The cost of the seminar is to be financed through a foundation grant administered by the Educational Affairs Vice President, who is responsible for securing the grant.

(6) The Congress instructs the national office to convey our desire for the establishment of a United States Presidential Commission composed of citizens of various backgrounds, including students, to study methods of implementing the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955 on desegregation.

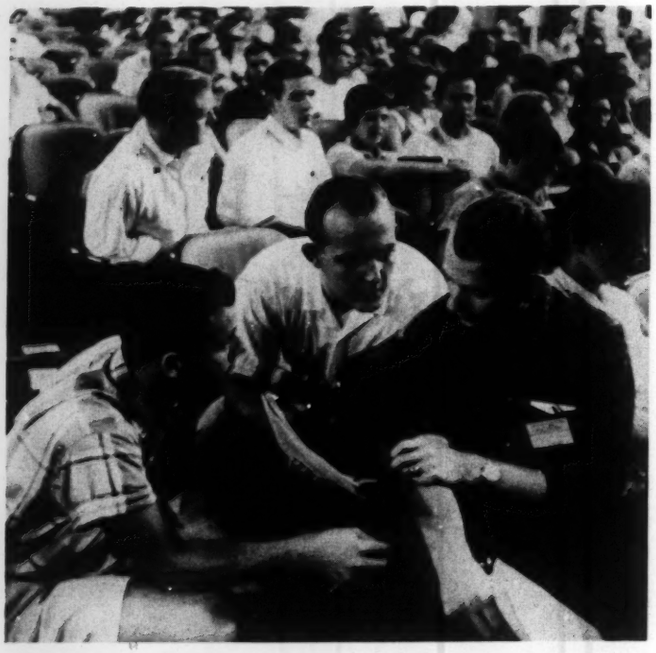
(7) The Congress urges as a further aid to desegregation the strengthening of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

(8) The Congress instructs the Educational Affairs Vice President to establish an inter-regional program of student exchange with the purpose of studying the problem of student exchange with the desire to work toward integration. The program will be financed in any feasible manner, and will be for the purpose of enabling students from the North, East, and West to attend schools in the South and vice versa; and then, returning to their respective schools in the South and other regions, these students would disseminate the information gained during these programs.

(9) The Educational Affairs Vice President will make a general report to the National Student Congress, outlining progress made in this field during the past year.

REGIONAL ACTION

(1) The Congress recommends that each region of USNSA act as a coordinating agency within its own territory for the purpose of holding discussions and exchanging information on desegregation and integration.



The hours-long plenary sessions are marked by idealism mixed with practical politics and enthusiasm directed by serious concern

(2) The Congress recommends that the regions establish desegregation subcommissions to cooperate with the Educational Affairs Vice President.

CAMPUS ACTION

USNSA realizes that each campus is unique and thus must deal with its own problems individually; USNSA strongly urges that within the framework of their own student governments, campuses:

a. Make a study of local community and campus problems, taking into account local ordinances, state laws, and campus regulations;

b. Participate in an inter-racial exchange of cultural programs, debates, discussions, joint student government conferences, religious and political meetings, and athletic contests;

c. Work toward integration in all on-campus and off-campus activities and facilities;

d. Form groups of interested student, faculty, and administration personnel who will give concerted attention to integration;

e. Encourage the student groups to work with interested civic groups;

f. Encourage the preparation of prospective teachers to teach as members of integrated faculties.

g. Promote favorable attitudes toward integration on secondary levels through college leadership and contact with high school leaders;

h. Encourage non-discriminatory practices in community facilities, projects, and cultural programs.

NOTE: The following definitions are used in the above resolution:

Integration is the process of change in attitudes and actions of persons who previously judged other individuals on the basis of racial and/or ethnic origins, and who presently are learning to accept people on individual merit without regard to ethnic background.

Desegregation is the elimination of social, economic, and legalistic barriers between racial and ethnic groups.

declaration of policy on international student cooperation

United States National Student Association reaffirms as its chief goal in the field of international student relations the promotion and maintenance of international understanding. In pursuance of this goal, USNSA has sought and will continue to seek to establish friendly and reciprocal relations with national unions of students and other educational organizations in all parts of the world.

While USNSA seeks to achieve this understanding and fellowship largely through the promotion of practical cooperation on common student problems, it recognizes that this program is meaningful only so far as it rests upon the basic principles of the Association. These principles of mutual respect and equality, the right of students to an education commensurate with their intellectual abilities, opposition to all forms of discrimination and support of academic freedom and autonomy of the university, give spirit and significance to the practical cooperation of USNSA and guide its efforts toward obtaining the widest possible measure of international understanding.

USNSA will continue to represent these principles both nationally and internationally. In so doing, it will continue to make non-partisan stands on issues involving students in their roles as students. While USNSA believes that the substance of international student relations is cooperation on practical problems which face students in all parts of the world, problems which affect the student as such should not be excluded from discussion at the International Student Conference (ISC) merely because these problems have political implications.

USNSA notes with pleasure the continued growth of participation in ISC. The presence of 54 national unions of students at the 1955 Birmingham Conference made it the largest representative ISC ever held. USNSA believes that the unity of the world student community should be achieved through the ISC because of the world-wide, representative, non-partisan nature of ISC which makes possible cooperation between national unions of students of diverse orientations. USNSA believes that the ISC is in itself a conference of cooperation open to the participants of all national unions of students.

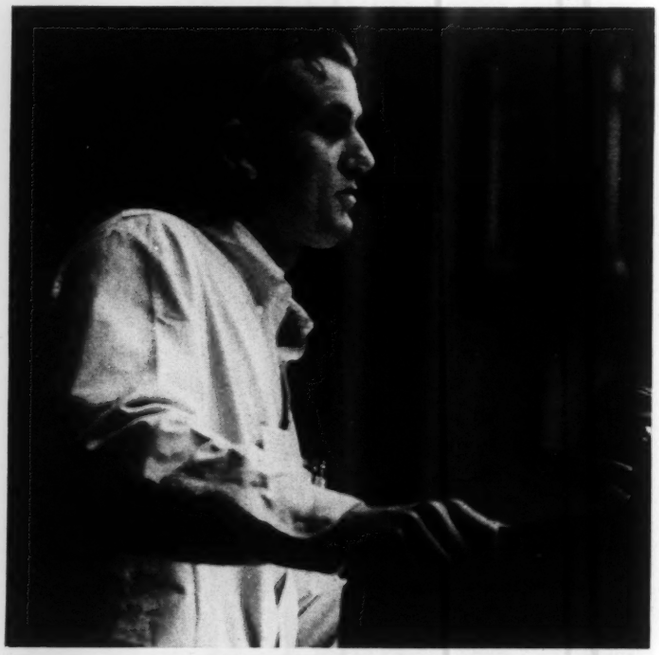
USNSA reaffirms its support of the principles of academic freedom and university autonomy, and notes with approval the actions of the ISC in conducting through appropriate channels

Two former presidents — Bill Dentzer (left) and Ted Harris — were among those who led the student movement during the first decade of USNSA

a world-wide survey of the violations of and progress toward the attainment of these principles and encourages the continuation of these surveys. In addition, USNSA supports the recommendation of the ISC that the Coordinating Secretariat (COSEC) cooperate in the giving of assistance of a technical nature toward the establishment of strong national unions of students.

USNSA will welcome and consider proposals for practical cooperation with national unions of students throughout the world, preferably through the medium of the ISC. In particular, the USNSA takes cognizance of the potentialities and usefulness of practical program of cooperation in areas of the world sharing common experiences and meeting local problems, especially insofar as such programs contribute to cultural exchanges as an aid to building international student unity and understanding. Where cooperation is not now feasible through the ISC, USNSA believes that national unions of students in the countries concerned are the appropriate means of communication and cooperation. Discussions of all such proposals must be initiated and continued under circumstances of good faith and determination to observe the meaning and intent of any agreement for the execution of projects and programs.

USNSA observes that the IUS has maintained its partisan political orientation and its unrepresentative character, being composed largely of partisan minority groups which are consistently made to appear in IUS publications and meetings as of a representative character. The USNSA also takes particular notice of the changes in the IUS policies and actions since the Eighth National Student Congress, but realizes that these changes do not constitute a basic shift of the partisan political views of the IUS, which continues to pursue its fundamentally partisan political objectives. For these reasons, therefore, the USNSA believes that the IUS does not constitute an appropriate medium for international student cooperation.



USNSA President, Harald C. Bakken, of the University of Minnesota: history major, Phi Beta Kappa, he resigned as President of the All-University Congress at Minnesota when elected to serve as chief executive officer and spokesman of USNSA for 1956-1957

basic policy on international academic freedom

We believe that freedom is indivisible. Oppression and tyranny in any form constitute a peril to all liberties. Political and economic suppression, dictatorship of class or party may assume different forms and manifest themselves in different ways, but they all tend toward a common end—the absolute subjection of the individual in every aspect of his life as scholar, citizen, and man. Tyranny is by nature total and moves inexorably toward totalitarian control and the denial of every liberty, right, and dignity.

As students, however, we feel a particular responsibility toward those rights which comprise the academic freedoms: the right to teach; the right to study; the right to engage in honest research; the right to organize as members of the academic community in the pursuit and defense of academic aims; and the right of every student to pursue his education in an atmosphere of university autonomy and equal educational opportunity without restrictions based on race, sex, national or social origin, economic status, political convictions or religious belief. These conditions are basic to the discharge of a university's responsibility to the truth.

The denial of these freedoms—the use of the university as an instrument of political indoctrination and the expulsion of students and professors who have asserted these rights common to us all—is a crime not only against the individual but also against the academic world. We recognize that we are bound to our fellow students in every nation by bonds of friendship and by our loyalty to a common tradition.

Each student must support and defend a heritage universal to all students. This concern with the rights of students as students cannot be limited by national frontiers. Like the academic community itself, it is international. As students we are citizens of a single commonwealth of the mind.

immigration policy

Certain provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 (McCarran-Walter Act) have had a substantial effect in limiting the access to this country of students seeking to study or visit, of educators and scientists seeking to exchange information, and of scholars seeking to teach temporarily or to become citizens. To the extent that these provisions are not necessary in the interest of national security, USNSA feels that they are an unwarranted barrier to the development of knowledge and international student understanding and urges their repeal.

We believe that an amendment providing liberal waiver of these barriers for visiting students and scholars is urgently needed. A less complex and cumbersome administrative process

for such action is essential to the prompt and fair consideration of such cases either as special classes or entering aliens or on their individual merits. In these cases, mere membership or association should not be a factor barring entry. Moreover, USNSA considers that Chapter 3, Section 221, requiring fingerprinting, creates unnecessary misunderstandings and restricts student exchange, and therefore urges the repeal of this section insofar as it affects temporary non-immigrant students, educators and scientists.

USNSA feels that the exchange of students and scholars is necessary for promoting the international advancement of knowledge and of mutual understanding. Therefore, it urges the repeal of those sections of the Act which limit the entry of scholars to accept teaching or research positions for a limited time, as well as the clarification and liberalization of the sections concerning part-time and temporary employment by foreign students. Finally, in view of the importance of encouraging the entry of intellectual leaders into the United States, USNSA urges that the non-quota status held by immigrants engaged in college and university teaching and research prior to the enactment of the McCarran-Walter Act be restored.

USNSA believes that such modifications of the Act with regard to students and educators and the simplification of the administrative procedures prescribed in the Act would be a major step toward intellectual progress and international understanding. USNSA directs the National Staff to work for the adoption of the revisions stated above.

educational exchange

The Ninth National Student Congress approves of the broad progress made by the International Commission in the field of educational exchange under the mandate of the Eighth Congress. It notes that the United States National Student Association has always believed in the free exchange of students not as an end in itself but rather as a means of furthering its fundamental objectives of promoting international understanding and fellowship. In serving this purpose the Association has sent students, travel and information teams, fraternal delegations, and official representatives to many parts of the world and has encouraged and assisted in bringing large numbers of overseas students to this country.

The Congress approves of the program of progress made under the four specific recommendations of the Eighth Congress in the field of exchange as follows:

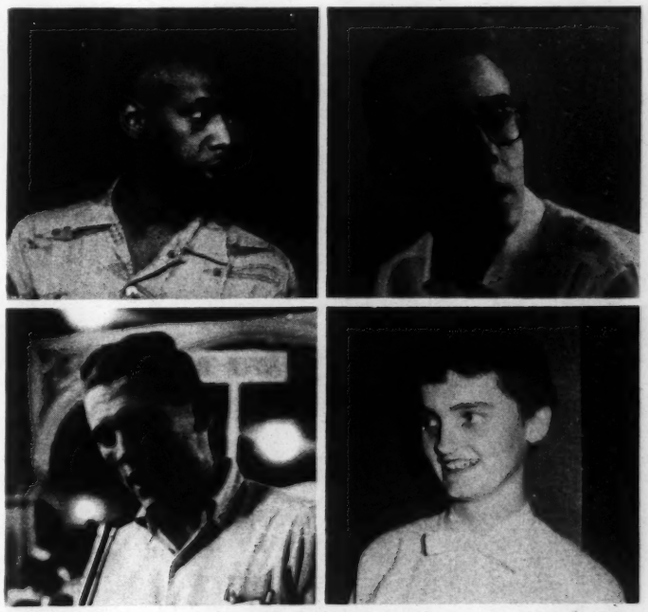
(1) *Foreign Student Leadership Project:* Following the successful application for funds for a four-year term to implement the program, the Association solicited applications in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America with the result that ten students from these areas will be studying in institutions of higher education in the United States during the 1956-57 academic year. The Congress is gratified by the substantial support evidenced for this program in these areas and on a large number of campuses in the United States.

(2) *Latin American Exchange:* The Congress notes the inclusion of Latin American students in the initial year of the foreign student leadership program as requested in the resolution of the Eighth Congress. It also expresses its appreciation that a goodwill delegation of United States students visited Latin America during the summer of 1956.

(3) *Exchange with the Soviet Union:* The Congress notes with approval the efforts of the International Commission to arrange an exchange program with the Soviet Union, in particular through its survey of all member colleges and universities, which revealed that twenty-eight institutions would be willing to undertake a program of academic exchange as outlined in the mandates. It is pleased that the principle of long-term academic exchange has been accepted but regrets that the Soviet Union pointed to United States immigration regulations, including fingerprinting regulations, as grounds for not implementing an exchange program at this time.

(4) *Relations with Students in Exile:* The Congress notes the increased opportunities fostered by the Association for contact of United States students with students and various organizations of students exiled because of their allegiance to democratic principles.

Considering the success with which exchange in general and specific mandates in particular have been implemented by the Association during the past year, the Ninth Congress reaffirms the basic principles underlying the exchange programs as enunciated by the Eighth Congress.



National staff elected at the Ninth National Student Congress: upper left, Clifford Sheats, Wayne State University, Executive Vice President; upper right, Bruce D. Larkin, University of Chicago, International Affairs Vice President; lower left, James F. Pomroy, Allegheny College, Student Government Vice President; lower right, Ann Beckner, Denison University, Educational Affairs Vice President; also elected: P. Charles Jones, University of Wisconsin, Student Affairs Vice President

While programs of exchange alone cannot bring about the solution of international tensions, USNSA does believe that exchange programs can contribute to the rectifications of misconceptions and misunderstandings resulting from ignorance and prejudice.

In this regard the Association believes:

(1) The most fruitful types of contact are free exchanges of ideas between participants who have a sincere desire for understanding.

(2) Exchanges are most effective when they provide a maximum of contact over an extended period of time. Long-term academic exchanges embody a more fruitful approach than short term exchanges, particularly when they are sufficiently flexible to permit participants to gain a representative view of the areas visited and the people concerned.

(3) Programs should be so developed that the danger of intentional or unintentional distortions of the original aims through publicity or propaganda will be minimized.

Assurance of an adequate level of compliance with these factors as determined by the International Vice President must be obtained prior to the initiation of any program. The International Vice President is also instructed to take specific measures to encourage and assist the member schools and regions in promoting and planning such exchange.

USNSA authorizes its International Vice President with the approval of NEC to expand the Association's present program of exchange as a means of reaching as wide a range of students as possible commensurate with the underlying principles and objectives of USNSA, and furthering international understanding and fellowship. With these general principles as guides we feel that special emphasis should be given to the following areas of activity:

In informal Congress sessions are developed experiences which reach far into tomorrow, into all parts of this country and of the world

(1) Considering the success of the initial year of the Foreign Student Leadership Program, we concur in the plans of the director of the program and the International Vice President to expand this program to include a larger number of students. Such an expansion of program further recognizes the vital role which the student leaders of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America now assume in the development of their countries.

(2) Consistent with the principle of mutuality that we believe should underlie exchange programs whenever possible, the Congress directs the International Vice President to investigate the possibilities of making the foreign leadership program reciprocal so that the United States students may study in the areas from which present participants in the program now come.

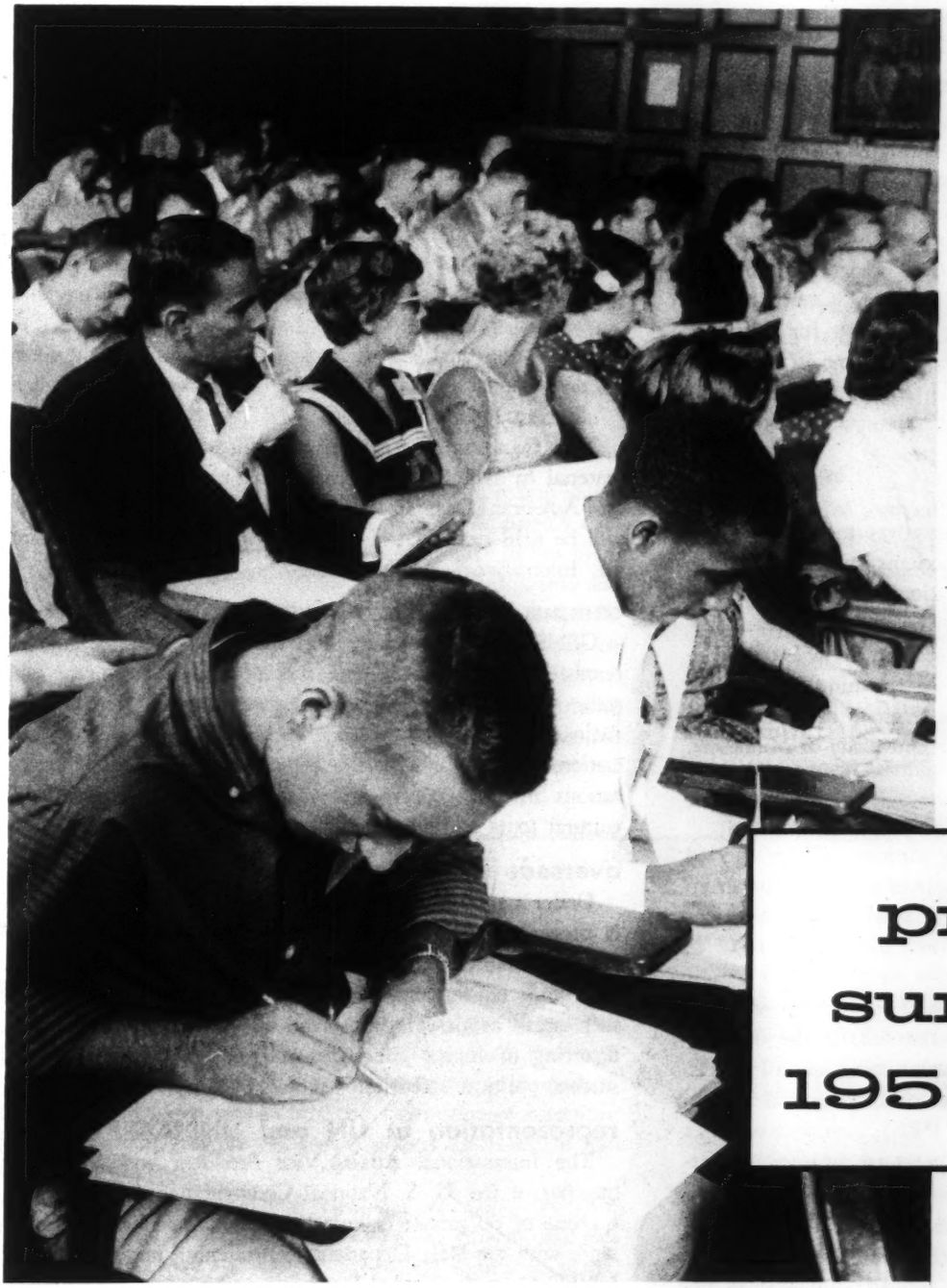
(3) In addition to the two programs mentioned above, the Congress feels that it is important that with USNSA's general principles of exchange as guides, the International Vice President investigate possibilities for other forms of exchange of students with the countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America to the end that the students from these areas and in the United States may establish friendly and mutually cooperative relationships with each other.

(4) The Congress continues to feel that in areas where present tensions exist and where we have had little contact in the past, such as Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, attempts should be made in strict accordance with USNSA's general principles to realize successful student exchange with these areas in the form of practical programs. These should emphasize long term academic exchanges and take into account those non-student factors which might legitimately postpone the realization of some of these programs.

(5) The International Vice President is directed to continue to develop programs which will serve to increase contact between USNSA and the various exiled students and student organizations whose allegiance to democratic principles has forced them into exile.

In determining whether to undertake any exchange program, the International Vice President should consider whether the Association is the most appropriate agency for the sponsorship of a particular program and, if not, whether he should encourage other appropriate organizations to undertake such programs.

The International Vice President is authorized and urged to take such steps as are necessary for the implementation of programs along the lines suggested in this resolution. In particular, he should attempt to organize USNSA exchange programs through the agency of the student governments at the various member campuses.



section III

program summary 1956–1957

As USNSA approaches its tenth year, its programs reflect the thinking of the student leaders on the issues which appear to them to be pivotal, the points on which American education is gradually turning.

The program of USNSA is established by the National Student Congress, either through direct mandates to the national staff or by establishing policies which the staff and the regional officers are committed to implement.

international

participation in the international student conference

USNSA will continue to represent the American student at the International Student Conference (ISC) which will hold its seventh annual meeting in 1957. During the year, USNSA will participate in international student seminars, exchange programs, technical conferences and other programs of practical cooperation sponsored by the ISC and administered through the Coordinating Secretariat for National Unions of Students (COSEC). The President of USNSA, with the advice of the International Affairs Vice-President, will appoint the official Association representatives to these meetings.

representation abroad

USNSA will send official representatives to student meetings abroad, or will designate Americans studying in these countries to represent it, at the invitation of student groups or universities. Such representatives will be in Japan, Israel, Iceland and Canada during the coming year. In one case, Iceland, the American delegation will be returning a visit from students of that country. This particular group of students was selected by student government at the University of Minnesota, in cooperation with USNSA.

international student relations seminar

Approximately fifteen outstanding students will be selected from applications submitted from member campuses for an intensive nine-week seminar in international student relations sponsored by USNSA during July and August of 1957 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Designed to develop a select group of individuals on member campuses who will be able to contribute to the development of USNSA international programming on all levels, campus, regional, national and international, the annual international Student Relations Seminar (ISRS) is supported by a special foundation grant. All participants are awarded scholarships to cover their expenses.

Leading student leaders, educators and journalists from this country and abroad lecture at the seminar and take part in discussion of the history and contemporary developments of the international student movement.

Graduates of the first five seminars have represented USNSA abroad, served as national officers of the Association, held a number of regional offices, and filled staff positions in various international student organizations, such as World University Service.

campus international program

A full-time staff member, the Campus International Administrator, will coordinate the international policies of USNSA with the campus programs of member schools. Basically, this will be done in three major areas:

1. assisting campus organizations, student governments in particular, in planning effective international programs; through international relations clubs, living groups, and the campus press, greater awareness is created among the general student body concerning the on-campus potential for increasing international understanding;
2. informing member campuses of the programs and policies of USNSA in relation to its overseas contacts; at the same time, getting a consensus of student opinion on issues on which USNSA will be expressing a position on their behalf;
3. interesting qualified students in participating in the international activities of USNSA, such as the International Student Relations Seminar.

The Campus International Coordinator prepares special material to assist member schools in observing UN Day and Pan-American Day. In 1957, the third annual Book Drive will be held from March 4-8 under the direction of the Campus International Administrator.

campus tours by foreign delegations

USNSA, in cooperation with member schools, arranges a number of tours for foreign student leaders each year who come to this country under the sponsorship of various foundations, governmental agencies, or private auspices. The Association also acts as a liaison between foreign student organizations in this country and member schools in sponsoring cultural tours and speakers' programs.

overseas publicity program

Under a special foundation grant received in 1955, USNSA is preparing a series of articles for distribution abroad interpreting American student life. A full-time researcher-writer will work on the project during 1956-1957 and will cover such areas as desegregation and the American college, the financing of higher education, religion on the campus, and student political activities.

representation at UN and UNESCO

The International Affairs Vice President will serve as a member of the U. S. National Commmission for UNESCO, a group of 60 private organizations established by Congress to work with the State Departent in promoting understanding of UNESCO in the United States.

USNSA is the only student organization to be represented in the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) of the United Nations. Miss Irene Lefel, a Barnard student, will be the USNSA representative to this group which is a consultative arm of the UN.

subcommissions

Asian Subcommission, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Compiles data on student life in Asia, cooperates on Asian projects on the campuses, and works toward practical programs to build fellowship and understanding.

International Correspondence Exchange Subcommission, College of St. Rose, Albany, N. Y., handles requests from students abroad desiring to correspond with American students.

student government

campus evaluations

The Student Government Vice President will spend most of his time travelling to member schools. On many of these campuses, he will work with student leaders in one- or two-day evaluations of their student governing systems, providing services, information and liaison which will supplement the schools' regular contacts with the national office. Topics covered in these campus visits will vary with the particular needs of the school but, in general, will cover leadership development, the philosophy of student government, student-faculty-administration relations, elections and intercollegiate cooperation.

research

A year after its publication, the USNSA-directed study, *Student Government, Student Leaders and the American College,* remains the most significant research project in this field. Campus, regional and national meetings of both students and educators will be using this report as the basis for discussion and programming. The full significance of the study will be apparent only after their work has been finished. A condensed edition of the report is being prepared by a member of the original research staff and will put the findings of the study into hands of every interested member of the educational community.

regional clinics

Through correspondence with regional officers and attendance at regional meetings, including special seminars or "clinics" on student government problems, USNSA will promote wider intercollegiate exchange and poling of resources for the improvement of self-government on the campus. On the West Coast, the Student Government Vice President will take part in a panel on "Educational Problems of Student Government," along with two deans. Three regions, New England, New York State and Metropolitan New York, will sponsor a seminar on "The Role of the Student in Higher Education."

publications

A manual of committee organization and administration titled, *Making Your Committee Work,* will be the first in a proposed series of publications dealing with the major problems faced by student government. Subsequent booklets will cover finance, elections, coordinating activities, student participation in college planning, and freshman orientation.

subcommissions

Honors System, Trinity College, Washington, D. C. Conducts research on the subject of honor systems.

educational affairs

academic freedom week

USNSA will sponsor the fifth annual Academic Freedom Week on its member campuses April 1-7, 1957. Under a $4,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic, special material will be prepared by the Educational Affairs Vice President and the Academic Freedom Subcommission to assist student governments, campus newspapers and other student organizations in planning programs to arouse student awareness of the issues involved.

A national advisory board of prominent educators, civic and religious leaders, journalists and outstanding citizens will be invited to work with the staff in developing significant participation on as wide a base as possible.

human relations

Plans will be made for a national conference on human relations for student leaders. This will keynote the campus human relations program which will be supported by a foundation grant and will be primarily an action program A USNSA-directed Human Relations Institute will oversee the program, provide the nucleus of advice and leadership in the solving of campus problems in this area.

southern schools conference on desegregation

The first intercollegiate conference in the South on the problems of desegregation will be sponsored by USNSA in the Spring of 1957. Selected member and non-member schools will be invited to come together for several days of lectures and discussions aimed at pin-pointing the major difficulties growing out of integration. It is hoped that this pioneering conference will be an incentive to further programming and action by Southern college students. Reports and recommendations of the Conference will be distributed to colleges, educators and interested organizations and will be summarized in the working papers for the Tenth National Student Congress.

rising enrollments

USNSA will cooperate with Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a special conference on the problems of increased college enrollments, scheduled for March 30-31. Material will be prepared and distributed by the Educational Affairs Vice President on the responsibilities of student leaders to prepare now for the multiplicity of problems which will be created by expanded demands on classrooms, living space and social facilities at American colleges.

subcommissions

Academic Freedom, University of Pennsylvania (Women's Student Government), Philadelphia, Pa., Aims of Higher Education, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Desegregation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Human Relations, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., Legislative Activity, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Military Manpower Counselling, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Rising Enrollments, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

student affairs

student economic welfare

The Student Affairs Vice President will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the USNSA-sponsored Student Discount Service. In addition, he will prepare information on other projects such as student loan funds and cooperatives. The work in this area will be concentrated on establishing the real economic needs of the American student and encouraging on-campus or intercollegiate programs to help alleviate the most pressing ones. In addition, individual regions will prepare handbooks for high school students listing all the scholarships available in their area.

student service programs

Through such activities as its participation in the various meetings of the deans of students and similar groups, USNSA maintains liaison between the student and the administrators who direct the co-curricular life of the college. The President of USNSA has been invited to be a member of three panel discussions at the annual meeting of the American College Personnel Association in April. To accurately represent the point of view of American students, the officers will continue to maintain close contact with the campuses; through personal visits, surveys and reports from regional and campus officers a detailed picture will be available of the situation in regard to student health services, including mental health, counselling services, supervision of housing, admissions and food services, and the role of the college union.

student press

The second Editors' Conference will be held in conjunction with the Tenth National Student Congress in Ann Arbor. The Conference, which will open on August 17, will be planned in cooperation with the editors of a number of campus newspapers who attended the USNSA-sponsored Editors' Conference in 1956 and requested that the meeting be made an annual event at which they could meet and discuss their mutual problems. Editorial freedom and responsibility, the role of publication boards, relations with student government, financing and censorship will be among the topics to be discussed.

social and cultural programs

The Student Affairs Vice President will plan a program of intercollegiate cultural exchange, including art tours, joint sponsorship of special programs, and other activities designed both to increase communication between the colleges and to enable students to secure cultural advantages which would not otherwise be available to them for reasons of finance or distance.

intercollegiate athletics

The Student Affairs Vice President will work with "the NCAA, regional athletics conferences, the university and college athletic policy boards, and student governments," as mandated by the Ninth National Student Congress (see *Intercollegiate Athletics Resolution,* page 24), to devise a realistic policy for the elimination of the practices which have aroused so much controversy and criticism among students and the general public.

subcommissions

Student Unions, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.; Economic Welfare, City College of New York, New York, N. Y.; Social, Cultural Clearing House, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Assistance and encouragement is given to student governments by USNSA in planning special projects. Results of some of these projects were exhibited at the Ninth National Student Congress and include academic freedom programs, U. N. Week, honors systems and election reforms.

student government information service (SGIS)

SGIS is a clearing house for information on all phases of American student life. A full-time Research Editor collects material from colleges, student groups, educational organizations and other sources from which are prepared answers to requests for information from USNSA member schools.

Letters listing specific areas or problems on which the student government wants information or assistance should be directed to:

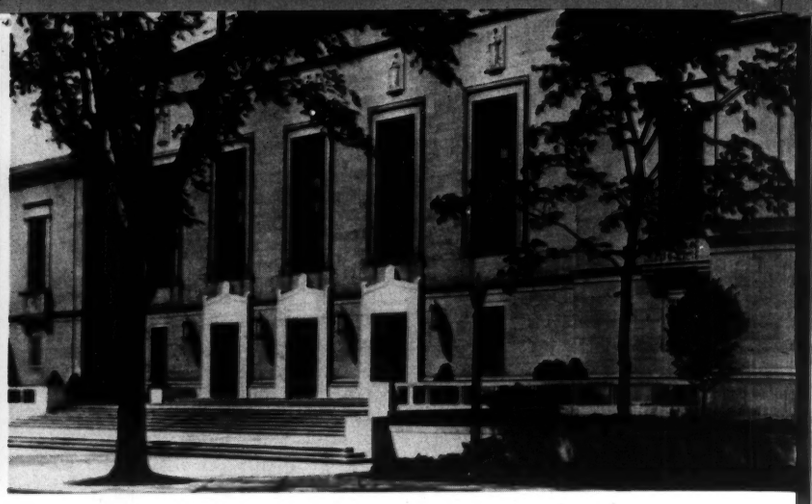
REBECCA KOELLING, *Research Editor*
Student Government Information Service
U. S. National Student Association
1234 Gimbel Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Information for the SGIS files comes from a variety of sources. Here the Research Editor discusses student life and international programming with Mr. Hiralal Bose, Youth Secretary for the Central Congress Party of India during his recent tour of the United States.

The areas on which SGIS maintains information files include the following:

- Academic Freedom
  - General
  - Conferences
  - Congressional Investigations
  - Loyalty Oaths
- Activities, Student
  - Administration
  - Committees
  - Handbooks
  - Programming
  - Regulations and Organization
  - Reports
  - Specific Programs
- Alcohol, Campus Regulations
- Apathy, Student
- Athletics
  - Control Boards
  - Intramural
  - Intercollegiate
- Automobile Regulations
  - Bans
  - Construction of Lots
  - Fines
  - General
  - Traffic Courts
- Blood Drives
- Book Exchanges
- Brotherhood Programs
- Campus Charities
- Campus Riots and Disorders
- Civil Defense, Campus Programs
- Class Attendance
- Class Organization and Activities
- College Unions
  - Board Control Relations
  - Construction
  - Programming
- Community Government
- Community Service Projects
- Commuter Problems
- Convocations
- Cooperatives
- Cultural Programs
- Curriculum
  - General
  - Course Guides
  - Evaluation Forms
  - Reports on Evaluations
- Desegregation
  - General
  - In Higher Education
- Discriminatory Practices
  - General Information
  - Campus Housing
  - College Admissions Policies
  - Community-Campus
  - Social Organization Restrictive Clauses
- Dormitory Regulations
- Editor Conference Programs
- Eighteen Year Old Vote
- Elections
  - Campus Regulations
  - Publicity
  - Systems
- Facilities, Regulation of College
  - Off-campus Housing
- Film Information
- Forensic Programs
- Fraternities
  - General
  - Greek Week
  - Fraternity Handbooks
  - Panhellenic Handbooks
  - Rushing
- Freshman Handbooks
  - General
  - Agendas
  - Handbooks
- Group Dynamics
  - General
  - Conferences
- Handbooks, College
- Hazing
- Health Insurance Programs
- Higher Education
  - General
  - Women in
- Honors Programs
- Honor System
  - General
  - Campus Codes
  - Clippings
- Human Relations
  - Interracial Education
    - General
    - Campus
  - Interreligious Education
    - General
    - Campus
  - Campus Committees
- International Affairs
  - General
  - Campus Programs
  - Conferences
  - Foreign Student Exchange
  - Foreign Student Hospitality
- Job Opportunities
  - General
  - Conferences
- Judiciaries
  - General
  - All-campus Courts
  - Men's Courts
  - Women's Courts
  - Dormitory Courts
- Junior Colleges
- Leadership Training
  - General
  - Conference Agendas
  - Evaluation Forms
  - Reports
  - Working Papers
- Legislative Activities
  - Current, Regarding Students
  - Immigration Problems
  - Military Manpower Problems
- Magazines, College
- Mock Political Conventions
- NSA
  - General
  - Campus Reports on
  - Clippings, Campus Programs
  - Clippings, International Programs
- Parliamentary Procedure
- Point System
- Polling Systems, Campus
- Political Parties, Campus
- Radio and Television, Campus
- Religious Programming
  - General
  - Religious Emphasis Week
  - Handbooks
- Rising Enrollments
  - Campus Committees on School Construction
  - Student Population Growth
  - Teacher Recruitment
- Scholarship Opportunities
- Social Activities
- Speaker Policies
- Student Employment
- Student-Faculty-Administration Relationships
  - General
  - Campus Programs
  - Student Participation in Policy-Making
- Student Government
  - Administration
  - Conferences
  - Constitutions
  - Finance
  - News Bulletins
  - Officers
  - Philosophy
  - Public Relations
  - Reports
  - Retreats
  - Relationship with Other Organizations
  - Structures
  - Surveys
  - Workshops and Clinics
- Student Personnel Work
  - Philosophy
  - Organization on Campus
- Student Press
- Student Rights, Philosophy of
- Television, Educational
- Traditions
- United Nations
  - General
  - Model UN Programs
  - UNESCO
- Work, Study, Travel Abroad

Michigan Union



Rackham—site of the plenaries

tenth national student congress

Marking the completion of the first decade of USNSA's existence, the Tenth National Student Congress will meet at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor from August 20 through 30, 1957. This will be the major policy-making meeting of the Association and will bring together student leaders from all parts of the world, as well as the official representatives of over one million American students.

Outstanding student leaders of the past ten years will be guests of the Congress, along with a number of prominent civic and educational leaders. They will evaluate the contribution of USNSA to the American educational community, especially in the field of student leadership development.

Invitations to the Congress will be sent to all accredited colleges in the United States in the early Spring. Student bodies at member schools will select their delegates during the coming year. Colleges which are *not* members of USNSA may send as many non-voting observers as they wish. Extensive orientation programs have been planned on both the campus and regional level to insure a maximum of representative and articulate student participation in the workshops and legislative sessions.

student body presidents' conference

The seventh in a series of annual three-day conferences for newly-elected student body presidents will be sponsored by USNSA from August 17 through 20 at the University of Michigan. Under the direction of the Student Government Vice President of USNSA, a board of student body presidents, representing colleges and universities of various sizes and structures, plans the content of the meeting. All accredited colleges in the United States and its territories are invited to send representatives.

workshop for deans and faculty advisors

Running concurrently with the opening days of the Tenth National Student Congress, a special three-day program for educators will bring students, faculty and administrators together in informal sessions to discuss their common problems. Also, by participating in the Congress itself as observers, the adult educators will have a first-hand view of the student leader as he confronts the basic problems which face him and his college.

conference on foreign student affairs

Students from this country and abroad will meet for three days prior to the Congress to discuss the role of the foreign student on the American campus. This is the third such meeting to be planned by the Association and is the only conference of its kind designed especially to take up the problems of the overseas student and his relation to the American campus and students of the American campus.

This report is designed to provide member schools, Congress participants and other individuals and organizations with the highlights of the major activities of the United States National Student Association. Complete copies of the reports of the National Officers and official minutes and texts of all resolutions passed by the Ninth National Student Congress and the National Executive Committee are available from:

U. S. National Student Association
Gimbel Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Balint, Nicholas

December 6, 1957

Dear Nicholas:

Thank you very much. Your material will be of enormous help. I will keep you advised.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nicholas Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45 Street
New York, New York

mcc

(Copy Fred Friendly along with material)

Balint, Nicho

December 10, 1956

Dear Nicholas:

I have your letter of November 26th and am today writing to Ralph Edwards to see what can be done.

I am herewith returning the copy of your letter to Mr. Axel Grunberg.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nicholas G. Balint
Inter-Allied Publications
45 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

fc

December 10, 1956

Dear Ralph:

I received a letter from Nicholas Balint, Publisher of Inter-Allied Publications saying that he had written Axel Grunberg about the possibility of putting Dr. James T. Shotwell on THIS IS YOUR LIFE.

In order to give you the whole story, I am enclosing a carbon copy of the letter written to Mr. Grunberg. I know from experience that you get a lot of these, but thought I could only pass it on to you.

I know the people involved, and they are 24-carat.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ralph Edwards
THIS IS YOUR LIFE
NBC
New York, New York

fe

C
O
P
Y

October 12, 1956

Mr. Axel Grunberg, Producer
THIS IS YOUR LIFE
62-53 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Mr. Grunberg:

After talking to Mr. Tom McDermott of Benton & Bowles today, may I call to your attention, as a prospective subject for your THIS IS YOUR LIFE television program, a personage of international renown whose life has been truly spectacular in the cause of peace?

In 1918, in close cooperation with President Wilson and with his great friend the Liberator-President, Thomas G. Masaryk, Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University helped to found democratic Czechoslovakia. Since the engulfment of that small country by the Communist oppressors, Dr. Shotwell has followed up that early achievement by engaging in the exciting and rewarding enterprise of saving the lives and careers of thousands of Czechoslovak nationals who with his help and encouragement have managed to escape from that beleaguered country.

Some of them escaped, you may recall, by airplanes, seizing them in daring midair gunfight. Others dashed through the guarded border on the "Freedom Train", others again on a home-made tank, and an engineer and his family even used an amphibious conveyance. There are approximately 30,000 refugees whom the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees Inc. helped to resettle in free countries, 5,000 of which came to the U.S.A. Many of these escapees are now U.S. citizens, and some of them are suitable and available for participating in the show.

As Chairman of the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Dr. Shotwell's personal experiences in aiding the desperate struggles of these brave fighters for liberty have brought him close to the realities of political conditions in many countries. As a humanitarian, championing the rights of the individual seeking freedom from the authoritarian state, his life has indeed been drama-packed.

Dr. Shotwell is now President-Emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and his work as a promoter of peace is acclaimed not only at home but abroad. As a philosopher and author, by his lectures and writings he has prepared us to know our place in a world of stress and uncertainty, and as a courageous fighter for peace. He has travelled far and wide, helping to clarify the fundamental issues mankind has been facing. Under his direction over 200 experts, including thirty-five wartime cabinet ministers, were assigned the ~~immense~~ ~~ink~~ task of writing 150 volumes about the economic and social history of World War I. At the Paris Peace Conference he was our best qualified representative. A quarter of a century later he helped to draft the UN Charter in San Francisco.

Dr. Shotwell's outstanding service as an educator is recognized throughout the world. During his 50 years as a teacher of history at Columbia he helped to build that University to its present eminence as the nation's leading educational institution. There are few educators in America who have exercised so much influence on their students' thinking and acting as Dr. Shotwell. Many of these, now in key positions in American national life, still maintain that Dr. Shotwell's philosophy of life, his example and teaching have inspired them throughout their lives and have guided and directed them toward the various successes they have achieved in their own careers.

Among the multitudes of Dr. Shotwell's friends and admirers there are many prominent Americans who will always remember him with gratitude, affection and respect. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a selection of material which gives some indication of the high regard in which Dr. Shotwell is so widely held, and which you might be interested in reading. Among these are: Excerpts from congratulatory letters and telegrams sent to Dr. Shotwell by prominent Americans on the occasion of his 80th birthday; a dust jacket of his recent book, THE UNITED STATES IN HISTORY, published by Simon and Schuster; a few clippings from the New York Times and from the Saturday Review; and a pamphlet by the late Thomas J. Watson, former Chairman of IBM.

A preliminary investigation has brought out that it is safe to assume the following people would, if requested, be willing to appear and pay tribute to Dr. Shotwell on a possible "THIS IS YOUR LIFE, PROFESSOR SHOTWELL" program:

The Hon. Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of the Philippines
The Hon. Paul Martin, Canadian Chief Delegate to the UN
David Sarnoff, Chairman, RCA
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chairman of Governors, Am. Ass. for the UN
David Rockefeller, Executive V.P. of the Chase Manhattan Bank
Edward R. Murrow (On whose "Person to Person" show Dr. Shotwell appeared.)
The Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, U.S. Senator from New York
Dr. Grayson Kirk, President, Columbia University
Tom Watson, Jr., President of IBM
Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
James B. Carey, President International Electrical Workers Union
Helen R. Reid, Proprietor, N.Y. Herald Tribune
Norman Cousins, Editor, Saturday Review
Lincoln M. Schuster, of Simon & Schuster, Publishers, N.Y.C.
Dr. Jan Papanek, former Ambassador and Chief Delegate of democratic Czechoslovakia to the UN, and two-three refugees, whom Dr. Shotwell helped to escape and to re-establish themselves as free citizens in the U.S.A.

A three-fold purpose could be accomplished by carrying out this program:

1. An exciting and inspiring human story would be presented with the above "supporting cast" of well-known Americans.

2. Through the presentation of a most devoted fighter for Peace you would dramatize this gravest of the issues our generation is facing; thus helping our people to understand the responsibilities the U.S.A., as leader of the free world, bears in these difficult days.

3. You can help, if you wish, thousands of democratic, anti-Communist Czechoslovak refugees who are suffering in various camps in Europe, by appealing to your viewers for financial contributions to the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc. This is a voluntary humanitarian agency, acknowledged by our federal and state authorities and sponsored by outstanding Americans. In doing this you would help those refugees to survive and to resume a new life in free countries.

In appreciation for the contribution that THIS IS YOUR LIFE has made to the many good causes it has helped, and that it would be making to this specific cause in particular, as a part of the show Dr. Shotwell would present, as a token reward to you or the sponsors of the show, a beautifully painted oil portrait of the late Liberator-President of Czechoslovakia, T.G. Masaryk.

This portrait was rescued from the National Museum of Prague at the time of the Nazi invasion, and hidden in Yugoslovia. From there it was smuggled out and carried to Israel and kept by the relatives of the original donor, a patriot and humanitarian of pre-Nazi and pre-Communist Czechoslovakia. Now the portrait has been sent to the U.S. with the instruction to donate it to fund-raising purposes by the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees.

As a friend and admirer of Dr. Shotwell, and also as a former editor in Czechoslovakia and as a former refugee myself, I shall be happy to cooperate with you in carrying out this program in case this project interests you.

I shall be looking forward with interest to an early reply.

Sincerely,

Nicholas G. Balint
Publisher

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS

45 WEST 45 th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: JUdson 2 - 3224

Personal-Confidential

November 26, 1956

Dear Ed:

This is a "Person to Person" request hoping that you will forgive me for intruding on your crowded schedule.

After a confidential talk with Dr. Shotwell and Dr. Jan Papanek I mailed a letter to the producer of Ralph Edward's THIS IS YOUR LIFE show of which a carbon copy is enclosed. I sent this letter to Mr. Gruenberg upon the advise of the Benton and Bowles people who are handling the sponsor's account and who liked the project very much. However, there was no reply from Hollywood.

In the meantime, the tragic Hungarian events placed new responsibilities on the shoulders of the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, for in co-operation with the State Department and private organizations, the Fund in addition to the Czechoslovak refugees, is now helping the Hungarian escapees too. Therefore the money we are hoping to raise through the appeal is even more badly needed now than at the time when we approached the producer of the show.

Dr. Shotwell is Chairman and Dr. Papanek is President of the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees. The Fund's humanitarian activities show an impressive record: it helped 30,000 refugees to resettle in free countries, 5000 of them in the United States.

I wonder whether your busy schedule would permit you to cast a friendly eye on this matter, and to give us some advise or help in contacting Ralph Edwards which would enable us to carry out this project. I assure you that all of us will deeply appreciate any consideration you may give to this matter.

Hoping that everything is well with you and that I'll hear from you soon, I am

Cordially yours,

Nicholas

Nicholas G. Balint

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

P. S. It was nice of you to mention Jan Masaryk in one of your reports from Israel. We appreciated it

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

Ball G

May 20, 1957

Will you see this Mr. Wilson?

Will talk when he calls again

George

224 SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5

November 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This will introduce Mr. William Wilson who worked with me while I was acting as Public Relations Director for Governor Stevenson.

Mr. Wilson worked as the Governor's television director and adviser during the primary campaign and as one of our television advancemen during the election campaign.

Both Governor Stevenson and I have a very high opinion of Mr. Wilson. He showed at all times an intelligence and industry and was extremely adept at working with the various technical people in local television stations.

Mr. Wilson has told me that he would like your advice as to the course he should follow in developing his experience in the television industry. I know how busy you are but if you could find a few minutes to talk with him I should appreciate it.

Many thanks for everything you did to help Adlai during the campaign. Your counsel and assistance were invaluable.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George W. Ball

George W. Ball

May 23
3pm

CABLE ADDRESS: CANTELL

Baltimore A.
Chal

Charles Antell
INCORPORATED

MOUNT AND COLE STS. - PHONE: GILMOR 5-6731 - BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

February 13, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a line to tell you how much I appreciated your visit to Baltimore, and your excellent and well chosen remarks Saturday evening, February 2nd.

It was indeed unfortunate that the program was so hackneyed before they came to the so so main event of the evening.

I was particularly impressed with your remarks about our great Judge Soboloff and his remarks as to your reference.

May the good Lord bless you with good health so that you may continue the fine job that all freedom loving Americans are so proud of you for.

Sincerely,

Leonard Rosen

Leonard Rosen

LR/de

BA Baltimore Ad Club

WMAR-TV

SUNPAPERS TELEVISION

THE A. S. ABELL COMPANY

TELEPHONE MULBERRY 5-5670

BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

February 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS TELEVISION
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

All week long, I have been getting calls from people who were privileged to meet you and/or hear your great speech at the Ad Club Banquet. In every case, their remarks went something like this: "the greatest"...."a wonderful guy"...."a momentous event"...etc.,etc.

I, too, wish to thank you for making this event a great success.

Sincerely

E. K. Jett

EKJ:mk

CHANNEL 2

Bane, Frank

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

March 24, 1958

TO PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION REPRESENTATIVES:

Attached is a tentative and preliminary outline program for the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference at the Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Miami Beach, Florida, on May 18-21.

The Fiftieth Annual Meeting is going to be one of the best Governors' Conferences we have ever had. It will be held at a beautiful site, the program will be most timely and interesting, and Governor LeRoy Collins and his Florida Host State Committee are making excellent arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of all those who attend.

We hope very much that you are planning to be with us, and we are also enclosing a reservation request form so that you can conveniently send the information required for assignment of hotel accommodations.

The business sessions and other functions of the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting will be held at the Americana Hotel, and it is the desire of the Host State to accommodate as many guests as possible at the Americana. However, to provide for overflow and for those who may wish alternate accommodations, special arrangements have been made with the Colonade Hotel which is on the oceanfront, less than a block from the Americana.

The Host State has advised us that preferences between Americana and Colonade Hotels will be honored on a first-come, first-served basis. Of necessity, guests requesting reservations after either hotel is fully reserved will be assigned to the other hotel. The rates for both hotels are shown on the reservation form.

Please -- we urge that you complete and return the form to us at this office, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, as soon as possible so that we can make every effort to obtain the accommodations you wish.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Frank Bane

Frank Bane
Secretary

FB:LEL

March 14, 1958

Tentative and Preliminary Program

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Fiftieth Annual Meeting

Americana Hotel
Bal Harbour, Florida

May 18-21, 1958

SUNDAY, MAY 18

1:00 P.M. Luncheon Meeting of Governors' Conference Executive Committee

Luncheon Meeting of Governors' Staff Assistants

6:30 P.M. Reception and Buffet

MONDAY, MAY 19

10:00 A.M. Opening Business Session

Invocation

Address of Welcome

ROUND TABLE ON FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

Presiding: Governor Lane Dwinell, Chairman, Governors' Conference Special Committee on Federal-State Relations

Discussion Leaders -- Members of Governors' Conference Special Committee on Federal-State Relations:

Governor Victor E. Anderson
Governor LeRoy Collins
Governor Price Daniel
Governor George Docking
Governor George M. Leader
Governor Theodore R. McKeldin
Governor Dennis J. Roberts
Governor Robert E. Smylie

All other Governors participating

1:00 P.M. Luncheon informally, no program

2:30 P.M. Business Session

ROUND TABLE ON BUSINESS OF BEING GOVERNOR

Presiding:

(No panel -- no specific Governors selected for participation -- all Governors urged to participate)

7:30 P.M. Annual State Dinner

Presiding: Governor William G. Stratton, Chairman of the Governors' Conference

Invocation:

Introduction of Governors: Governor LeRoy Collins, Host Governor

Address: [redacted] The Honorable Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations

TUESDAY, MAY 20

9:30 A.M. Business Session

FOUR GROUP MEETINGS, OPERATED SIMULTANEOUSLY -- EACH TO DISCUSS:

A. The Economic Problem

1. Employment
2. Effects on State Government
3. Migration

B. Highways and Highway Safety

C. Fiscal Operation and Control

D. Natural Resources

1:00 P.M. Luncheon informally, no program

Afternoon: Trip to Cape Canaveral for Governors only

Afternoon and Evening free for all others

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

9:00 A.M. Business Session

ROUND TABLE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

A. Military Defense and New Weapons

B. Economic Aspects of National Defense

Presiding:

General Discussion

12:30 P.M. Luncheon informally, no program

2:00 P.M. Executive Business Session

Adjournment

BWS

Reservation Request
Form -- Press

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Fiftieth Annual Meeting
Americana Hotel
Bal Harbour, Florida

May 18-21, 1958

Since all reservations are to be made through the Governors' Conference Secretariat
East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, we would appreciate your supplying the info
requested below and returning this form to us at your earliest convenience.

FRANK BANE, SECRETARY

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS	PUBLICATION OR SERVICE REPRESENTED	ACCOMMODATIONS PREFERRED			
		AMERICANA HOTEL American Plan		COLONADE H European	
		see rates below			
		(check)		(insert rate	
		single	double	single	d

RATES -- PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY:

Americana Hotel -- American Plan -- $22 single; $18 twin PER DAY PER PERSON

Colonade Hotel -- European Plan: $7, $8, $10, $12 single or double occupancy, PER DAY PER ROOM (A
are located on oceanside of hotel)

Please -- if you prefer Colonade Hotel, be certain to insert room rate preference also in the appr

If double rooms are requested, please indicate below pairing of persons sharing accommodations.

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_____ _____

F-1152 Information supplied by _____ Date _

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M (All $12 rooms

appropriate column.

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Bane, Frank

November 1, 1957

Dear Brother Frank:

Three cheers for Mr. Lar Daly who appears to have had a most distinguished career!

I tried to reach you by phone when you were counselling with Governor Faubus, but was unable to do so. I hope you had fun.

Please let me know when next you are going to be in town again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Bane
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 27, Illinois

fc

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

October 22, 1957

PERSONAL AND VERY IMPORTANT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Shame on you! I have a letter today from a gentleman by the name of Mr. Lar Daly. I do not know him, that is, not yet. But he says he is a neighbor of mine here on the south side of Chicago.

He says, furthermore, that you, the CBS, the NBC, and all the rest of you folk have done him wrong. He goes on to say that he has appealed all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States and that that august body has thrown the question out contending that it is moot -- whatever that is. He has written to all the Governors, and he has written to me demanding that I personally and individually do something about this -- before sundown!

I am attaching the biography which he sent me, content in the knowledge that if you will just read it, you will see that the matter is corrected immediately.!

Believe me to be your obedient servant.

Very sincerely,

Frank Bane
Executive Director

FB:LM

P. S. This should lighten your day.

LAR DALY (Biography) June 22nd, 1956

Born, Lawrence Joseph Sarsfield Daly, Gary, Indiana, January 22, 1912. Son of Lawrence and Winifred (Glavey) Daly, natives of Ireland. "Lar" is short form of "Lawrence", popular in Ireland, England and Scotland 50 years ago. Father, grand-uncle and great grand-father were known as "Lar".

Mother died when he was 5. He and brother, John Patrick, placed in Carmelite Sisters Orphan Home, Hammond, Ind. Taken to Chicago at 6 and resided there since. Father was one of Gary's first policeman and fireman. Attended Holy Cross Grammar School, Chicago, for 8 years and De La Salle High School for 1 year. Forced to leave High School and go to work to help in support of family. Self-educated since, being an omnivorous reader of books, newspapers, etc., especially those dealing with politics, religion and history.

At 8 years of age began selling fruits and vegetables to people in their homes, and has been in business for himself ever since. As result of intimate acquaintance with people of all races and creeds and farmers and produce merchants from whom he purchased daily commodities at Chicago produce markets, he believes he has knowledge of human nature second to none. Further, he believes that next to necessity of basic Christian education in home and family circle, and grade and Sunday School, nothing so civilizes and humanizes a person as close association with all types of people, especially in intimacy of their homes and knowledge of their personal problems living their daily lives.

Quit Fruit and Vegetable Business in 1936, and went into furniture moving business under name of "Daly Bros." until 1940. Then started as jobber of stools, chairs and tables to restaurants, schools, churches, taverns, etc. under name of "American Stool & Chair Co". Has been in that business ever since, as sole owner and operator, located on Chicago's South Side.

Married February 10, 1948, to Alice Ainley Brennan, a widow, popularly known as "Dolly". Three children, Christine Alice 7; Lawrence Joseph, Jr. 6; and Christopher John 4. Another daughter, Carol Patricia, 18, by previous marriage, lives with her mother, Dorothy Martin Daly. Lives with wife and family in own home, bought in February 1953, and located on Chicago's far South Side. Plays the violin for his own and family's enjoyment, and also for weddings, house parties, and square dances. Believes every child should have benefit of musical education and learn how to play an instrument, as music, by its very nature, greatly helps in humanizing character development of children.

Practical Christian, and member in good standing of his parish church, Seven Holy Founders Catholic Church, Calumet Park, Ill. Belongs to no Clubs, Fraternal or Civic Groups, as [illegible] time is fully preoccupied with family, business and politics. [illegible] Founder of "Christ-One", a voluntary association of practicing Christians of all denominations, pledged [illegible] to pray daily for the "Reunion of all Christians, according to the [illegible] time of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

[illegible] MacArthur's greatest supporter. [illegible] Has filed MacArthur's name for [illegible] Primary, every 4 years, beginning [illegible] National Director of the "MacArthur [illegible] in all 48 States. The Committee [illegible] late [illegible] 1952 Republican Presidential [illegible] long as [illegible] chance to win, at the same time [illegible] the name of [illegible] politically, in case Taft should withdraw [illegible] After Eisenhower was nominated, [illegible] in the General Election of 1952.

[illegible] for [illegible] U.S. Senate Nomination Illinois Primaries of 1950 [illegible] candidate [illegible] Chicago, 1955; and Republican [illegible] of the [illegible] of Illinois, Illinois [illegible] candidate for [illegible] Republican Presidential Nomination, Indiana [illegible] candidate [illegible] President on Republican Ticket in [illegible] Primary.

TO Florence

FROM Mary

Tried to get Mr. Bane but the different numbers didn't answer. Just so happens he's in Little Rock!

Bane
Frank

July 1, 1957

Dear Frank,

I am so sorry that it was not possible for me to attend the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, June 23-26. As you may have heard, I was in Yugoslavia shooting an interview with Tito.

I am disappointed that I could not be with you, for I know I would have found the discussion extremely interesting.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank Bane
Governors' Conference
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

mcc

FULL USE OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

A Memorandum Prepared for the Governors' Conference

Williamsburg, Virginia
June 23-26, 1957

The Council of State Governments
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Full Use of Educational Facilities

An operation as large and extensive as conducting the public schools of America has a tendency--sometimes an overwhelming tendency--to just "roll along," in old, familiar patterns. The tendency in most enterprises is to do things as they have been done, and this habit may be especially strong if the enterprise involves--as our school systems do--many thousands of operators, most of whom are long used to an established order of things.

Thus it is always difficult to "get out of the rut." To do so requires ingenuity, persistence, and perhaps daring. It certainly requires one of the hardest of all human tasks--to think along new lines.

But we have an educational crisis in America, one which is sufficiently acute to require that we get out of educational ruts if they exist.

We are all familiar with the form and the underlying background of the crisis. A great many of our schools are overcrowded, a great many are understaffed, a great many buildings in use are obsolete. There are too few teachers; and too many teachers lack the kinds of qualifications we desire.

This is, largely, a situation that has grown out of depression and war. During both the great depression and World War II we fell far behind in construction of school buildings. Consequently a large backlog of needed plant developed. Moreover, during the war many good teachers, and many good potential teachers, went into other occupations, and they have stayed there.

Then, after the war, we began to experience an enormous increase in our school-age population and our school enrollments. The birth rate

soared. It continues at a very high level. As a result, the projections of school enrollment for the years immediately ahead--the years for which we must prepare now--"much exceed" even the swollen lists of today.

Still another factor is a part of our basic current situation. At a time when we need to retain and recruit highly qualified teachers at a rate beyond anything called for in the past, the status of school teaching has declined. We need not attempt here to trace all the reasons for this. To some extent it is a matter of the school teachers' pay as compared with earnings in other fields during this time of high prosperity. But it is not only a matter of pay. The standing of many teachers in their communities is high today; yet it surely will be agreed that, in general, the prestige of teachers--their position of community leadership--is not what it was when men and women now of middle age were going to school.

Whatever the full scope of the causes, we have the crisis: a crisis that presents the mounting problem of obtaining adequate personnel, adequate plant, adequate facilities--in fact, the problem of doing a job to which all states are committed.

Before turning our attention to consideration of particular means which may assist in resolving the crisis, another generalization is pertinent. We have a different kind of America today than we had forty, thirty or even fifteen years ago, before the vast industrial and commercial developments of our times, and when the rural segment of our population was relatively larger.

To what extent have our schools changed as the country has changed? Certainly they have changed much, have improved greatly. But school organization, it is fair to say, including the school year, is to a considerable

extent the product of earlier days and of their social-economic and educational needs.

The solution of our school problems will, certainly, involve many approaches. The needed personnel, plant and facilities will cost money. At best they will cost much more than the states and the localities have provided for public education up to now, notwithstanding the continuous succession of record school appropriations to which we have become accustomed.

But is it true, as has sometimes been suggested, that we have no educational problems that cannot be solved with money? Is money, and still more money, the key--the only key--to the future?

Among the states generally conviction is rising that if, as expected, we shall be obliged to meet a much bigger school bill, we must make the best possible uses of the school facilities and the qualified school staff we now have.

It is to that problem that this memorandum is addressed. What can and should be done to assure that we make full, effective, sound and beneficial use of existing educational plant and personnel?

Three Current Proposals

Three proposals have become increasingly prominent in discussion of this question. They are based in part on a common assumption: that it is wasteful to permit the school plant to stand idle, for the most part, during three months of the year, and that it is also wasteful to use the school staff for only approximately three-fourths of the year.

The three proposals are essentially different.

One of them, the least sweeping and drastic of the three, is essentially, simply to add a summer school, with special curricular

offerings, and with attendance optional, to the regular school year. This program is, of course, now in effect in many schools.

The second proposal, involving a much greater change, is to conduct the regular school classes on a year-round basis--each of the students to be in attendance for three of the four quarters, on a staggered basis, so that in each quarter a fourth of the students are on vacation, three quarters of them at school.

Under the third proposal, also, the schools would be organized on a year-round, four-quarter basis, but attendance of pupils for all four quarters would be required. There would be relatively short vacation periods. Thus each boy and girl would be at school for a total of ten and one half or eleven months. A variant of this scheme would make attendance in the fourth quarter optional, thus permitting students to speed their education if they and their parents wished them to do so.

The "Extra" Summer School

In the professional language of many educators, one of the chief purposes of adding a summer school--while retaining the present, standard two-semester system for regular classes from September through Spring--is to "enrich" the curriculum. Perhaps more important, the summer school also can offer special opportunity for students who have fallen behind to make up work in formal courses, and opportunity for gifted students to accelerate or broaden their education.

The "enrichment" aspect of the summer school can be accomplished through offerings of less formal instruction than may be possible during the regular school year in such fields as music, the visual arts, handicrafts, etc. Remedial courses can be presented for areas in which a pupil

has not failed but in which he and his teachers think he can profit from special, additional attention. And recreational offerings, with instructional aspects, can be available for the school children.

The necessity of arrangements to permit special attention both for retarded pupils who need to "catch up," and to serve gifted pupils able to do more work than the average child, has been widely recognized. The need has become particularly pressing in schools with large classes, where the many varied problems of individual children are difficult to deal with on an individual basis. The summer school affords one means of assisting the unusual child, whether behind his class or potentially ahead of it. It is, of course, not the only means of providing such assistance.

Schools in a number of cities have had experience with year-round operation of this general type: retention of the standard school year and addition of summer schools of varying scopes. Attendance at the summer schools normally is voluntary. For most of the existing summer programs, tuition is required. In other cases attendance is free.

Staffing of the summer schools provides employment on a year-round basis for part, at least, of the teaching staff. In some schools with such plans all or most of the regular staff have been placed on a year-round contract. Thus the summer school system at least decreases the extent to which qualified teachers are obliged to be without their regular employment during extended periods each year. By obviating the necessity for some of them to take seasonal employment for which they have little liking or aptitude, it can contribute to improved teacher morale, and to improved prestige for teachers in the community. And the summer school avoids much, at least, of the waste of school plant that now customarily occurs

during the vacation months.

Clearly, there are obvious advantages in the system. To the extent that remedial courses, acceleration courses, "enrichment" programs, and other special offerings are needed and desired, and to the extent that they cannot be presented adequately during the regular school terms, the summer school is an economical means of providing them or adding to them.

If a large number of students attend summer courses that accelerate their progress through school, this will in the long run somewhat reduce total enrollment. On the other hand, the optional, extra, summer school system is not in itself a means of handling larger school enrollments or of accomplishing economies in handling any regular school enrollments. Indeed, addition of extra summer school sessions, while retaining the standard September-June pattern for regular education, means more expense, not less. It may be well-advised expenditure--to meet problems that greatly need to be met. But it does little for a city or town which has the acute problem of overcrowding and teacher shortage.

The Four Quarter Staggered Plan

Much more fundamental than the simple addition of a summer school is the proposal to shift to a year-round, four-quarter, regular school year, with attendance staggered so that each student attends three of the four quarters, and one-fourth of the student body is on vacation in any given quarter.

With this system, the total capacity of a school building is increased by a fourth, or substantially a fourth.

Similarly, assuming classes of the same size as before introduction of the system, one teacher--working on a year-round basis except

for a vacation comparable in length to that of most business and professional people--can teach about one-fourth more students.

Moreover, fewer textbooks are needed at any one time.

These are solid advantages. They invite close consideration now in view of the realities of our school crisis. They do not constitute a panacea. Nor does the plan appear to be applicable to schools, even if crowded, where total enrollments are too small to permit a workable plan of staggering attendance. But, if putting the system into effect answers existing needs and if it accords with sound teaching, the case for it would seem to be strong.

Without question, however, the plan presents problems.

First, it would interfere with the vacation plans and arrangements to which millions of American families have become accustomed. One quarter of the school children would be having their vacations in the summer, one fourth in the fall, one fourth in the winter, one fourth in the spring. In many cases--unless a program was possible under which children of the same family, in different grades, were to have the same quarter off--brothers and sisters would be on vacation at different times of the year. Even if that were not the case, it will be asked, to what extent could fathers and mothers arrange to have their vacations and vacation trips at the same time as their children? If they could not do so, would the improvement in the children's education resulting from the proposed system justify the sacrifice of common family vacation plans?

Less important--but likely to be a negative consideration in the minds of some parents--is the fact that under the staggered system it hardly would be possible to arrange for all the children who customarily

associate with each other away from school to be in the same quarter group at school. Some would be on vacation, with their familiar neighborhood playmates at school, and vice versa.

Moreover, from quarter to quarter, some of the children who had gone to school together in one quarter would be separated the next. In the larger schools, where each grade comprises a number of classroom groups, careful arranging could to a large extent avoid such break-ups of groups familiar with each other. But to the extent that the break-ups occurred, and to the extent that stable associations contribute to a child's security and confidence, they would create problems. Could compensatory devices be developed to alleviate such individual problems? For example, would it help materially to develop programs that would make recreational facilities of the school available to all students throughout the year?

There already has been a certain amount of American experience with the four-quarter staggered system. Bluffton, Indiana, experimented with it as far back as 1904. By 1925 several other communities had some or all of their schools on four-quarter, staggered plans. By 1930 few retained them, however; and in 1952 a survey of all cities over 30,000 population and some smaller ones showed no such systems in operation.

The evidence available from the past experiments is not decisive for an examination of the advantages and disadvantages that a year-round, staggered plan could have today. The fact that they were dropped does not necessarily mean that other programs, like them in many respects, would fail today. Moreover, in the country at large, the need for new means of meeting our educational problems is greater now than when these experiments were tried. Some of the pros and cons advanced by school authorities who

observed certain of the past experiments, nevertheless, are worth citing.

In Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, which had four staggered quarters from 1928 to 1939, a Superintendent of Schools indicated that its high school, with a nine-month capacity of 1,650 students, was able to handle 2,200 under the year-round plan. Another Superintendent who operated under the Aliquippa program summarized a number of advantages and disadvantages of the four-quarter, staggered system as he evaluated it. Besides emphasizing the more economical use of school facilities and textbooks, he indicated that the plan permitted students a better chance to make up work following extended absence, and that it permitted more frequent evaluation of pupils' work than was feasible under the standard school year program. Among disadvantages he indicated difficulty in carrying on repairs, painting and maintenance work in the schools; frequent changes of teachers on account of vacations, etc.; the impossibility of keeping groups of pupils intact in smaller schools; waste of pupil time at the end of one quarter and the beginning of the next; undesirable vacation times for many pupils; and a much increased administrative and supervisory load. Yet, on balance, he felt that the advantage appeared to be with the four-quarter plan from the standpoint of pupil achievement--and this with considerable economy in the school budget.

At Ambridge, Pennsylvania, the Principal of the Junior and Vocational High School pointed out in 1934, after two years' operation of the staggered four-quarter system, that it had relieved a greatly overcrowded condition--the objective for which it was created. Fifty-four of the sixty-five classroom teachers in the high school indicated at the end of the first year of the plan that they considered it a success. Among

advantages noted by teachers was more extensive use of textbooks, reference and library material, and shop and laboratory equipment. Teachers cited among disadvantages a decline in pupil-teacher relationships and loss of instructional time as a result of school reorganization every three months.

More recently, a number of communities have considered adoption of year-round plans on the staggered attendance basis. In 1955 a committee appointed by the Los Angeles Superintendent of Schools weighed possible pros and cons of such action. Its observations were mixed. The plan, it said, might make it unnecessary to build certain schools that otherwise would be required, and thus could effect large savings. Among other possible advantages it pointed to a reduction in the extent to which teachers would need to take nonprofessional jobs in the summer, and the consequent improvement of their professional status. Among objections, in addition to considerations cited in experience reports noted above, the Los Angeles group indicated that requests for frequent exceptions to any established pattern of scheduling would create difficulties. For example, unless exceptions were made, families would have their children home for vacation periods at different times. As for potential obstacles to the plan, the committee labelled "community inertia" one of the most serious.

In sum, what the reports of very limited past experience indicate, and what more recent studies of future possibilities drive home is that the plan has highly attractive features and that it involves important problems.

It is, to repeat, no "cure all" for the school crisis. As regards money, it cannot in most cases obviate larger appropriations and more building for our burgeoning school enrollments. In itself, it involves expense as well as savings. If an existing staff of teachers works the year round instead of leaving the system for the summer, the teacher

payroll rises. If the buildings are used intensively all year, maintenance costs rise and buildings depreciate somewhat more rapidly. Yet--if overcrowding and understaffing are to be corrected--it is distinctly cheaper to do this by utilizing existing facilities and staff efficiently, on a year-round basis, than to depend entirely upon new construction and induction of still more teachers.

As regards the preferences, morale and status of teachers, it is probable that no system of scheduling could answer equally well for all. Some teachers can obtain jobs for the summer that pay more than they receive at school, and would be reluctant to give up the prospect of such jobs. Some may simply not wish to work at all in summer. For the majority, however, it would seem reasonable to assume that all year, professional employment--without the uncertainty involved in seeking summer positions, and without the decrease in prestige that can come from taking unskilled jobs--would increase the attractiveness of teaching careers.

As regards the pupils, their needs are the basis for all other considerations. If a fair test of the plan proves that it creates difficulties for the children that outweigh advantages to them, obviously the plan should be dropped in any given school system. But if it can contribute signally to ending the double shift that exists in many schools today, and if it can help to assure the children well qualified teachers, these gains will loom large.

Finally, as regards the parents--who in the last analysis will decide whether a round-the-calendar school program is to be had and maintained--disruptions of vacation and other family arrangements might be serious. But the education of their children is fundamental. <u>If</u> the

year-round staggered plan is feasible from the standpoint of family living, and if it can give the children a better education than they otherwise could receive, parents would not seem likely to prevent its adoption.

Four Quarters for All

The third proposal would establish the schools on a four-quarter, year-round basis with attendance of all pupils required in each quarter. Thus no staggering would be involved. Each child would go to school when every other child did. All would have their vacations at the same time.

With time off for brief Christmas and spring vacations, and with a somewhat longer period of holidays at the beginning or end of summer, the school year might include, in all, ten and a half or eleven months.

The result, in terms of enrollments, would not be to reduce the number of pupils in any given grade in school. But it would accelerate the progress of all the children through school--so that after the plan had been in effect for a few years, it would result in enrollments lower than would obtain were the present school year to continue. The pressure on teaching staffs and physical plant would decrease accordingly.

This reduction would certainly be considerable. Just how much it would be would depend largely on policy decisions as to required time for completing given programs of study. If the four quarters were considered adequate for completing work that now takes approximately one and a third years, and if the new plan went into effect with the first grade, a pupil would go through the primary grades in six instead of eight years, and through high school in three instead of four. Thus, after nine years, the total enrollment--primary grades through high school--might be a fourth less than it would be if the present system were continued. If the plan were applied to high school alone, high school enrollment might be a fourth less.

However--assuming some summer vacation, say of three or four weeks--the pupil's school year would not actually be one-fourth longer than school years usually are now. Conceivably, therefore, the new system might mean moving a child through the primary grades in seven years instead of eight. He might then go through high school--in which many authorities believe student work loads are on the light side now--in three years instead of four. Thus, in the total public school program, twelve years would be reduced to ten, and total enrollment might be about one-sixth less than if the present terms continued.

Various of the advantages and potential disadvantages of the four-quarter, staggered system obviously apply to four quarters of required work. But there are marked differences.

Year-round attendance may commend itself on two grounds, particularly, over the staggered basis.

First, it would keep all pupils on an equal footing as regards vacation periods, and it would keep natural groupings of children together, in the class rooms, in the families, and in the neighborhood play grounds. It would relieve school authorities of making difficult choices as to which group should have its vacation in the favored summer months, which group in the fall, winter, or spring, as would be necessary with the staggered plan.

Secondly, it would enable students to get more education in a given span of years than is now possible or would be possible under the staggered program. Of special importance for students who will go on to college--as an increasing proportion mean to do--it would permit completion of preparations for entering productive and remunerative work earlier. In the case of many young people who would like to proceed to specialized

postgraduate university work or professional schools, shortening the preparation for college by three years might be a large factor in determining whether the added years of study after the bachelor's degree are worth while. To the extent that it is socially desirable to increase the number of men and women with such specialized postgraduate training, this may be an important public consideration.

Against the proposal to require four quarters of schooling each year, some authorities will contend that it would press the pupils too much, that it might discourage them, and that acceleration of the learning process could weaken the quality of education. Other authorities will differ on such points. They may, in fact, assert that--besides accelerating education--extension of the school year would increase opportunity for counseling services and other kinds of individual attention to meet the children's needs.

On one difficulty, however, most would agree: Unless the four required quarters are widely adopted, the young people who go through school under the plan, graduating from high school at from 14 to 16 years of age instead of 17 or 18, will be "out of their age group" at college. On the other hand, if most, or even a very substantial number of elementary and secondary schools adopted the four required quarters, this disadvantage would decrease or disappear.

There has been some American experience with year-round, four-quarter attendance at school. Newark, New Jersey, operated such a system from 1912 to 1931, but with attendance in the fourth quarter optional. Nashville, Tennessee, had a similar program from 1924 to 1932. Here, also, fourth-quarter attendance was optional, and if a student was to attend only three quarters, he could choose which three.

There has been considerable debate as to the value of these and other potential versions of an optional four-quarter plan. Since the programs thus far offered have differed from the proposal now under consideration in that they were optional--and also in that they were isolated experiments--they do not have decisive bearing in the present context. It is worth noting, however, that the Newark and Nashville plans clearly received a high degree of acceptance during their periods of operation. In Newark, year-round enrollment ran as high as 75 per cent of total enrollment. In Nashville the summer enrollment at one time reached two-thirds and was reported as usually exceeding 50 per cent of that of the regular school year.

If a year-round system were desired, with attendance required through all the terms offered, it would be possible, of course, to adopt it on a two-semester rather than a four-quarter basis. The first semester might simply begin earlier than it does now, the second semester could end later. If exceptions were to be made for any pupils, however, to permit extended vacations or leaves while regular school sessions were proceeding, organization of the year on a four-quarter basis would have obvious advantages.

A Time for Experiment?

As of today, too many problems are apparent in connection with a regular year-round plan, staggered or non-staggered, to permit its nationwide adoption. But, in the view of numerous authorities, some round-the-calendar system is well worth experimental adoption within certain areas or certain states.

It is by experiment that difficult problems usually are solved,

when they are solved. Experiments are proceeding today with bearing on many important facets of our school problem: experiments with educational television, for example, and experiments with the use of teachers' aides, who can handle some of the less exacting tasks of well qualified teachers and permit the latter, accordingly, to work with more children. The question whether the year-round school should also be the subject of widespread experiment in the very early future is a valid subject for searching consideration and debate.

On one aspect there doubtless can be substantial agreement among responsible public leaders: there is nothing sacrosanct about the present, standard school year. It was developed for an America far different from ours today.

At one time, many of the older farm children attended school chiefly in winter, when they weren't needed on the farm. Their younger brothers and sisters didn't attend in winter, because the roads and weather were bad, but went to school in summer. In numerous farm families all able-bodied members stayed at home to work in late spring and early fall. In some of the larger cities, meantime, many children attended school almost the entire year--a pattern that, among other results, helped accelerate the education of numerous immigrant boys and girls. After the turn of the mid-19th century, the terms of rural schools gradually lengthened, those in cities shortened. And recently the trend in the cities, again, has been to longer school years.

It may be that the current, standard school year, in which the school plant, the school staff and the school facilities cease functioning for the summer, best meets our needs. If so, it is not just because we

are used to it. One critic has asserted that "the present American 'school year' has little to support it nowadays except tradition and ponderous inertia." If close consideration and experiment convince us that that is so, and that we are in a rut, we can get out of it. If close consideration and experiment convince us, instead, that we have solid reason for essentially the same regular school year that is standard now, we can still consider means for using our school plant and staff more extensively for constructive, optional summer programs.

Questions for Discussion

1. Would operation of public schools on a year-round, quarterly basis, each pupil attending during three of the four quarters, reduce the amount of new construction required and assist in overcoming the shortage of qualified teachers?

2. Would the over-all financial effects of such a plan produce substantial savings?

3. Would the plan strengthen the professional status of teachers and make teaching a more attractive profession?

4. Is such a plan feasible? --
   A. From the standpoint of family vacations and family living?
   B. From the standpoint of school administration?

5. What are the key difficulties that such a plan could be expected to raise in practice?

6. Do the plan's advantages outweigh the disadvantages? Is it reasonable to assume that through experimentation and study the difficulties could be materially reduced?

7. If a year-round school year is adopted--with the standard practice requiring attendance of pupils for three quarters on a staggered basis--should provision also be made to permit certain students to attend for four quarters and thus accelerate their education?

8. Instead of a staggered system, should attendance for four quarters, with brief vacation periods, become the standard practice for all pupils?

9. What advantages and difficulties appear to be most prominent in such a plan as compared with a four-quarter staggered system?

10. If a school does not adopt a year-round program for regular classes, should it consider adding a special summer program to the present standard school year, with attendance optional? What should such a program include?

11. If such an optional summer program is desirable, can we afford it?

12. Assuming a decision to operate the schools on a round-the-calendar basis, how should a state go about the establishment of such a system?

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GOVERNOR THOMAS B. STANLEY, CHAIRMAN
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GOVERNOR ROBERT E. SMYLIE
IDAHO

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

FRANK BANE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

May 15, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We hope you are planning to attend the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, June 23-26.

One of the most important topics on the agenda of the Governors' Conference will be -- discussion of ways and means to secure more effective and extensive use of the multi-billion dollar facilities -- plant, equipment, and personnel -- which the states have in the realms of elementary and secondary education. To put it another way, should our elementary and secondary schools be operated on a round the calendar basis -- about eleven months, shall I say, with approximately thirty days vacation?

This is a subject of major and continuing interest around the country, and a number of states are beginning to experiment with it. Attached is a memorandum which we have developed which we hope will serve as a basis for the discussion at the Governors' Conference. What do you think, please, sir? We would greatly appreciate your reaction.

Looking forward to seeing you next month. With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Frank Bane
Secretary

FB:mkb
Enc.

Reading

April 16, 1957

Dear Frank:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of April 8th.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to bring Janet and Casey down for the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg between June 23 and 26th, and I am still hoping that it may be possible to do so.

However, my radio and television plans for the latter part of June are still a little uncertain and I shall have to wait until they get firmed up before I can make any definite decision.

If we can manage it, I shall take advantage of your very kind offer to take care of reservations and other arrangements.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Bane,
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

April 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It was grand to be with you and have an opportunity to talk with you again Thursday evening. It had been entirely too long since I had seen you.

Particularly was I interested in the discussion about Near East affairs, so interested, in fact, that this morning we had a little staff meeting to talk about it.

Attached is the tentative and preliminary program of the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg. Please, sir, make your arrangements to come down and bring the family. We would be delighted to have you and we will take care of all of your reservations and other arrangements. Maybe, please sir?

Very sincerely,

Frank Bane
Executive Director

FB:LM
Attachment

April 3, 1957

Tentative and Preliminary Outline Program

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Forty-ninth Annual Meeting

Williamsburg, Virginia
June 23-26, 1957

Honorable Thomas B. Stanley, Governor of Virginia
Chairman of the Governors' Conference
and Host Governor

SUNDAY, JUNE 23

10:30 A.M. Memorial Services at Old Jamestown Church, Jamestown

11:30 A.M. Flag Ceremony at Festival Center, Jamestown

12:30 M. Tours at Jamestown (optional)

1:30 P.M. Luncheon Meeting of Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference
Williamsburg Inn Governor Stanley, Host

Luncheon for wives of Executive Committee Members
Williamsburg Inn Mrs. Stanley, Hostess

1:30 P.M. Luncheon informally, with no program
Governors and their families -- Williamsburg Inn
Others -- Motor House Dining Room

2:30 P.M. Tours and other recreation (optional)

4:00 P.M. Drama, "The Founders," Cove Amphitheater (optional)

6:30 P.M. Reception and Buffet, Williamsburg Inn
Governor and Mrs. Stanley, Host and Hostess

9:00 P.M. Historic film, "Williamsburg, The Story of a Patriot,"
Information Center Theater (optional)

MONDAY, JUNE 24

9:00 A.M. Dedicatory Services, House of Burgesses, The Capitol
Governors and their wives

MONDAY, JUNE 24 (continued)

10:00 A.M. Opening Business Session, Phi Beta Kappa Hall

Invocation

Address of Welcome .....Governor Thomas B. Stanley

ROUND TABLE ON HIGHWAYS

Presiding .....Governor Goodwin J. Knight

Discussion of highway location and relocation; engineers, engineering, and contracting; billboard advertising; condemnation proceedings; right of entry and limited access problems; and highway safety.

1:00 P.M. Luncheon informally, with no program
Governors and their families -- Williamsburg Inn
Others -- Motor House Dining Room

2:30 P.M. Business Session, Phi Beta Kappa Hall

ROUND TABLE ON EDUCATION

Presiding .....Governor William G. Stratton

Discussion of ways and means to secure more effective and extensive use of the multi-billion dollar facilities -- personnel, plant, and equipment -- which the states have in the realms of elementary and secondary education.

7:30 P.M. Annual State Dinner, Motor House Dining Room

Presiding .....Governor Thomas B. Stanley

Invocation

Introduction of Governors .....Governor Thomas B. Stanley

Address

TUESDAY, JUNE 25

9:30 A.M. Business Session, Phi Beta Kappa Hall

ROUND TABLE ON STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATION

Presiding .....Governor Orville L. Freeman

Discussion of the organization and operation of the Governor's Office, organization and reorganization of executive and administrative departments of state government, and fullest use of modern equipment and practices in administration of state government.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25 (continued)

9:30 A.M. Governors' wives depart for Richmond, via plantations

1:15 P.M. Governors' wives arrive at Governor's Mansion, Richmond for luncheon with Mrs. Stanley

1:00 P.M. Luncheon informally, with no program
Governors and their families -- Williamsburg Inn
Others -- Motor House Dining Room

Afternoon free for committee meetings, tours, showings of historic films and drama, and other recreation (optional)

7:00 P.M. Dinner and Knights of Golden Horseshoe Festival
Governor's Palace Gardens -- Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Host

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

9:00 A.M. Business Session, Phi Beta Kappa Hall

ROUND TABLE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Presiding .....Governor Ernest W. McFarland

Discussion of water, its use, conservation, and distribution; flood control and water pollution; parks and forestry; and minerals, including oil and gas.

12:30 P.M. Luncheon informally, with no program
Governors and their families -- Williamsburg Inn
Others -- Motor House Dining Room

2:00 P.M. Executive Business Session, Phi Beta Kappa Hall

5:30 P.M. Reception, Williamsburg Inn
Federal and State Jamestown Festival Commissions, Hosts

7:30 P.M. Dinner -- Governors' and their parties
King's Arms Tavern, Mrs. Campbell's Coffee House, and Williamsburg Inn

9:00 P.M. Drama, "The Common Glory," Matoaka Lake Amphitheater

BLP

Banker, Stephe

3101 Avenue I
Brooklyn 10, New York
January 11, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to thank you for our conversation of yesterday afternoon in regard to my impending (January 18) induction into the Army. I have enclosed the resume you asked for, and shall forward my serial number, etc., as soon as possible.

I don't mean to be obsequious, but if I were to get into radio work in the Army it would be a piece of extreme good fortune for me, so thanks again.

Sincerely,

Stephen Banker

Stephen Banker

Lend a hand
when finishes
Boot training

Didn't go into army

Resume of Educational and Professional Experience

Stephen Banker
3101 Avenue I
Brooklyn 10, New York
NAvarre 8 4294

EDUCATION

Midwood High School Brooklyn, N.Y.	Editor of Literary Magazine Actor-Announcer for WNYE (All-City Radio Workshop)
Adelphi College Garden City, L.I.	Scholarship to Summer Course in Radio-TV School
Harvard College Cambridge, Mass.	Bachelor of Arts (1955) in English Literature H.V. Kaltenborn Scholarship Writing Courses with: Robert Chapman Albert J. Guerard Archibald MacLeish Published in The Harvard Advocate

EXPERIENCE

WHRB Cambridge, Mass.	News Commentator, Chief Announcer, Copy Writer, Drama Head
WXHR Boston, Mass.	Announcer, Copy Writer
WTMH Providence, R.I.	Announcer, Commercial Copy Manager
CBS Network	News Assistant
Lecturer	To Harvard College Speech Students To Brooklyn College Speech Students To the Dartmouth Poetry Festival To the Speech Association of the Eastern States

Bankhead, Tallulah

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Rosen

June 13, 1956

So far as can be determined, Tallulah Bankhead does not have a personal manager.

Her agent is Abe Lastfogel, at the William Morris Agency, although her affairs are occasionally handled by Marty Jurow of the William Morris office.

P. A. R.

PAR:jr
Att.

Barnes, C. B.

April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Barnes:

Thank you for your letter of April 4th with its interesting proposal. The only program where we could possibly undertake such a study is SEE IT NOW and we are committed for the remainder of the current season; as you perhaps know, we do only ten of these programs each year.

Sometime in the course of the next few weeks I would like to suggest that one of my colleagues stop in and chat with you with the possibility of undertaking such a program next year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl B. Barnes, President
Society for Personnel Administration
5506 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 15, D.C.

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly

Columbia University
in the City of New York
[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

A.T.P.C.

7

March 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I surely understand how impossible it would be for you to keep a date away from your desk on a Friday. Just this note to tell you that we will let you off this time, but to warn you that I am going to come back again.

My very best regards.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett
Dean

ewb/fgb

Press Agent in a Hurry

Sydney Stuart Baron

SYDNEY STUART BARON, who was dropped yesterday as publicity director of Tammany Hall, is a smooth young man from Brooklyn who went places in a hurry.

He has a public relations business estimated at $1,000,000 a year, a Madison Avenue address and a stomach ulcer.

Man in the News

He was born thirty-seven years ago in the borough of churches and synagogues, the son of an immigrant cobbler, and began working for a living when he was 11.

He made his mark the hard way—in the brass-knuckle worlds of press agentry and municipal politics.

On the ascent, he managed to attend the local public schools, St. John's University and classes at the American Institute of Banking. He became a press agent at the age of 18, starting with snatch-penny accounts. Today, an aluminum company, a brewery, a railroad and a large paint manufacturing concern are among his clients.

Ran for Council Post

In his political career, he has often found himself on different sides. He was an unsuccessful candidate for City Council from Brooklyn in 1941 on the Fusion ticket. Ten years later he had an appointive city office in a Democratic administration.

He first came to public attention in 1942 as secretary of a citizens' committeee that was harassing the late Edward J. Flynn, Democratic national committeeman and Bronx party leader.

Mr. Flynn and several others had been investigated by a Bronx County grand jury because Belgian paving blocks owned by the city were installed by municipal employes on Mr. Flynn's estate at Lake Mahopac, N. Y. The jurors cleared them of criminal intent.

Mr. Baron helped to revive the case in 1943, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Mr. Flynn Ambassador to Australia. As press agent for the Citizens Committee to Reopen the Flynn Case, Mr. Baron added his voice to a widespread clamor against the appointment. The opposition became so vociferous that the President, at the request of Mr. Flynn, withdrew the nomination.

Today, Mr. Baron and the Bronx County Democratic organization are political allies.

In 1950, after having served as Mayor Vincent R. Impelliteri's publicity aide, he was appointed by Mr. Impellitteri as a Deputy Commissioner of Marine and Aviation at $8,500 a year. The next year, Mr. Impellitteri appointed him director of promotion for the Department of Commerce, at a salary of $10,000.

The New York Times

Personable politician, poet

Mr. Baron left this post in 1952. He was soon hired as publicity man by Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of Tammany Hall and Mr. Impellitteri's political foe.

As head of Sydney S. Baron & Co., Mr. Baron directs a staff of thirty employes from a luxurious executive suite at 515 Madison Avenue. He commands sizable fees from his clients, except Tammany, which paid him $5,200 a year. The $160,000 contract he received from the Dominican Republic to organize an investigation into the disappearance of Dr. Jesús de Galíndez and to conduct a goodwill campaign brought him more publicity than his client.

Mr. Baron is personable and alert-looking and prefers expensively tailored suits. He lives in Brooklyn with his wife and four children.

In addition to a busy political and public-relations schedule, he teaches politics at New York University, has published poetry and is a member of many social and fraternal groups. He finds it necessary to make periodic hospital visits for the treatment of his ulcers.

Barr, Stringfellow

December 11, 1957

Dear Winkie:

Thanks for your letter of November 25th.

I heard from your friend, Richard Moravec and have put him in touch with Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs.

Many thanks for having Simon & Schuster send me an advance copy of your novel, PURELY ACADEMIC. I have not yet had a chance to read it, but hope to soon.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stringfellow Barr
9 Wilton Street
Princeton, New Jersey

mcc

STRINGFELLOW BARR
9 WILTON STREET
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

November 25, 1957

R.C. Thanks

Dear Ed:

A friend of mine named Richard Moravec, with whose work in films I am familiar, is doing a film on the Civil War that sounds to me as exciting as hell in terms of television. I am taking the liberty of urging him to get in touch with you in New York, or with somebody else at CBS you may designate, to discuss what he is doing. I would not have taken the liberty of telling him to write you if I did not believe he has something CBS ought to know about.

As you will see from my stationery, I have moved to Princeton. Although I am still teaching at Newark Rutgers, I am using the Princeton library for some historical research.

The only other news I can furnish is that in January Simon & Schuster will publish my first novel, called PURELY ACADEMIC. They have promised me to send you an advance copy in about a week. I hope it will make you laugh. I also hope it says something to the public about American education.

Warm regards,

Winkie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

October 1, 1956

Dear Pat Farrell:

We have a request for the September 23rd transcript of FACE THE NATION. Would you please send one to Mr. Stringfellow Barr, 416 West Twentieth Street, New York 11, N.Y.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Pat Farrell
c/o Mr. Koop's office
WTOP
Washington, D.C.

Barr, Str

October 1, 1956

Dear Mr. Barr:

This is merely a note to tell you that I have passed your request for the September 23rd transcript on to Mr. Ted Koop's office in Washington, D.C. who handle FACE THE NATION. I am sure you will be hearing from them shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Stringfellow Barr
416 West 20th Street
New York 11, New York

Stringfellow Barr 416 West Twentieth Street New York City 11

25. Sept. 56

Dear Ed —

Please ask your sec'y to see if she can wangle me a transcript of Face the Nation for Sunday Sept. 23, when they interviewed Dr. Omer Carmichael. Swell job.

Always,
Winnie

Barrett, Larry

October 9, 1957

Dear Larry Barrett:

I am reluctant to tell you to go ahead and record my talk at Grinnell for only one reason, and that is when a speech to a live audience is also broadcast, one audience or the other suffers, and generally it is the live one.

I shall probably be working from notes without a prepared manuscript, but if you want to take a chance on split infinitives and non sequiturs, it's all right with me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Larry Barrett
Assistant Program Director
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

fc

RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS
WSUI AND KSUI (FM)

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

September 30, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Radio Station WSUI, the State University of Iowa, Iowa City has asked permission of Grinnell College to broadcast a tape recording of your talk to be given there late in October. It is not clear yet whether Grinnell College will make its own tape and send us a copy, or whether we will use our own portable equipment and staff.

However, we have agreed to arrange for clearance of your talk with you or the agency for your lectures. If you are able to give us such clearance on the basis of our being an educational radio station rather than a commercial station, or on any basis whatsoever, we should be deeply appreciative. This lecture would appear on two separate occasions within a week following your appearance at Grinnell on a program we call "Challenge".

I trust it will be possible for you to accede to our request, and that we may hear from you in the very near future.

Cordially,

Larry Barrett

Larry Barrett
Assistant Program Director

LB/pgh

BOARD OF EDUCATION
BARRINGER HIGH SCHOOL
NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

WILLIAM R. CAIN, PRINCIPAL

Barringer H. S.

June 18, 1958

Dear Mr. Edward R. Murrow:

On behalf of our graduating senior class, the faculty, and myself, the yearbook adviser, I want to thank you for permitting us to use your picture on our dedication page. It was very kind of you and your staff to send us the specially posed picture. We deeply appreciate your cooperation.

The senior class felt honored to have the picture of such a distinquished journalist in its yearbook.

Yours truly,

Marvin Shlofmitz

Marvin Shlofmitz
Adviser

Barry, Edward G.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

N13D261 4L NL PD

FAX CHICAGO ILL OCT 9 1957

Ignore

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10TH IS THE 40TH BIRTHDAY OF LIONS INTERNATIONAL, THE WORLD'S LARGEST SERVICE CLUB ORGANIZATION. MORE THAN 560,000 LIONS MEMBERS IN 13,309 CLUBS TODAY ARE SERVING THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES UNSELFISHLY IN 83 COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD. LAST YEAR, THE LIONS CLUBS COMPLETED MORE THAN 171,000 INDIVIDUAL WORTHWHILE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND THEY ARE DEDICATED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD PEACE BY IMPROVING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE WORLD OF LIONISM. HOPE YOU CAN MENTION OUR 40TH BIRTHDAY TO YOUR VAST AUDIENCES.

EDWARD G BARRY PRESIDENT
LIONS INTERNATIONAL

1045P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 9, 1956 Barry, Sir G.

Dear Professor Harris:

I am delighted that Sir Gerald Barry is to join your faculty. I have known him intimately for more than twenty years. As you know, his competence covers not only print but radio and television as well. He was, during the days as Editor of "The News Chronicle," a man of courage and perceptiveness, and I was particularly struck by his ability to get the best out of the younger members of his staff. The youngsters at UCLA who work under him will be fortunate indeed.

I have seen him work with many Americans, both government officials and journalists. He has an ability, rare amongst Englishmen, to work in terms of complete equality and informality with our fellow citizens. Barry is a man who brings yeast to any conversation, and who has real respect for journalism in all its forms and is able to impart that respect to others.

I think your Department is fortunate in securing his services, and I congratulate both you and Barry.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Robert E. G. Harris
Chairman
Department of Journalism
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

rh

May 4, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may be interested to know that our mutual friend Gerald Barry has agreed to join our faculty effective next January as Professor of Journalism.

We are now proceeding to process his nomination and appointment. In an organization as large as the University of California this is a somewhat complicated and elaborate procedure. You would help us a great deal if you could find time at your earliest convenience to write a letter of recommendation for Sir Gerald, addressed to me, which I can include in his appointment papers. Because you knew Sir Gerald during your various assignments in London, I am sure you can recommend him in most intimate and knowledgeable terms.

You may be further interested to know that while in New York I called on the Fund For the Republic and there is a good chance that they will provide a fellowship for Sir Gerald next year that will enable him to augment his income.

It was a great pleasure to meet you--a privilege I hope may be repeated sometime.

Cordially yours,

Robert E. G. Harris

Robert E. G. Harris
Chairman

Bates, Louisa

October 10, 1957

Dear Louisa:

Many thanks for your nice note about the TIME article. I think they treated me very gently.

It was very nice to hear from you again, and I greatly appreciate your thought in writing me. Janet and I send our best wishes to you and Roger.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Louisa Bates
Hand-Me-Down Association
Holland-America Line
1, Place De L'Opera
Paris 2, France

mcc

HAND-ME-DOWN ASSOCIATION

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
1, PLACE DE L'OPÉRA - PARIS 2

TEL: OPÉ. 08-41 (SEVEN LINES)
TELEGRAMS: HOLMERICA - PARIS

PARIS, October 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York
U.S.A.

Dear Ed:

I have just finished reading the article in "Time" magazine about you. It is a splendid article, and I certainly feel that you deserve all the praise you have received. You have worked very hard for your ideals.

Roger and I are still living in Paris. I persuaded the Holland-America Line to let me revive and revise the "Hand-Me-Down" in 1954. I had to call the organization the Hand-Me-Down Association, for we no longer have the STCA. I have met many of our old friends, and we talk about the good old days.

My very best wishes to you and Janet.

Sincerely,

Louisa

Louisa A. Bates
(Mrs. Roger Wolcott Bates)

LAB:hjw

Bauman, Frank

February 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Bauman:

Thank you for your letter advising me of the arrival of Dr. Hussein Kamel Selim. My own television programs are committed fairly well in advance, and I am not sure I can avail myself of his services; but I am passing on the news of his availability to others in the organization.

Thank you for telling us of his availabilities.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank A. Bauman
Veathh, Bauman & Veatch
Yeon Building
Portland 4, Oregon

rh

LAW OFFICES

VEATCH, BAUMAN & VEATCH

PORTLAND 4, OREGON

JOHN C. VEATCH
FRANK A. BAUMAN
JOHN C. VEATCH, II

YEON BUILDING
CAPITOL 2-4231

January 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Permit me to compliment you on the high moral tone of your programs on CBS. I have volunteered to notify you that Dr. Hussein Kamel Selim, former vice president and rector, University of Cairo in Cairo, Egypt, will be in the New York City area in the near future. Dr. Selim expressed desire to appear on one of your programs in order to speak on the Egyptian position on current Middle East questions. Dr. Selim can be reached through the American Friends of the Middle East in New York City.

Upon personal meeting, I found Dr. Selim to be a very pleasant and erudite individual.

Yours very truly,

Frank A. Bauman

Frank A. Bauman

FAB:b
cc: American Friends of the Middle East

Beaton, Cecil

THE CARLTON HOUSE
OPERATED BY THE
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL COMPANY, INC.
MADISON AVENUE AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"RIZCARLTON"
ASSOCIATED WITH THE
RITZ AND CARLTON HOTELS
LONDON AND PARIS
RITZ-CARLTON, BOSTON

4 September, 1956

Yes 9/19 afternoon

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am preparing a new book which will contain photographs of well-known personalities on both sides of the Atlantic. I wonder if you could spare me a few moments of your time for s short sitting? I emphasize that it would be a short sitting, knowing how busy you must always be.

Since I shall be in the U.S. just a short time, I would like to make the sitting within the next week or so. If you could possibly manage it, would you kindly call me or my secretary at TEmpleton 8-3000 so that we can make a mutually satisfactory time arrangement?

I very much hope you will be able to oblige me as I feel my book would be incomplete without a photograph or two of you.

Sincerely,

Cecil Beaton

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Course
VE 2-
-14-

CB:jb

MARCH 30, 1956

EDWARD BEATTIE
c/o RALPH FORTE
UNITED PRESS
THREE PLAZA DE LAS CORTES
MADRID

THIS SHOULD BE DATELINE HEAVEN AND ADDRESSED TO TWO ANGELS STOP EVERYTHING SALUBRIOUS AND PERFECT STOP LOVE

ED MURROW

414-43

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

(00)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

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1956 MAR 29 PM 4 04

Beattie, Ed

NA381 PD=SARASOTA FLO 29 337PME=

EDWARD MURROW=

580 PARK AVE=

=BEATTIE ADDRESS CARE RALPH FORTE UNITED PRESS THREE PLAZA DE LAS CORTES MADRID LOVE=

JANET=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg Dec. 12.

Mr. Beckensale telephoned. There is a good chance that he will be given a job in Public Affairs at CBS, and he has spoken with Dr. Stanton, Irving Gitlin and Sig Mickelson. He has given your name as a reference, and is anxious to remind you that he knew you for thirteen years at the BBC, seven years at CBS, and three with OMNIBUS and the Ford Foundation.

Beckinsale, Wm.

March 8, 1957

Dear Bill:

I do indeed wish you much luck in Canada. If I ever have the opportunity of dealing with the subject of uranium for a program, I shall certainly get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Beckinsale
OMNIBUS
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

rh

OMNIBUS

March 1st 1957.

Mr. Edward R.Murrow,
CBS 485 Madison Ave,
New York.

Dear Ed.,

At the end of our current season March 31st, I am leaving (after 22 years in this business) to seek greener fields in Canada. I shall be Controller of the Stanleigh Unanium Corp in Toronto and hope we shall be milling the U3 O8 by the Fall. The Blind River operation is fantastic and I am doing much reseach on the same, if you are ever interested for one of your programs I hope that you will can on me as in the past.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William Beckinsale.

To Mr. Edward R.Murrow.

from BILL BECKINSALE

Mar 15th, 1955

21st Floor.

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your kind chat.. it may take a month or two to relocate in New York but it is well worthwhile to meet real Americans. I may have to take any kind of work and attach a brief resume should any of your many interests disclose any need for assistance.

Best regards,

FWB.

Beckingsale

FRANCIS WILLIAM BECKINSALE.

Date of birth: August 1st 1911.

Education: Oxford School Certificate, 1929.

Queen's Univ., Canada. Business Diploma 1931.

Employment: 1929-35. Cashier. Bank of Montreal, Canada.

1935-40. Accountant. B.B.C. London, England.

1940-46. Admin. Officer. Royal Air Force.
(Served in England, France, Belgium, India, Burma and Malaya).

1946-48. Programme Asst. B.B.C. London.

1948-55. Studio Manager. C.B.S. Hollywood.
(Client Relations)
(Sales Service)
(Business Management)

References for above:

Staff Director, Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.

Air Ministry, (A.R.9) Kingsway, London, England.

Sir Ian Jacob, President, B.B.C.
Langham Place, London, England.

Mr. Chas. Glett, Vice-Pres. C.B.S. Television,
Hollywood, Calif.

Mr. H.R. Guillotte, Dir. of CBS Radio,
Hollywood, Calif.

Married: one son age 12 years.

American Citizenship: November 1953.

Ben Gassa

Dear Mr. Murrow.

The greatest problem of Israel and perhaps of the world is the relation between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

I am convinced, that we can only find a solution if w the most progressive and humanitarian treatment to our minorities, enemy neighbours.

Therefore beg you to come and filter my work: I am foren Bedouin in the Negev.

On Wednesday morning I am holding my outpatient clinic in Tel East from Bee Sheba in the desert.

You can photograph there a most beautiful landscape, an exotic people and costumes, the women have here been filmed very beautiful.

On Monday morning I am sitting in Ben Battim, 15 KM east and on Friday near Kibbutz Shuval, but these places are not so

to
Pr
foren
Be

P.S. Please do not show this letter to others: it is not usual for government officials to write directly to foreign journalists but the time is too short for the official way via the Health Office.

Dr Ben Assa File
Government Health Office
Bir Sheba. Tel. 86
2/2/56

if we are able to give
, and can love our

Government physician for the

Tel El Milh. 30 KM

and most interesting and
ned before and they are

ast from Beer Sheba
so suitable for filming.

Yours faithfully
Dr Ben Assa
Government Physician for the Bedu
Beer Sheba.

Beukema, H.

January 22, 1957

Dear Herman:

Thank you for your letter of January 9th.

Unfortunately, I have nothing in my shop to offer Michael Macdonald. He certainly sounds like an interesting character. However, as you remark, my contacts are numerous and if I do run into something that seems suitable for him, I will certainly let you know.

Many thanks for your kind invitation for the Marrows to visit the Beukemas. Nothing would give us more pleasure and we both hope that an opportunity will afford sometime in the near future.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

General Herman Beukema
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

fc

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE OF SPECIAL & CONTINUATION STUDIES
OVERSEAS PROGRAM

In cooperation with the Armed Forces
Education Program

Telephone: Heidelberg Military 6762

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

APO ADDRESS:
University of Maryland
Headquarters Area Command
APO 403, New York, N.Y.

VIA INTERNATIONAL MAIL:
University of Maryland
Zengerstrasse 1
Heidelberg, Germany

9 January 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Our last direct contact occurred in a day when a certain U.S. senator, not unlike Nasser in his ambitions and lack of scruple, was headline news. Now, as then, I write to make a request.

I have a personal interest in backing the efforts of one Michael Macdonald, who wrote to you in 1954 asking whether there might be an opening for him in your organization. My efforts in his behalf cover a period of roughly ten years. However, I have never set eyes on him. Despite that fact, I have kept in fairly close touch with him throughout the period and regard him as a friend. The reasons will appear in the enclosed record. Some of it is hazy as to dates, inasmuch as my West Point files were left in storage in Washington when I came overseas to my current assignment. The substance of my comment is, however, correct.

I first learned about Macdonald through Dr. George Lipsky (Major, USA) a year or two after VE Day. Lipsky had served in my department at West Point during the war, then went back to teaching at the University of California. As you will see, the record is quite a saga. Few youngsters of his age have suffered more frustrations, all stemming from the terrible fact that he was born in England. When I recall my wartime appearances before the Craig Board in the Pentagon to support the applications of several foreigners for commissions in the Army, this postwar fear of them is beyond my ken. Hangover from l'affaire McCarthy? Incidentally, all of my proteges, including an Austrian count and a Polish count, got their commissions and made grand records.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow 9 January 1957

Macdonald is, I am sure, rather bitter over his experience. At the same time I know of no person, native born or naturalized, more fully committed to the fundamental ideals of American democracy. To be sure, I repeat that I have had no personal contact with the man. On the other hand, the comments from all who have worked with him add up to a score that any youngster could envy.

I realize that your outfit may have no spot where he would fit to advantage. Your range of contacts, however, is such that you may now or in the near future see a place where his assets would be fully used, and where the ceiling is high enough to spur his efforts.

All the best to Mrs. Murrow and yourself from the Beukemas.

Faithfully yours,

HERMAN BEUKEMA
Brig.Gen.,USA,Ret'd.
Director
Overseas Program

encls:
HB/el

P.S. If ever your travels bring you this way, there's a room waiting for you in our billet, - a double. So, bring Mrs. Murrow along. The job? In a spare moment, glance at the enclosed catalogue. My sector of the over-all operation shows on p.4. Enrollments topped 9,000 in September. Down a bit in our second term, all because the Nasser chap curtailed gas supplies. Many of our students in the U.K. and France could not get to class.

HB

MICHAEL G. MACDONALD

1 - English-born, sixth generation of a family that has furnished a succession of officers for the Armed Forces, diplomats, jurists, etc. His father was in the British Foreign Service (ambassador, I believe) in Tokyo during Michael's early boyhood.

2 - Received appointment to Sandhurst at age 17. Took advantage of a nationwide exam for a University of California scholarship. Won it.

3 - Arriving in New York, he took immediate steps to secure U.S. citizenship. Went on to California.

4 - A letter from Dr. Lipsky described Macdonald as the most brilliant freshman in California's history. However, Macdonald had his heart set on West Point. Lipsky insisted that, if entered there, he would stand first in his class and would be first captain of the Corps of Cadets.

5 - The British Embassy agreed to make the pro forma request for Macdonald's admission to USMA. When they learned of his action to secure U.S. citizenship, they dropped the effort.

6 - Macdonald decided that the way to a commission was via the ranks. Enlisted. Was assigned to the Monterey Intelligence School. Some weeks later, the sudden illness of an instructor (lieut.Col.) led to his being put on the platform, apparently as a joke. According to his commander, "Macdonald did a field officer 's job for months, - superbly." Twice he was designated for OCS; each time Army regulations about foreigners barred him. In the meanwhile the Korean War was under way.

7 - Macdonald applied for combat duty; got into some difficulty because of his insistence. Found himself immobilized in an embarkation camp. Asked for my help. Gen. Van Fleet, responding to my letter, had him shipped to Korea at once. Got the combat experience he wanted, - with an armored cavalry unit. Efforts to give him a battlefield commission again snagged by his English citizenship.

8 - An attack of encephalitis sent him to hospital in Tokyo for a prolonged period. Thence he was assigned to an intelligence unit in that city. Again a record of superb service but nothing doing toward a commission.

9 - On completion of his military service, Macdonald returned to the University of California to round out his education. Married an American girl and started raising a family.

10 - On my suggestion, he was interviewed by CIA for a job, but the old bugbear of foreign taint once more blocked him, although he had by that time been naturalized.

11 - I had considerable correspondence with Congressman Walter, looking to expedited naturalization for any foreigner serving in our Armed Forces provided he could show a record of outstanding service. The replies were what you might expect. Macdonald finally went the full gamut of five years' "probation" before achieving his objective.

um

university of maryland

overseas program

Ethiopia
France
Germany
Greece
Greenland
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Italy
Labrador
Libya
Morocco
Newfoundland
Norway
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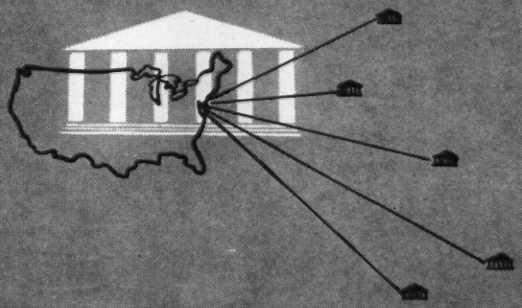
The Netherlands
Turkey
United Kingdom

1956-57



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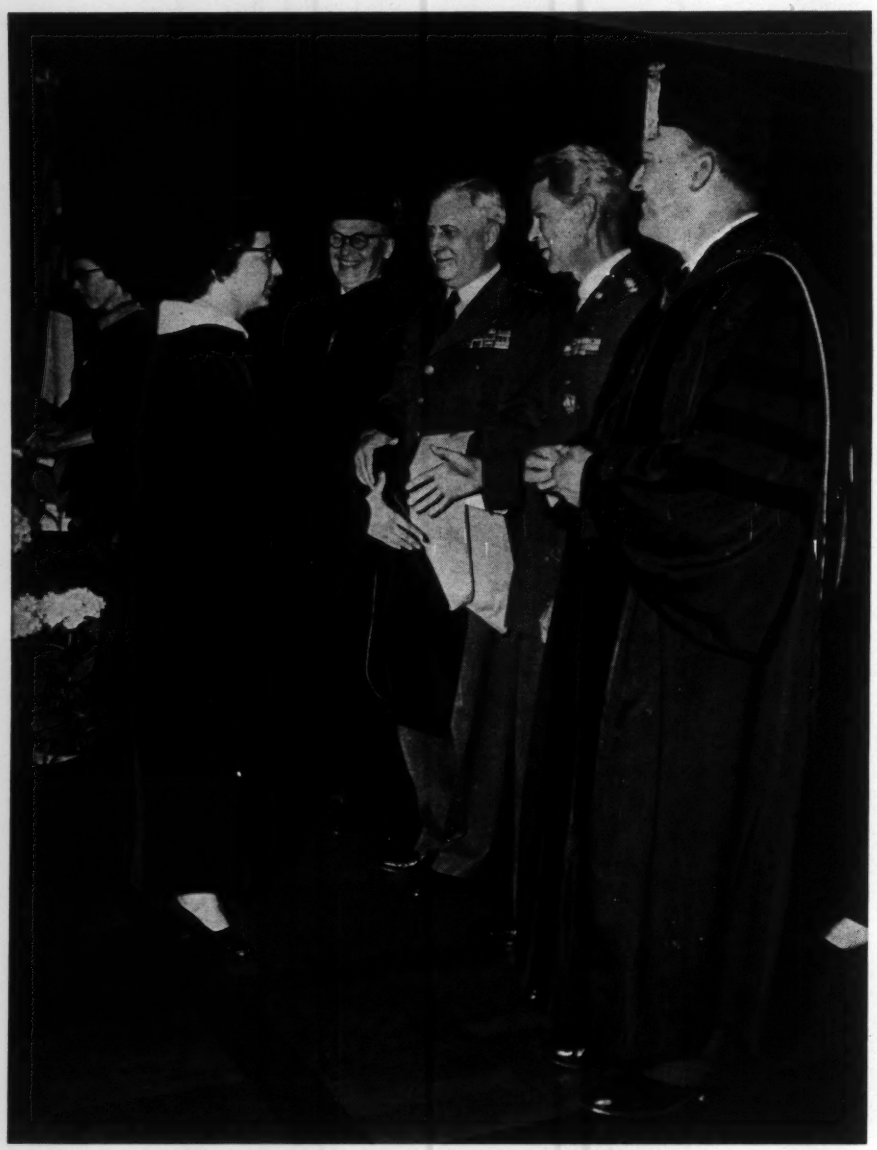

Scene at the commencement ceremony in the Neue Aula of the University of Heidelberg. Bachelor of Science in Military Science graduate 1st. Lt. Patricia Hayes (Molesworth, England) receives congratulations from Herman Beukema, Brig. Gen., USA Ret'd, Director of the Overseas Program; William H. Tunner, Lt. Gen., USAFE Commander; General Lauris Norstad, Air Deputy, SHAPE; and Theodore R. McKeldin, Governor of Maryland.

The provisions of this publication are not to be regarded as an irrevocable contract between the student and the University of Maryland. The University reserves the right to change any provision or requirement at any time within the student's term of residence

(Index Pages 46, 47)

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND OVERSEAS PROGRAM

College of Special and Continuation Studies

RAY EHRENSBERGER, Ph.D., Dean*
STANLEY J. DRAZEK, Ph.D., Associate Dean
RALPH J. KLEIN, Ph.D., Assistant Dean
GEORGE J. DILLAVOU, M.A., Assistant to the Dean

OVERSEAS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Heidelberg, the Head Office:

HERMAN BEUKEMA, LL.D., Brig. Gen., USA (Ret'd), Director
MASON G. DALY, Ph.D., Associate Director
ERNEST H. HOFER, B.Litt., (Oxon.), Assistant Director
DON E. TOTTEN, M.A., Assistant Director
ERNEST HERBSTER, B.A., Assistant Comptroller
ANN R. REED, B.A., Assistant Director of Admissions
MARTHA V. SHORT, B.S., Assistant Registrar
ROBERT A. BAYS, M.A., Supervisor of Language Courses
ROSE BEYER, Dr.Sc., Supervisor of Mathematics Courses
JOSEPHINE LEO, B.S., Evaluator, Admissions
GRACE MARKEN, B.S.C., Administrative Assistant (Logistics)
PATRICIA A. KLAMERTH, M.A., Administrative Assistant (Veterans Affairs)
BEATRICE D. MUELLER, Administrative Assistant (Registrar's Office)
JOANNE LINDER, B.S., Administrative Assistant (Books and Reference Materials)

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For International Mail only: Zengerstrasse 1, Heidelberg, Germany
Telephone: Heidelberg Military 6762

United Kingdom Office:

JOSEPH E. DELLEN, Ph.D., Assistant Director
CLINTON P. SCHROEDER, Administrative Assistant

For Service Mail: Education Branch, Headquarters Third Air Force, APO 125, USAF
For International Mail only: Education Branch, Headquarters Third Air Force, South Ruislip, Middlesex, England
Telephone: (London Exchange): WAXlow 4300, ext. 524 or 17

Munich Branch Office:

LEWIS E. PERRY, Ph.D., Resident Dean
E. VIOLET DENISON, M.A., Administrative Assistant

For Service Mail: McGraw Kaserne, Munich Sub-Area, APO 407, US Army
For International Mail only: McGraw Kaserne, (13b) Muenchen, Tegernseerlandstrasse, Bldg. "I"
Telephone: Munich Military 8586

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* Office of the Dean: University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Telephone, Washington, D.C. Exchange: Warfield 7-3800, extensions 425, 434, or 541.

SECTION I

A BRIEF GLANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND OVERSEAS PROGRAM

The University of Maryland Overseas Program, serving U.S. personnel (military and civilian), operates at present in twelve Allied countries in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. It is an arm of the College of Special and Continuation Studies, a college whose off-campus courses were first made available to military personnel at the Pentagon in 1947. It operates overseas in cooperation with the Armed Forces Education Program at 168 Education Centers.

The opportunity to initiate or continue college level work and at the same time perform a full-time job within the framework of the Armed Forces—such was the idea behind the Pentagon experiment. The experiment flourished. By 1949 some of the military personnel who had begun their Maryland work at the Pentagon in 1947 anticipated transfer to Europe.

At the request of the Armed Forces, the University conducted a survey in the European Command. On October 31, 1949, Maryland classes began at Armed Forces Education Centers in Berlin, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, Nuernberg, and Wiesbaden. The registration of 1,851 students for the first term was far greater than had been anticipated. Since that time, the program was expanded to serve over 17,450 students during the past academic year with a total of 31,745 course enrollments and a roving faculty of over 300. Overseas centers now range from the Highlands of Scotland to the mosques of Turkey.

An overseas administrative office was established in Heidelberg in April 1950. This office now has a staff comparable to that found on most campuses. Its functions range from directing the program to reviewing admission records, recording grades, collecting fees, ordering and distributing texts and reference books, as well as assigning staff members to the 168 Armed Forces Education Centers. The final authority over the various Heidelberg divisions rests with the parent units at College Park, Md.

It should be stressed that courses given by the University of Maryland Overseas Program are resident courses awarding regular college credit based on the semester hour system. The student may register for a degree overseas and earn it overseas, as do many military career-men. On the other hand, he may transfer his credit to another university when he returns to the United States and civilian life. If he is a recent high school graduate, or has been away from formal study for several years, he can take up college work as soon as he arrives overseas. If a student's college career has been interrupted, he can resume it.

For briefing and specific information about the University's courses at any particular installation, the prospective student should visit his local Education Center and speak with the civilian Education Adviser and the Education Officer. They offer, in almost every instance, University of Maryland classes as an integral part of their over-all education program. They in turn coordinate their plans with the Overseas Administrative Centers of the University of Maryland in Heidelberg or London.

The Pentagon and Overseas Programs, though the largest operations under the College of Special and Continuation Studies, are not the only off-campus activities of that college.

At the request of the Northeast Air Command, Maryland inaugurated a similar program at three Newfoundland bases and at Goose Bay, Labrador, in 1951. Classes were also extended to Keflavik, Iceland, in answer to the request of the Military Air Transport Service. In February, 1953, in-

structors were sent for the first time to three Greenland bases, two of which (Thule and Sondrestrom) are within the Arctic Circle. In addition there are over forty conveniently established Centers located throughout the State of Maryland and environs of the District of Columbia.

At Munich the University of Maryland has met the educational needs of college-age dependents and has established the Munich Branch, which convenes for two sixteen-week terms each year.* It is modeled on the typical coeducational, liberal arts college to be found in the United States.

Logistically supported sons and daughters of U.S. personnel (military and civilian) stationed overseas may enroll. The curriculum includes freshman and sophomore courses only, and since the subjects studied parallel courses offered at similar Stateside institutions, the student may for this reason carry back his credits to the college where he expects to settle down to major concentration and a baccalaureate degree.

In addition to the academic facilities at the college, the student finds in Munich a city of innumerable cultural and recreational opportunities and also, immediately surrounding him, a small American campus: Available are bright, American-styled dormitories and classrooms and many typical extra-curricular activities. The "Campus" is located within the gates of McGraw Kaserne, Headquarters of the Southern Area Command and the Munich Sub-Area. The student body comes from overseas installations as widespread as Athens and London. Each member of the college is entitled to the military privileges and protection of the Southern Area Command, and by the same token each student is expected to accept the adult responsibilities that such privileges imply.

* A special information brochure is available upon request.

Statesman meets Aspirant: Governor and Mrs. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland greet Student Council President (Munich Branch) V. Harwood Blocker, Jr. and his student friend, Miss Paula Johnson, at the annual spring formal of the Munich Branch. Both Mr. Blocker's and Miss Johnson's parents are stationed in Athens.

OVERSEAS EDUCATION CENTERS SPONSORING MARYLAND COURSES

Europe, North Africa, Middle East

FRANCE:
Bordeaux-Gradignan
Bordeaux-Mérignac
Braconne
Bussac
Camp des Loges
Captieux
Chambley
Châteauroux
Chaumont
Chinon
Croix Chapeau
Dreux
Evreux
Etain
Fontainebleau
Fontenet
Laon
La Rochelle
Maison Fort
Metz
Nancy
Orléans
Orly
Paris
Périgueux
Poitiers
Rochefort
Saumur
Toul Eng. Depot
Toul-Rosières Air Base
Troisfontaines
Verdun

ETHIOPIA:
Asmara

GERMANY:
Amberg
Ansbach
Aschaffenburg
Augsburg
Babenhausen
Bad Kissingen
Bad Kreuznach
Bad Tölz
Bamberg
Baumholder
Bayreuth
Berlin
Birkenfeld
Bitburg
Böblingen
Bremerhaven
Büdingen
Crailsheim
Darmstadt
Dexheim
Dillingen
Erding
Erlangen
Frankfurt
Freising
Friedberg
Fürstenfeldbruck
Fürth
Fulda
Garmisch
Gelnhausen
Giessen
Göppingen
Grafenwöhr
Hahn
Hammelburg
Hanau
Heidelberg
Heilbronn
Herzo Base
Hohenfels
Idar-Oberstein
Kaiserslautern
Karlsruhe
Kaufbeuren
Kirchgöns
Kitzingen
Kornwestheim
Landsberg
Landshut
Landstuhl Air Base
Landstuhl Medical Center
Leipheim
Ludwigsburg
Mainz
Mannheim
Möhringen
Munich
Murnau
Neckarsulm
Nellingen
Neubiberg
Neubrücke
Nürnberg
Oberammergau
Ramstein
Regensburg
Rhein-Main
Schwäbisch Gmünd
Schwäbisch Hall
Schweinfurt
Schwetzingen
Seckenheim
Sembach
Straubing
Stuttgart
Spangdahlem
Trier
Ulm
Vaihingen
Wackernheim
Wertheim
Wiesbaden
Wildflecken
Worms
Würzburg

GREECE:
Athens

ITALY:
Aviano
Leghorn
Naples
Rome
Udine

LIBYA:
Tripoli

MOROCCO:
Ben Guerir
Nouasseur
Rabat
Sidi Slimane

NETHERLANDS:
Soesterberg

NORWAY:
Oslo

SAUDI ARABIA:
Dhahran

TURKEY:
Ankara
Izmir

UNITED KINGDOM:
Alconbury
Bentwaters
Bovingdon
Brize Norton
Burderop Park
Burtonwood
Bushey Hall
Bushy Park
Chelveston
Chicksands
East Kirkby
Fairford
Greenham Common
Grosvenor Square
High Wycombe
Kirknewton
Lakenheath
Lindholme
Manston
Mildenhall
Molesworth
Prestwick
Sculthorpe
Sealand
Shellingford
Shepherd's Grove
South Ruislip
Stanstead-Mountfitchet
Sturgate
Upper Heyford
West Drayton
Wethersfield
Wimpole Park

NORTH ATLANTIC CENTERS

GREENLAND:
Narsarssuak
Sondrestrom
Thule

ICELAND:
Keflavik

LABRADOR:
Goose Bay

NEWFOUNDLAND:
Harmon
Pepperrell

Administration Building on the University of Maryland campus, College Park.

STATESIDE CENTERS

Aberdeen Proving Ground
Andrews Air Force Base
Annapolis
Baltimore
Bel Air
Bolling Air Force Base
Bureau of Ships
Campus (College Park)
Cambridge
Centreville
Chestertown
Crisfield
Cumberland
David Taylor Model Basin
Denton
Detrick (Fort)
Dundalk
Easton
Ellicott City
Ft. McNair
Fort Meade
Fort Ritchie
Frederick
Glen Burnie
Grantsville
Hagerstown
Hancock
Holabird (Fort)
Langley Park
La Plata
Maritime Administration
Maryland Penitentiary
Montgomery Blair
Montgomery Hills
National Bureau of Standards
Naval Ordnance Laboratory
Naval Research Laboratory
Patuxent (Naval Air Test Center)
Pentagon
Prince Frederick
Princess Anne
Reisterstown
Rockville
Salisbury
Silver Spring
Suitland
Towson
University Park
Walter Reed (Army Medical Center)

SECTION II
OVERSEAS PROGRAM COURSE OFFERINGS

Courses taught in the Overseas Program are subject to the availability of qualified instructors. The administrative offices of the Overseas Program in Heidelberg and London control the scheduling of all courses.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Students who expect to return to the Maryland campus and take a degree in the College of Business and Public Administration should adhere to prerequisites as stated in the Combined Catalogues, University of Maryland.

B.A. 10, 11. Organization and Control (2,2).

A survey course treating the internal and functional organization of a business enterprise. B.A. 11 includes industrial management, organization and control.

B.A. 20, 21. Principles of Accounting (4,4).

The fundamental principles and problems involved in accounting for proprietorships, corporations and partnerships. (In order to receive credit for B.A. 20, the student must also complete B.A. 21).

B.A. 160. Personnel Management (3).

This course deals essentially with functional and administrative relationships between management and the labor force. It comprises a survey of the scientific selection of employees, "in-service" training, job analysis, classification and rating, motivation of employees, employee adjustment, wage incentives, employee discipline and techniques of supervision, and elimination of employment hazards.

B.A. 163. Industrial Relations (3).

A study of the development and methods of organized groups in industry with reference to the settlement of labor disputes. An economic and legal analysis of labor union and employer association activities, arbitration, mediation, and conciliation; collective bargaining, trade agreements, strikes, boycotts, lockouts, company unions, employee representation, and injunctions.

B.A. 165. Office Management (3).

Considers the application of the principles of scientific management in their application to office work.

B.A. 166. Business Communications (3).

A systematic study of the principles of effective written communications in business. The fundamental aim is to develop the ability to write clear, correct, concise, and persuasive business letters and reports.

B.A. 169. Industrial Management (3).

Studies the operation of a manufacturing enterprise. Among the topics covered are product development, plant location, plant layout, production planning and control, methods analysis, time study, job analysis, budgetary control, standard costs, and problems of supervision. An inspection trip to a large manufacturing plant is made at the latter part of the semester.

B.A. 179. Problems in Supervision (3).

A case study course of supervisory problems divided into difficulties with subordinates, with associates and with superiors. The purposes of the course are to apply general principles of industrial management to concrete cases and to extract principles from a study of cases.

B.A. 180, 181. Business Law (4,4).

Legal aspects of business relationships, contracts, negotiable instruments, agency, partnerships, corporations, real and personal property, and sales.

ECONOMICS

Econ. 31, 32. Principles of Economics (3,3).

Students who have completed Econ. 37 may receive credit for either Econ. 31 or 32 but not for both.

A general analysis of the functioning of the economic system. A considerable portion of the course is devoted to a study of basic concepts and explanatory principles. The remainder deals with the major problems of the economic system.

Econ. 131. Comparative Economic Systems (3).

Prerequisite, Econ. 32 or 37.

An investigation of the theory and practice of various types of economic systems. Examination and evaluation of capitalistic system; analysis of alternative economic systems: fascism, socialism, and communism.

Econ. 136. International Economic Policies and Relations (3).

Prerequisite, Econ. 32 or 37.

A descriptive and theoretical analysis of international trade; contemporary problems facing international trade; the impact of governmental policy upon international commercial relations.

Econ. 137. The Economics of National Planning (3).

Prerequisite, Econ. 32 or 37.

An analysis of the principles and practice of economic planning with special reference to the planning problems of Great Britain, Russia and the United States.

Econ. 140. Money and Banking (3).

Prerequisite, Econ. 32 or 37.

A study of the organization, functions, and operation of our monetary, credit, and banking system; the relation of commercial banking to the Federal Reserve System; the relation of money and credit to prices; domestic and foreign exchange; and the impact of public policy upon banking and credit.

ENGLISH

Students may not receive credit for course work in English 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 if they receive such credit on the basis of GED tests.

Eng. 1 & 2. Composition and American Literature (3,3).

Grammar, rhetoric, and the mechanics of writing; frequent themes. Readings in American literature.

Eng. 3 & 4. Composition and World Literature (3,3).

Prerequisite: Eng. 1-2.

An introduction to world literature, foreign classics being read in translation. Practice in composition.

Eng. 5 & 6. Composition and English Literature (3,3).

Prerequisite: Eng. 1-2.

An introduction to major English writers. Practice in composition.

Note: Students may combine English 3 and 6 or 4 and 5, but credit will not be given for more than 6 hours of work in 3-4 and 5-6.

Eng. 14. Expository Writing (3).

Prerequisite: Eng. 1 and 2 or successful completion of GED test I. Required of students who receive GED credit for twelve hours of English. Credit for this course may be applied toward the elective requirements.

Methods and problems of expository writing. Practice in several kinds of informative writing, including the preparation of technical papers and reports.

Eng. 115, 116. Shakespeare (3,3).

Twenty-one important plays.

Eng. 144. The Modern Drama (3).

The drama from Ibsen to the present.

Eng. 145. The Modern Novel (3).

Major English and American novelists of the Twentieth Century.

GEOGRAPHY

Geog. 20, 21. Economic Geography (3,3).

Cannot be taken for credit by students who have had Geog. 1 & 2 or 60 & 61.

A study of the nature and geographic distribution of the world's resources, its agricultural, mineral and other industries in relation to such basic factors as land forms, climates, population centers, and trade routes.

Geog. 35. Map Interpretation and Map Problems (3).

Interpretation of landforms and man-made features on American and foreign maps. Functions, use, and limitations of various types of maps, with emphasis upon topographic maps.

Geog. 41. Introductory Climatology (3).

Climatic elements and their controls, the classification and distribution of world climates, and relevance of climatic differences to human activities.

Geog. 140. Soviet Lands (3).

The natural environment, geographic factors in the expansion of the Russian State and the geography of agriculture, of industry and of transport. Political geography of the U.S.S.R. (Not offered in 1956-57.)

Geog. 190. Political Geography (3).

Geographical factors in national power and international relations. "Geopolitics" and "geostrategy."

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS*

G&P 1. American Government (3).

A comprehensive study of governments in the United States and of their adjustment to changing social and economic conditions.

G&P 97. Major Foreign Governments (3).

An examination of characteristic governmental institutions and political processes in selected major powers, such as Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and China.

G&P 101. International Political Relations (3).

A study of the major factors underlying international relations; the influence of geography, climate, nationalism, and imperialism; and the development of international organization, with emphasis on the United Nations.

G&P 102. International Law (3).

Fundamental principles governing the relations of states, including matters of jurisdiction over landed territory, water, airspace, and persons; treatment of aliens; treaty-making; diplomacy; and the laws of war and neutrality.

G&P 105. Recent Far Eastern Politics (3).

The background and interpretation of recent political events in the Far East and their influence on world politics.

G&P 106. American Foreign Relations (3).

The principles and machinery of the conduct of American foreign relations, with emphasis on the Department of State and the Foreign Service, and an analysis of the major foreign policies of the United States.

G&P 108. International Organization (3).

A study of the objectives, structure, functions, and procedures of international organizations, including the United Nations as well as functional and regional organizations such as the Organization of American States.

G&P 110. Principles of Public Administration (3).

A study of public administration in the United States, giving special attention to the principles of organization and management and to fiscal, personnel, planning, and public relations practices.

G&P 141. History of Political Theory (3).

A survey of the principal political theories set forth in the works of writers from Plato to Bentham.

G&P 142. Recent Political Theory (3).

A study of nineteenth and twentieth century political thought with special emphasis on recent theories of socialism, communism, and fascism.

G&P 174. Political Parties (3).

A descriptive and analytical examination of American political parties, nominations, elections, and political leadership.

G&P 197. Comparative Governmental Institutions (3).

A careful study (in selected governments) of major political institutions, such as legislatures, executives, courts, administrative systems, and political parties.

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* G&P 1 or its equivalent is a prerequisite for all government and politics courses.

HISTORY*

Hist. 1, 2. History of Modern Europe (3,3).

The basic course, prerequisite for all advanced courses in European History.

A study of European History from the Renaissance to the present day. History 1 to 1815. History 2 since 1815.

Hist. 5, 6. History of American Civilization (3,3).

An historical survey of the main forces in American life with emphasis upon the development of our democratic heritage. History 5 from the colonial period through the Civil War. History 6 since the Civil War.

Hist. 53, 54. History of England and Great Britain (3,3).

A history of the development of British life and institutions. History 53 to 1485. History 54 since 1485.

Hist. 127, 128. Diplomatic History of the United States (3,3).

A historical study of the diplomatic negotiations and foreign relations of the United States. History 127 from the Revolution to the Civil War. History 128 from the Civil War to the present.

Hist. 129. The United States and World Affairs (3).

A consideration of the changed position of the United States with reference to the rest of the world since 1917.

Hist. 175, 176. Europe in the World Setting of the Twentieth Century (3,3).

A study of political, economic, and cultural developments in Twentieth Century Europe, with special emphasis on the factors involved in the two World Wars and the resulting global effects.

Hist. 191. History of Russia (3).

A history of Russia from the earliest times to the present day.

Hist. 192. Foreign Policy of the USSR (3).

A survey of Russian foreign policy in the historical perspective, considering Russian aims in Europe and Asia, and conflicts with the western powers.

Hist. 195. The Far East (3).

A survey of institutional, cultural and political aspects of the history of China and Japan, and a consideration of present-day problems of the Pacific area.

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*See also **German 161, 162, German Civilization.**
French 161, 162, French Civilization.
Italian 161, 162, Italian Civilization.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

A student who has had only one year of a foreign language in high school may take courses 1 and 2 of that same language and receive full University of Maryland credit. A student who has had two years or more of a language in high school and wishes to enroll for the same language in the Overseas Program may not receive credit for the first semester (Language 1). If he wishes, he may take the first semester course as review without credit.

Language 1 and Language 2 are considered as a unit; therefore, credit toward a degree will not be granted in Language 1 until Language 2 has been completed. A student who has finished Language 2 without having taken the prerequisite Language 1 course may meet the curricular requirement either by taking 9 additional hours in the same language or by taking 3 additional hours in the same language, plus 6 hours in another.

The conversation courses, Language 3, 8 & 9, cannot be counted toward the 12-hour foreign language requirement except by those students who have exempted or are otherwise ineligible to receive credit for Language 1 and/or 2.

A student with a high level of competence in a foreign language who is for any reason ineligible or unable to take credit by special examination* may request a waiver of the 12-hour language requirement. The request must be addressed to the Dean of the College in which the student is registered. If the waiver is granted, the student is exempted from taking any foreign language courses, but he must make up the 12 hours credit in electives.

FRENCH

French 1, 2. Elementary French (3,3).

Elements of grammar, with conversational drill and reading of simple texts.

French 3. Elementary Conversation (1).

Prerequisite: Completion of French 1.

French 4, 5. Intermediate Literary French (3,3).

Grammar review, conversation, reading of texts designed to give some knowledge of French life, thought and culture.

French 8, 9. Intermediate Conversation (2,2).

Practical exercises in conversation, based on material dealing with French life and customs.

French 71, 72. Review Grammar & Composition (3,3).

Prerequisite, French 17 or equivalent.

For students who, having a good general knowledge of French, wish to become more proficient in the written and spoken language.

French 161, 162. French Civilization (3,3).

May be counted as history credit in meeting major or minor requirements. Lectures in English.

French life, customs, culture, traditions. First term: historical development of the nation and its people. Second term: present-day France. Assigned readings in either English or French. Field trips.

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* See Page 26.

GERMAN

German 1, 2. Elementary German (3,3).

Elements of grammar, with conversational drill and reading of simple texts.

German 3. Elementary Conversation (1).

Prerequisite: Completion of German 1.

German 4, 5. Intermediate Literary German (3,3).

Grammar review, conversation, reading of texts designed to give some knowledge of German life, thought and culture.

German 8, 9. Intermediate Conversation (2,2).

Practical exercises in conversation, based on material dealing with German life and customs.

German 161, 162. German Civilization (3,3).

May be counted as history credit in meeting major and minor requirements. Lectures in English.

A survey of two thousand years of German history, outlining the cultural heritage of the German people, their great men, traditions, customs, art and literature, and music, with special emphasis on the interrelationship of social and literary history. Assigned readings in either English or German. Field trips.

ITALIAN

Italian 1, 2. Elementary Italian (3,3).

Elements of grammar, conversational drill and reading of simple texts.

Italian 3. Elementary Conversation (1).

Prerequisite: Completion of Italian 1.

Italian 4, 5. Intermediate Italian (3,3).

Grammar review, conversation, reading of texts designed to give some knowledge of Italian life, thought and culture.

Italian 8, 9. Intermediate Conversation (2,2).

Practical exercises in conversation, based on material dealing with Italian life and customs.

Italian 161, 162. Italian Civilization (3,3).

May be counted as history credit in meeting major or minor requirements. Lectures in English.

An introductory study of the Italian people. Against a background of political and social history, a survey of Italian literature and cultural traditions. Assigned readings in either English or Italian. Field trips.

RUSSIAN

Russian 1, 2. Elementary Russian (3,3).

Elements of grammar, conversational drill and reading of simple texts.

Russian 3. Elementary Conversation (1).

Prerequisite: Completion of Russian 1 and 2 or the grade A or B in Russian 1.

Russian 4, 5. Intermediate Russian (3,3).

Grammar review, conversation, reading of texts designed to give some knowledge of Russian life, thought and culture.

SPANISH

Spanish 1, 2. Elementary Spanish (3,3).

Elements of grammar, conversational drill and reading of simple texts.

Spanish 3. Elementary Conversation (1).

Prerequisite: Completion of Spanish 1.

Spanish 4, 5. Intermediate Spanish (3,3).

Grammar review, conversation, reading of texts designed to give some knowledge of Spanish life, thought and culture.

Spanish 8, 9. Intermediate Conversation (2,2).

Practical exercises in conversation, based on material dealing with Spanish life and customs.

MATHEMATICS

Students who wish to enter Math. 10 are required to pass a placement test before enrolling. This University of Maryland test is administered at the local Education Center under the supervision of the Education Advisor. Students who have not recently pursued work in mathematics should take refresher work before attempting the examination. The Mathematics Supervisor at Heidelberg will upon request, furnish the Education Center with a recommended refresher course outline.

Math. 10. Algebra (3).

Prerequisite: One high school unit each of algebra and plane geometry, or equivalent.

Fundamental operations, factoring, fractions, linear equations, systems of linear equations, exponents and radicals, quadratic equations, complex numbers, logarithms, variation, arithmetic and geometric progressions, theory of equations.

Math. 11. Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry (3).

Prerequisite: Math. 10 or equivalent.

Trigonometric functions, solution of triangles, identities, addition formulas, rectangular coordinate system, the straight line and circle, conic sections.

MILITARY SCIENCE

M.S. 151. Military Logistics (3).

A study of logistics, including (a) the principles governing the national economic activities and resources necessary to support the armed forces; (b) a study of the principles and fundamentals of the elements of military logistics, including supply maintenance, transportation, hospitilization and evacuation, construction and logistics planning; (c) research by the student on a selected phase of logistics.

M.S. 153. Military Policy of the United States (3).

A study of our military history and our military concepts and policies, and their effects upon national objectives and national policies. An analysis of the factors which influence national policies, particularly military policy; an evaluation of the lessons to be learned from this historical study.

M.S. 154. Management of the Military Establishment (3).

A study of the need for intelligent and scientific management of the Armed Forces, including a consideration of the background of modern management and the emphasis on post-war management of the military establishment. A detailed evaluation of the current thoughts and philosophies of military management.

PHILOSOPHY

Phil. 123, 124. Philosophies Men Live By (3,3).

Electives for students who wish to acquaint themselves with the field of philosophy. Phil. 123 is not prerequisite to Phil. 124.

An exploration of the fundamental beliefs which determine what men make of their lives and of the world they live in. Each semester classic statements of these beliefs by great philosophers will be chosen for class discussion on the basis of their significance for the problems confronting modern man.

PSYCHOLOGY

Psych. 1. Introduction to Psychology (3).

A basic introductory course, intended to bring the student into contact with the major problems confronting psychology and the more important attempts at their solution.

Psych. 2. Applied Psychology (3).

Application of research methods to basic human problems in business and industry, in the professions, and in other practical concerns of everyday life.

Psych. 5. Mental Hygiene (3).

The more common deviations of personality; typical methods of adjustment.

Psych. 121. Social Psychology (3).

Psychological study of human behavior in social situations: influence of others on individual behavior, social conflict and individual adjustment, communication and its influences on normal social activity.

Psych. 131. Abnormal Psychology (3).

The nature, occurrence, and causes of marked psychological abnormalities, with emphasis on clinical rather than theoretical aspects.

Psych. 161. Industrial Psychology (3).

A survey course intended for those who plan to enter some phase of personnel work but who do not plan to undertake graduate study.

SOCIOLOGY

Soc. 1. Sociology of American Life (3).

Sociological analysis of the American social structure; metropolitan, small town, and rural communities; population distribution, composition and change; social organization.

Soc. 2. Principles of Sociology (3).

The basic forms of human association and interaction; social processes; institutions; culture; human nature and personality.

Soc. 51. Social Pathology (3).

Prerequisite: Soc. 1.

Personal-social disorganization and maladjustment; physical and mental handicaps; economic inadequacies; programs of treatment and control.

Soc. 52. Criminology (3).

Criminal behavior and methods of its study; causation; typologies of criminal acts and offenders; punishment, correction, and incapacitation; prevention of crime.

Soc. 105. Cultural Anthropology (3).

A survey of the simpler cultures of the world, with attention to historical processes and the application of anthropological theory to the modern situation.

Soc. 115. Industrial Sociology (3).

The social structure of American industry and the functions of members within industrial organizations; the status of the individual within the industrial organizations; the interaction of industry and society.

SPEECH

Speech 103, 104. Speech Composition and Rhetoric (3,3).

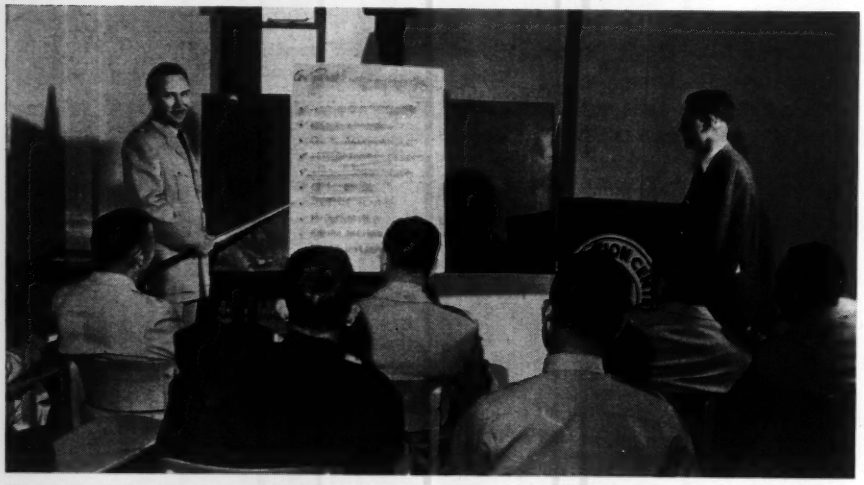
A study of rhetorical principles and models of speech composition in conjunction with the preparation and presentation of specific forms of public address. Speech 103 is a prerequisite to Speech 104.

Speech 133. Staff Reports, Briefings, and Visual Aids (3).

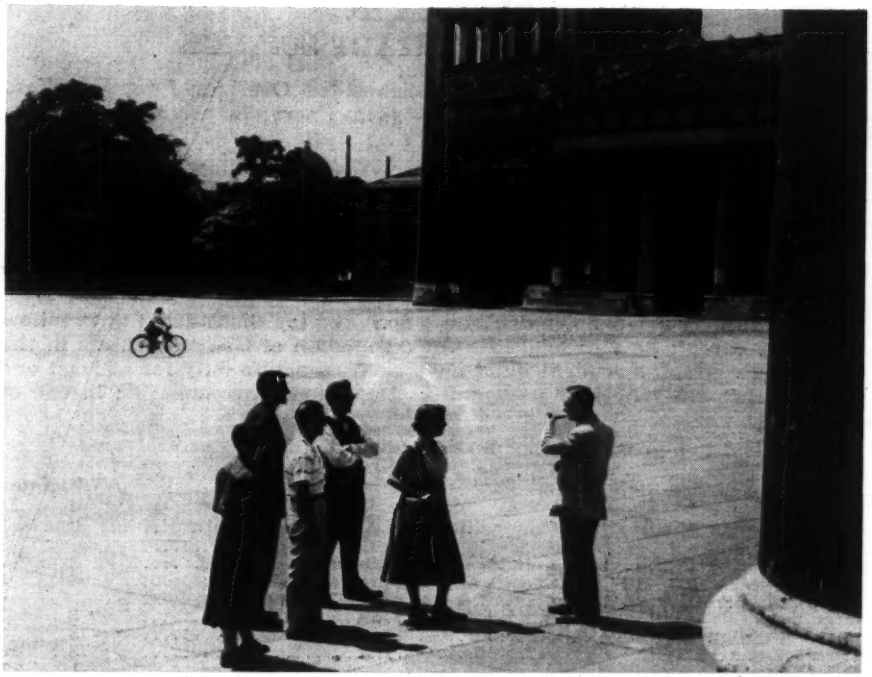
Prerequisite: Speech 103.

Lecture and laboratory work dealing with the techniques of military briefings, staff reports and visual aids.

Dr. James A. Storing with a group of his Government and Politics students from the Wiesbaden Air Force Education Center on a field trip to visit the headquarters of the West German Government in Bonn. They are shown in front of the American Embassy.



Speech 133 class, taught by Dr. Loren Reid, at the South Ruislip Air Force Education Center (England).



Dr. Roland A. Stromberg takes a group of Army students studying Europe in the World Setting of the 20th Century (History 175, 176) to the famous König Platz in Munich where Hitler often spoke.

Management of the Military Establishment (M.S. 154). An Army class at Goeppingen taught by Colonel Walter Wendt (Chief of Staff, 9th Infantry Division), takes a special field tour of the Schwaebisch Gmuend Ordnance Maintenance Depot. Colonel Wendt is first on the left.

SECTION III
COLLEGE OF MILITARY SCIENCE

Through the College of Military Science the Overseas Program offers courses of study designed primarily for armed services personnel or those desiring to follow a military career.

Two curricula are offered by the College of Military Science—the **Military Affairs Curriculum** and the **Military Science Curriculum.** These curricula lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The primary purpose of the **Military Affairs Curriculum** is to offer interested students a broad education in subjects pertinent to military and public affairs, with emphasis on government and politics, and history.

The **Military Science Curriculum** is designed for those desiring to follow a military career. As a prerequisite for completion of this curriculum in the Overseas Program, a student must have been on active duty for at least one year and presently hold or have satisfactorily held a commission in one of the Armed Forces.

The first two years of these curricula are identical.

Freshman Year		**Semester**	
		I	**II**
* English 1, 2	Composition and American Literature ..	3	3
* Sociology 1	Sociology of American Life		3
* Govt. & Politics 1	American Government	3	
Speech, 103, 104	Speech Composition and Rhetoric	3	3
Mathematics 10, 11	Algebra; Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry	3	3
*** Foreign Language	.....	3	3
** Basic ROTC	.....	3	3
** Physical Activities	.....	1	1
	Total	19	19

Sophomore Year		**Semester**	
		I	**II**
* English 3, 4	Composition and World Literature	3	3
History 5, 6	History of American Civilization	3	3
* Science 1, 2	.....	3	3
*** Modern Language	.....	3	3
** Basic ROTC	.....	3	3
** Physical Activities	.....	1	1
	Total	16	16

* Credit by examination may be permitted for these courses upon successful completion of the college level General Educational Development Tests. Students who received twelve credit hours in English by this means are required to complete English 14 through class credit. The credits earned in this course may be used as elective.

** Credit allowed for equivalent training in the Armed Forces. Not required of adult civilian students in the Overseas Program.

*** The student may choose two years' study of one language, or one year each of two languages. See full explanation of language requirements on page 11 of this catalogue.

MILITARY SCIENCE CURRICULUM

Junior Year		Semester I	Semester II
* Speech 127, 128	Military Speech and Command	2	2
Speech 133	Staff Reports, Briefings, Visual Aids		3
Economics 31, 32	Principles of Economics	3	3
Sociology 2	Principles of Sociology	3	
** Advanced ROTC		3	3
*** Electives		6	6
	Total	17	17

Senior Year		Semester I	Semester II
M.S. 151	Military Logistics		3
* M.S. 152	Military Leadership		3
M.S. 153	Military Policy of the United States	3	
M.S. 154	Management of the Military Establishment	3	
One of the following:			
G&P 101	International Political Relations		
G&P 102	International Law		
G&P 106	American Foreign Relations		
G&P 108	International Organizations		
G&P 197	Comparative Governmental Institutions	3	
** Advanced ROTC		3	3
*** Electives		5	6
	Total	17	15

MILITARY AFFAIRS CURRICULUM

Junior Year		Semester I	Semester II
Speech 133	Staff Reports, Briefings, Visual Aids	3	
Economics 31, 32	Principles of Economics	3	3
Sociology 2	Principles of Sociology		3
G&P 101	International Political Relations	3	
G&P 102	International Law		3
History 127, 128	Diplomatic History of the United States	3	3
*** Electives		6	5
	Total	18	17

Senior Year		Semester I	Semester II
M.S. 151	Military Logistics		3
M.S. 153	Military Policy of the United States	3	
G&P 106	American Foreign Relations	3	
G&P 197	Comparative Governmental Institutions		3
History 175, 176	Twentieth Century Europe	3	3
Geography 190	Political Geography		3
*** Electives		5	5
	Total	14	17

Note: A candidate for a Military Science degree achieves Junior Standing after being awarded 72 semester hours credit. 136 hours are needed for graduation. A "C" average must be maintained.

* Credit will be granted to those commissioned officers (Regular, Reserve, or National Guard) who have had one (1) year or more on active duty. Those students holding a commissioned rank but who have not had a full year on active duty as an officer may substitute an equivalent number of hours in courses numbered 100 or above.

** Credit allowed to those students holding commissions as Regular, Reserve, or National Guard officers.

*** Electives must be taken under advisement and in terms of the objectives of the curriculum. At least six semester hours of electives must be courses numbered above 100.

SECTION IV
COLLEGE OF SPECIAL AND CONTINUATION STUDIES

The College of Special and Continuation Studies offers the Bachelor of Arts degree in General Studies. This degree program is designed to meet the education needs of mature off-campus students and provides optimum latitude in program planning to meet individual needs.

The Bachelor of Arts degree in General Studies provides opportunity for programs in the area of the social sciences. It is administered in co-operation with the various academic and department heads.

Program for the Bachelor of Arts degree in General Studies

Freshman and Sophomore Years

English 1, 2 and 3, 4 or 5, 6	12	semester	hours
Mathematics or Science	6	"	"
*Foreign Language	12	"	"
Government and Politics 1	3	"	"
Sociology 1	3	"	"
History 5, 6	6	"	"
Speech 103, 104	6	"	"
Electives	12	"	"
Total	60	semester	hours

Junior and Senior Years

Primary Concentration from one department 100 level courses	15	semester	hours
Secondary Concentration from one or more departments 100 level courses	21	semester	hours
Electives	24	semester	hours
Total	60	semester	hours

* The student may choose two years' study of one language, or one year each of two languages. See full explanation of language requirements on page 11 of this catalogue.

Summary of Bachelor of Art Degree Requirements

The Bachelor of Arts Degree in General Studies requires 120 semester hours of academic work for graduation. 56 academic hours constitutes Junior standing in this curriculum.

All applicants for this degree must meet the same admission requirements as those applying for other undergraduate degrees at the University of Maryland.

A student will elect a primary and secondary area of concentration. These areas would include the Department of Economics, History, Government and Politics, Sociology, Geography, and Psychology. In special cases, and with the permission of the Dean, the student may elect a primary concentration in other areas.

a. **Primary Area**—A student must elect 15 hours of 100 level courses in a single department listed above.

b. **Secondary Area**—A student must elect 21 hours of 100 level courses in one or more of the above listed departments or in departments that are related.

c. A student must pursue work in related fields. Only a systematic program of courses will be approved.

d. It is recommended that the 24 hours of elective credit in the junior and senior years include as many 100 level courses as possible.

Advanced Standing

The maximum combined credit allowed toward this degree for GED examination credit, correspondence credit and service school credit shall not exceed 36 semester hours.

Service School Credit

Military Service School credit will be considered up to 12 semester hours. Basic ROTC, Advanced ROTC, and Physical Activities credits **will not** be included in the maximum 12 hours allowed for Military Service credit. Only recognized Service School credits will be accepted. The additional seven semester hours allowed an officer in the Military Science curriculum is not allowed in the General Studies curriculum.

Advisement

A student working in General studies should seek guidance early in his studies. He should write directly to the Dean of the College of Special and Continuation Studies in College Park, Maryland, who has final jurisdiction, or he may request advice from the Office of Admissions in Heidelberg.

NOTE: For details of evaluation of credit by examination, GED tests, and correspondence courses, see pages 24-27: evaluation of credit by the University of Maryland.

SECTION V
ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION

Subject to the entrance requirements of the University of Maryland, all officers and enlisted personnel of the American Armed Forces, and American civilian personnel, including dependents, may enroll in the University of Maryland Overseas Program. Other nationals may also enroll by special permission.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Students who expect to become candidates for degrees must be high school graduates or must have been granted a high school equivalency certificate. Applicants for admission who possess neither a high school diploma nor an equivalency certificate may enroll under the designation of Special Student. Such a student, however, cannot become a degree candidate until he has satisfied all entrance requirements.

ADMISSION

A. DEGREE-SEEKING STUDENTS may enroll in the College of Military Science and work toward a Bachelor of Science degree in (a) Military Science or (b) Military Affairs, or they may register in the College of Special and Continuation Studies and work toward a Bachelor of Arts degree in General Studies. A student may complete any of these three degrees while he is stationed overseas.

Students who wish to pursue a degree program must submit the following documents (obtained from the local Education Office at the time of first registration) to the Admissions Office, Heidelberg, not later than the end of their first term in the Overseas Program:

1. Preliminary information form.
2. Formal application for admission (Part I).
3. (a) Part II of the formal application for admission completed by the principal of the high school, **or**

   (b) Verification of the issuance of a high school equivalency certificate by a state board of education or by a high school principal. Documents are to be sent directly from the principal or issuing agency to the Admissions Office, Heidelberg, and are **not** to be sent by the student or Education Adviser.

   A high school record entered on a college transcript is **not** acceptable because the University requires an official record of individual course grades and the date of graduation.

4. Official transcript of credit from **all** collegiate institutions attended. Transcript(s) must be sent directly from the institution and not by the student or Education Adviser. Otherwise, a statement is required relative to the student's standing at the school attended.

5. Completed D/D Form 295 (evaluation of experience in the Armed Forces) in duplicate, to include statement of service. This form is available at all Armed Forces Education Centers and is not obtained from the University of Maryland.

6. GED Test results: If the student has taken the college-level GED Tests, the official report must be sent by USAFI, Madison 3, Wis., directly to the Admissions Office, University of Maryland, HAC, APO 403, N.Y., N.Y.

Getting these documents in as soon as possible is most important because, once assembled, they are immediately reviewed. It is the student's responsibility to complete his file. The student, after taking 12 hours with a "C" average in the Overseas Program, can then formally be accepted as an official degree candidate. Formal admission can**not** be granted if even one document is outstanding.

B. NON-DEGREE-SEEKING STUDENTS may register in the Overseas Program as Special Students. Documents needed:

1. Preliminary information form.

2. Part 1 (only) of the formal application for admission must be completed and submitted to the Education Adviser for transmittal to Heidelberg at the time of first enrollment.

Credits earned may be applied to a degree with the University of Maryland or transferred to other colleges or universities in the United States. Courses taken in the Overseas Program are applicable to the other curricula in the University of Maryland (or to those of other academic institutions) in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum to be followed. The bulletins of these institutions outline the requirements of any particular curriculum. The student who has any question concerning application of overseas courses to a particular curriculum should correspond with the officials of the college or university where he intends to apply the credits earned in the Overseas Program.

Note: Admission to the University is achieved **only** by the acceptance of the formal application and supporting documents as indicated above.

EVALUATION OF CREDIT BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

All credit earned in the Overseas Program is considered resident credit and not extension work. This means that the University of Maryland considers the overseas credit identical to that earned on the University of Maryland campus.

The final thirty semester hours toward a University of Maryland degree must be taken in formal class work with Maryland either on campus or overseas.

In the College of Military Science: The maximum combined credit allowed for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Military Science (or Military Affairs) obtained by means other than class attendance in an approved degree-granting institution, shall not exceed 60 semester hours. These 60 hours incorporate the following:

a- up to 24 semester hours by GED tests or in combination with credit by examination (See pages 25 and 26).

b- up to 17 semester hours credit may be assigned for service schools as evaluated by the University of Maryland. However, if the student presents any work by correspondence from accredited institutions (a maximum of 12 hours is allowed), that total must be deducted from these 17 hours.

Basic ROTC and Physical Activities credit are not included in the 60 hours limitation.

In the **College of Special and Continuation Studies:** The maximum combined credit allowed for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in General Studies by GED examination credit, correspondence credit, and Service School credit **shall not exceed thirty-six semester hours.**

As soon as the Admissions file is complete and evaluated the student will be sent from Heidelberg an official curriculum check sheet indicating which transfer credit, GED credit and military credit are acceptable to the University of Maryland. The student retains this curriculum check sheet as a guide for all further work with the University of Maryland. Upon completion of 12 semester hours of course work with the University of Maryland with "C" average or better, the Admissions Office at Heidelberg will release the Statement of Advanced Standing (evaluation). This Statement of Advanced Standing will include all credit as indicated on the curriculum check sheet. **Please note:** This statement does not include the course work taken with Maryland. The evaluation **plus** the Maryland course work will appear on the **transcript** (a separate document), which is issued upon request by the Registrar's Office, Heidelberg.

Any student whose previous academic record, in high school or at another university, is not of a sufficiently high standard, will be required to complete fifteen rather than twelve semester hours with a "C" average in the Overseas Program before his Statement of Advanced Standing will be issued.

Advanced Standing credit is determined by the Director of Admissions and the Dean of the College of Military Science for the Military Science degree, and by the Dean of the College of Special and Continuation Studies for the General Studies degree.

The following credit is applicable to the degrees offered through the Overseas Program:

1. **College-level GED tests.** A maximum of 24 semester hours, if the student achieves the following scores required by the University of Maryland:

		Passing score
Test I	— 6 semester hours — English 1 & 2	65
Test II	— 6 semester hours — Social Science (Soc. 1, G&P 1)	60
Test III	— 6 semester hours — General Science	61
Test IV	— 6 semester hours — English 3 & 4	60

The local Education Center administers these tests through the services of the United States Armed Forces Institute. If a student fails to pass any part of this examination, the University of Maryland permits him to take one retest (in accordance with USAFI regulations) after six months. The student should note that the passing score for GED Test I with the University of Maryland is 65, which is ten points higher than the passing score required by the Armed Forces.

Credit for GED Test IV (English 3 & 4) will not be allowed until the student has established credit for English 1 & 2 **either** by successful completion of GED Test I, by transfer credit, by correspondence credit or by the Maryland courses English 1 & 2.

English 14 is required of all students who receive 12 semester hours of English credit by means of the GED Test. The GED Test **must** be taken in advance of English 14.

2. **ROTC and Physical Activities.** In the Military Science curriculum 16 hours of credit are allowed for basic ROTC and physical activities to those students who have had one or more years of military service. In the General Studies curriculum such credits are not assigned, but satisfy the general university requirement for graduation.

In the Military Science curriculum 12 semester hours are granted for advanced ROTC to holders of Regular, Reserve, or National Guard commissions.

3. **Credit for Military Experience and Service Schools.** In the Military Science Curriculum, 7 semester hours credit are assigned for Speech 127 & 128 and Military Science 152 to holders of Regular, Reserve or National Guard commissions who have served on active duty for one or more years as an officer.

Further, upon evaluation of the student's D/D Form 295 by the University of Maryland, up to 17 semester hours credit may be allowed in the Military Science Curriculum for acceptable completion of work in approved service schools. See section b, page 24, for further explanation. No more than 12 semester hours credit in General Studies is allowed for service schools.

4. **Transfer Credit.** The University of Maryland accepts credit from other accredited colleges and universities if the grade earned was "C" or better, provided the course is applicable to any of the curricula overseas.

5. **Correspondence Credit.** A maximum of twelve semester hours credit is accepted for correspondence courses successfully completed by students enrolled for degrees in the Overseas Program, provided those courses were given by an accredited institution which in turn accepts such credit toward its own degrees. A student planning to enroll in a correspondence course given by another institution should first write the Dean of the College of Military Science or the Dean of the College of Special and Continuation Studies (depending on the college in which he is enrolled), concerning acceptability of the course in his curriculum. Correspondence credit will not be accepted as part of the last thirty hours for a degree. The University of Maryland does not offer courses by correspondence.

6. **Credit by Examination.** The right to establish credit by examination is granted to those who have mastery of a subject area through experience, study, or research. The following conditions apply:

a. The applicant must have already been registered as a degree-seeking student and have completed at least 12 semester hours credit by classroom work.

b. Credit by examination will not be accepted for any of the final thirty credit hours.

c. No more than twenty hours credit can be granted by examination except when GED test credits are taken. Students who establish twenty-four hours credit by GED test are ineligible for further credit by examination, since credit by GED test and credit by examination may not total more than twenty-four hours.

d. A foreign student or naturalized citizen may not establish credit by examination in freshman or sophomore courses of his native language. A native-born American citizen's native language is defined as that language in which he first learned to read and write.

e. Credit by examination cannot be established in any foreign language course that is a prerequisite to a more advanced course in which credit has already been established by class attendance at the University of Maryland or another institution.

Students seeking credit by examination must submit a written application giving the exact designation of the course(s) for which credit is desired, as well as a detailed statement as to when, where and under what conditions knowledge of the subject was acquired. The application, along with the student's record, is forwarded by Heidelberg to the appropriate academic Department Head at College Park, who makes the final decision. Application forms may be obtained at the local Education Center. A check

S/Sgt. Robert L. Miller studies the Maryland course offerings of the Landsberg Air Force Education Center.

or money order covering the examination fee ($5.00 per credit hour) must accompany the application; this fee will be refunded if the application is disapproved. A grade of "C" or higher must be made in order to establish credit by examination. The examination fee is not refunded if the student fails to establish credit.

REGISTRATION

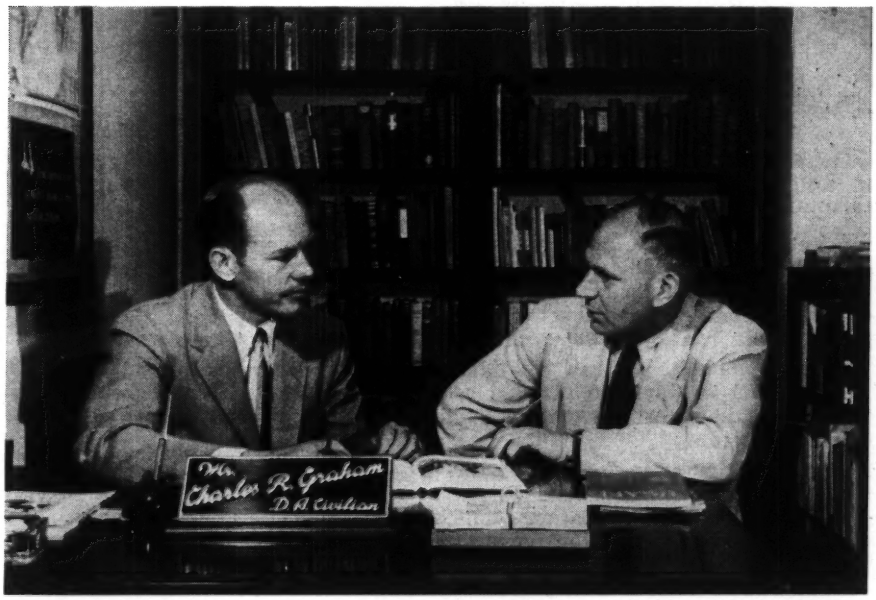
In order for a student to be officially registered for a course, he must complete the following documents:

1. One directory form—to be filled out the first time a student registers during any academic year. (This form need not be filled out each term that a student registers, only once during the academic year).
2. One course card listing his course(s) for the term.
3. Partial payment students (only) must complete the Army or Air Force partial payment contract.
4. Tuition payment must be received by the Education Center.

After these forms (and admission material) are complete, the student is issued an official class-admission card. Detailed instructions on registration procedures are sent by the University of Maryland to each Education Center that sponsors university classes.

There are five registration periods per year. These periods will be determined by the local Education Center in agreement with the Heidelberg or London offices. Registration, including payment of fees, closes on the day classes begin.

Most classes in the Overseas Program meet twice a week for eight weeks, three class hours each meeting. A total of forty-eight class hours make up a three semester hour course.



Mr. Charles Graham, Army Education Adviser at Robinson Barracks in Stuttgart, discusses student problems with Dr. Tim Gebhardt, veteran Maryland German Professor.

Counselling

Most Education Centers have an Education Adviser who will counsel the student at the time of registration. University of Maryland faculty members will schedule office hours and be available at the local Education Center for consultation. Whenever possible, incoming instructors will arrive at a particular installation on the Thursday before classes begin. They will hold conferences with prospective students on the Friday and Monday prior to the first class meeting.

Course Load and Standard of Scholarship

One course, or three semester hours, is considered a normal load for an Overseas student. Six to twelve hours a week are needed for study outside of the classroom for each course.

Students who have demonstrated their ability may enroll for nine hours credit (three courses) over a two-term period (including correspondence work). During his first enrollment, a student should not undertake more than one course. A student taking mathematics or language should not normally undertake a second course concurrently. Permission for an excess in class-load can be granted only by the Director's Office in Heidelberg (or by the London Office for students in the United Kingdom).

The Overseas Program reserves the right to request at any time the withdrawal of a student who cannot or does not maintain the required standard of scholarship.

An average of "C" is required for graduation from all colleges of the University of Maryland.

REGISTERING AS A VETERAN

I. Public Law 346 (World War II GI Bill)

For most veterans, training under the provisions of Public Law 346 came to an end on 25 July, 1956. Those veterans who can present proof of eligibility beyond that date may, of course, enroll in the Overseas Program under the provisions of the Law. Such proof must consist of one of the following:

1. VA Form 7-1953, provided that Box 8 specifically indicates validity for study beyond 25 July 1956.
2. A letter from the Veterans Administration, stating that the veteran is entitled to training beyond 25 July 1956, and indicating his individual cut-off date.

Veterans who cannot present one of the above-mentioned documents, but who feel that they are entitled to training beyond the general cut-off date, will be required to enroll as full-payment (or partial-payment, if eligible under applicable service regulations) students until such time as their status has been determined by the Veterans Administration.

Once the veteran has established his eligibility, he must submit VA Form 7-1909 in duplicate to this office at the time of each new registration. The following fees will be paid by the Veterans Administration for eligible veterans:

Matriculation fee
Tuition
Required textbooks for each course
Special examination fees
Diploma fee for Bachelor's degree.

Additional information pertaining to application procedures, changes in institution, etc. may be obtained from the local Education Center or from the Office of the Comptroller, University of Maryland head office in Heidelberg.

II. Public Law 550 (Korean GI Bill)

Any veteran who is eligible for education benefits under Public Law 550 may be enrolled in the Overseas Program. To be eligible, a veteran must be out of active service and must meet the following requirements:

(1) He must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable;

(2) He must have had active duty some time between June 27, 1950, and the date of his first discharge after January 31, 1955, and

(3) He must have had at least 90 days total service, unless discharged sooner for an actual service-incurred disability.

He may have served any place in the world — in the United States or abroad — and not necessarily in Korea.

Entitlement is limited to one and one-half days of education or training for each day spent in service between June 27, 1950, and the date of the veteran's first discharge after January 31, 1955. The maximum is 36 months.

Public Law 550 students must pay the required fees in full at the time of each registration and purchase their own textbooks. Monthly checks, the amount based on the number of semester hours for which the student is enrolled, are sent to the student by the VA upon receipt of VA Form 7-1996a (Monthly Certificate of Training), which must be submitted by each Public Law 550 student in duplicate at the beginning of each calendar month.

Public Law 550 students are reminded that the Veterans Administration is unable to authorize payment of the monthly education and training allowance until the veteran's status as a degree-seeking student has been certified by the Overseas Program. The student may establish the required status either by making application for admission to the Overseas Program as a bonafide degree-seeking student, **or** by furnishing the Veterans Administration with a letter from that institution at which he wishes eventually to obtain his degree, stating that the courses he takes with the Overseas Program will be accepted for **full credit** in partial fulfillment of degree requirements.

Additional information pertaining to application procedures, changes in institution, etc. may be obtained from the local Education Center or from the Office of the Comptroller, University of Maryland headquarters office in Heidelberg.

SECTION VI

Helpful Miscellaneous Information

I. FEES

1. **Matriculation.** A fee of $10.00 is payable at the time of the first registration in the University and is never refunded. This fee is paid only once for the Bachelor's degree.

2. **Tuition.** A fee of $10.00 per semester credit hour is payable at time of registration. Military personnel may be entitled to three-quarters payment of their tuition by the government under current regulations. For precise details of this arrangement the student should check with his Education Center.

3. **Books.** Students are required to purchase their own books. However, students entitled to training under Public Law 346 obtain their textbooks by presentation of a VA book card, obtainable at the time of registration from the local Education Center. Books are available at most Centers through **The Stars and Stripes** book stand.

4. **Late Registration Fee.** All students are expected to complete their registration during the regularly scheduled registration period. Those who do not complete their registration during the prescribed period will be charged a late registration fee of $5.00.

5. **Special Examination Fee.** For students who seek to establish college credit by examination, a fee of $5.00 per semester hour is payable prior to examination (in the case of VA students under Public Law 346 only this fee is paid by the VA). This does not apply to GED test credits.

6. **Transcript of Record Fee.** A fee of $1.00 is charged for each official transcript of record issued after the first copy. The required fee must be paid before the transcript can be prepared.

7. **Diploma.** A $10.00 fee is payable at the time the student applies for his diploma (see schedule p. 27).

8. **Cap and Gown Fee.** A fee of $2.50 for cap and gown is payable at least one month before commencement exercises.

Payment of Fees. All fees should be paid by means of U.S. Postal Money Order or American Express Money Order. U.S. Postal Money Order should be made payable as follows: **American Express Credit Heidelberg Acc't 1469.** American Express Company money orders or checks should be made payable to the **University of Maryland.**

II. TEXTBOOKS

The textbooks used for classes in the Overseas Program are the same as those on the College Park campus and are chosen by the various departmental heads in consultation with their respective staffs. **The Stars and Stripes** is responsible for the ordering, distribution, and sale of these textbooks. All students are required to purchase whatever texts are prescribed for the courses they take.

III. LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Army Special Services Libraries and the Air Force Base Libraries cooperate closely with the University of Maryland Overseas Program. Their combined facilities include over 1,500,000 volumes and comfortable reading rooms at every installation where Maryland courses are scheduled. Most important of all, trained librarians assist Maryland students and instructors with specific course problems. **An inter-library loan system exists to help make collateral reading material easily accessible.** In addi-

tion, the University has recently added several hundred supplementary books to the two library systems (through consultation with the chief librarians for courses of a specialized nature).

IV. ATTENDANCE

Regular attendance is mandatory. The maximum number of absences which may be excused without make-up is one class meeting. Classes missed must be made up by arrangement with the instructor. To be eligible for make-up classes or examinations, the student absent because of duty must present a copy of his orders to the instructor. A student who must be absent for four or more class meetings for any reason should officially withdraw from the class (Form available at the Education Center), or request an Incomplete from the instructor.

V. EXPLANATION OF THE GRADING SYSTEM

The following grades are used by the University of Maryland:

A — Superior Scholarship
B — Good Scholarship
C — Average Scholarship
D — Passing Scholarship
*F — Failure
I — Incomplete
W — Official Withdrawal (see p. 32)
X — Ceased to attend class while doing passing work (see below limitation on use of this mark)

NOTES:

a—The grade of "I" (Incomplete)

A mark of 'I" can be given only to a student doing at least "C" work who has been unable to complete the course for one of the following reasons:

(1) Transfer of station within the area of the Overseas Program
(2) Illness or hospitalization
(3) Temporary duty
(4) Extra military duties beyond those ordinarily required of the student.

The student **must** consult his instructor, presenting official orders or other documents to substantiate his request for Incomplete. The instructor will make the final decision concerning the granting of his request. The Office of the Registrar does not require the filing of a written application.

An incomplete must be removed not later than the end of the next term in which the same course is offered again at an Education Center at which the student is located, or the "I" automatically becomes an "F". An "I" can be removed only by the grades "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". An "I" **cannot** be removed by the grades "W" or "X". When the grade of "I" is given, the instructor explains fully on his **grade list** why the mark was given, stating the quality of the student's work and the amount of work which the student must complete to finish the course.

b—The grade of "X"

The use of this mark is very limited. It is used on the records of part-time adult students who are doing satisfactory work, but who ceased to

*When the grade of "F" is entered on the grade report, the instructor will note the cause of failure; i.e., scholastic failure, irregular or non-attendance.

In computing scholastic averages, numerical values are assigned to the marks, per semester hour, as follows: A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1; F-0. The grade "F" is included in any computation of scholastic average, but the grades of "X," "W," and "I" are not.

attend class without filing official application for withdrawal. The instructor must have definite information from the Education Center that emergency circumstances prevented the student from complying with University regulations on withdrawals. Students who failed to withdraw because of neglect or who were doing failing work when they ceased to attend must be given the grade of "F".

c—Repeated course

If a student repeats a course, the last grade he receives stands as final—whether higher or lower.

VI. WITHDRAWALS

A student is permitted to withdraw from class for personal, scholastic, or duty reasons prior to the completion of three-fourths of each term. When a student withdraws, he must secure an application from the local Education Center, obtain the approval of the Education Officer or the Education Adviser, and file the application at the Education Center. At the time the application is filed, the student must also complete a notification card for his instructor. Applications are then forwarded by the Center to the Registrar's Office, Heidelberg. Upon approval of the withdrawal by the Heidelberg Office, notification will be sent to the Education Center.

NOTE: Those students who receive partial payment of their tuition through the government and who withdraw for personal reasons must fully reimburse the government.

After the first six weeks of an eight-week term (or twelve weeks of a 16-week term) applications will be accepted only for duty reasons or illness. Applications filed during the last quarter of the term must have the approval of both the instructor and the Education Adviser or Education Officer.

Tuition refunds will be computed from the date the written notice is filed with the local center, according to the following schedules:

Period From Date Instruction Begins	Per Cent Refundable 8-Weeks Course	Per Cent Refundable 16-Weeks Course
1) For Full-Payment Students:		
One week or less	75% ($22.50)	75% ($22.50)
Between 1 and 2 weeks	25% ($7.50)	75% ($22.50)
Between 2 and 4 weeks	0	25% ($7.50)
Over 4 weeks	0	0

2) For Government Contract Students:

	To Student	To Gov't.	To Student	To Gov't.
One week or less	0	75% ($22.50)	0	75% ($22.50)
Between 1 and 2 weeks	0	25% ($7.50)	0	75% ($22.50)
Between 2 and 4 weeks	0	0	0	25% ($7.50)
Over 4 weeks	0	0	0	0

A student who fails to withdraw in the required manner will forfeit his right to any refund to which he might otherwise be entitled. Students who fail to file an application because of obvious neglect or lack of reason will be given a grade of "F".

VII. TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS

Students in the Overseas Program may secure official transcripts of their scholastic records from the Registrar's Office at Heidelberg. No charge is made for the first copy; for each additional copy, there is a charge of $1.00, payable in advance.

Transcripts of records must be requested at least two weeks in advance of the date when the records are actually needed.

Return of Student Records to College Park

Records of each student in the Overseas Program of the University of Maryland will be kept at Heidelberg until the student returns to the United States. When the Heidelberg office is notified that a student has returned or is returning to the United States, his complete record will be forwarded to the Registrar's Office at College Park.

It is the student's responsibility to notify the Heidelberg office when he is transferred to the United States on forms available at the Education Center.

Overseas students planning to study on the campus of the University of Maryland are strongly advised, after they reach College Park, to make contact first with the Administrative Office of the College of Special and Continuation Studies. (For specific details, see footnote on page 1 of this catalog.)

VIII. TRANSFER OF UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CREDITS TO OTHER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

A student planning to transfer credits earned in this program to another collegiate institution in the United States should inquire of the institution as to acceptance of such credits in his proposed program of study. Only the institution to which credits are transferred can determine applicability of such credits to programs leading to degrees which they award. Students in this category should also determine what residence and other requirements must be met in the college of their choice.

IX. DEFINITION OF CREDIT UNIT

The unit of credit is the **semester hour,** which represents 16 hours of classroom work plus outside preparation.

X. RESIDENCE CREDIT

Courses offered in the Overseas Program are the same as on-campus courses and have the same value. **Residence credit is granted for all work completed in this program.**

XI. AUDITORS

Students who desire no credit and who wish to take no examinations may be registered as auditors. Auditors are required to pay the regular course fee and the matriculation fee.

XII. CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION: Reminders

When a student is within fifteen hours of the total required for graduation, he should forward written notice to the Registrar's Office in Heidelberg. His record will then be reviewed to determine the remaining requirements which must be met for graduation. A copy of his record will be forwarded to the Dean of his College for final review. When official clearance has been received from College Park, the Registrar's Office in Heidelberg will send the student notice of his final requirement and application for his diploma. If the student plans to complete his work in the Overseas Program, his diploma application and all other requested papers must be on file in Heidelberg according to the dates specified on the schedule below:

Deadline Dates for Diploma Applications

Candidates for degrees in January	prior to November 15
Candidates for degrees in June	prior to March 1
Candidates for degrees in August	prior to May 15

XIII. ACADEMIC AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

The Academic and General Regulations of the University of Maryland are fully applicable to the Overseas Program.

SECTION VII
HONORS AND AWARDS

I. Certificates of Scholarship

Certificates of Scholarship are presented to every student who appears on the Dean's List. This honor list is normally prepared about **six weeks** after the close of a term to allow distant Education Centers to get all grades in and to give time for accurate computation of averages in the Registrar's office in Heidelberg.

The list is composed of students who have completed at least fifteen consecutive semester hours with a 3.40 average or better, "A" being figured as 4.00, "B" as 3.00. An average is computed for a student after his completion of the equivalent of each academic semester with the University (normally 15 to 18 hours). No course used in one average is used in computing a second. Therefore, if a student fails to make a 3.40 average at the end of at least fifteen hours, he must complete fifteen more in order to be considered for the list again. There are two variations to this:

a—An incomplete has no bearing at all on the average.

b—If at the end of a term the student does not have fifteen hours and in the following term he takes courses which give him a total of more than fifteen hours, the average is based on the **entire group of courses,** conceivably as many as nineteen hours. Then, in order again to be eligible for the Dean's List, the student must complete at least fifteen more hours.

Between the terms of April 4, 1955 and March 22, 1956, 525 students made the Dean's List and received the University's Certificate of Scholarship.

II. Honor graduates

In order to qualify for honors at graduation, a student must be in the upper fifth of his class and must have taken a minimum of 60 semester hours with the University of Maryland. In all cases the average must be in excess of 3.00 and is computed with reference to all graduating seniors of a student's college wherever they happen to be: College Park, in the North Atlantic Program, the Pentagon, or overseas. First Honors are awarded to students in the upper tenth of their class; Second Honors are awarded to students in the second tenth of their class.

III. Scholastic Achievement Medallions

Those students who appear on the Dean's List with a "straight A" (4.00) average receive a medallion attesting to their achievement. Their names are inscribed on the back of the medallions. The students who received medallions between April 4, 1955 and March 22, 1956, appear below:

ALDERTON, D.
ALLRED, W.
AMIS, L.
AMMERMAN, J.
AVRICH, I.
BACK, J.
BALL, F.
BARTUSKA, J.
BEAUCHAMP, W.
BIEDERMANN, K.
BOIS, S.
BOUDREAUX, G.
BOWER, R.
BROWN, D.
BUCHANAN, C.
BYRD, N.
CANNING, W.
CARLSON, R.
CLAPPIN, W.
CLIFFORD, C.
CODY, R.
COLTER, G.
CUMMINGS, D.
DAVIS, J.
DAWES, G.
DELVECCHIO, D.
DOTSON, H.
DUGGAN, J.
DUNNINGTON, H.
EADON, C.
FELDER, L.
FELS, E.
FLAIG, J.
GALVIN, W.
GILLILAND, R.
GLUCH, J.
GRUBERT, B.
HACK, S.
HAMSCHER, G.
HAYGOOD, J.
HELLAND, I.
HELLER, E.

HERBERT, C.
HOLTON, R.
HOWARD, A.
HOWARD, W.
JONES, M.
KANDIGIAN, C.
KEYSER, H.
KING, W.
KLISS, V.
LUNDGREN, R.
MAY, T.
McCLURE, E.
McKEEN, C.
MILLER, D.
MITCHELL, J.
MITCHELL, W.
MOLELLA, L.
MORGAN, F.
MOUNT, T.
MULLIN, T.
MUNTER, M.
NELLIGAN, J.
NELSEN, D.
NICHOLS, E.
O'BRIEN, F.
O'BRIEN, J.
O'DELL, P.
OSS, L.
OSWALD, J.
PARADIS, R.
PARRISH, F.
PATIN, E.
PHILLIPS, K.
PITTS, T.
REDINGTON, D.
REUTER, A.
RICH, R.
RILEY, L.
ROSS, R.
SADOVNIKOV, A.
SCOTT, F.
SEARCY, L.
SELMAN, M.
SEMELMAKER, M.
SIEBER, H.
SMITH, C.
STRANDBERG, O.
SUMMERS, H.
SWAN, H
TROUT, H.
UX, R.
VOGT, B.
WASINIAK, E.
WATKINS, M.
WEIDENBUSCH, A.
WESTON, W.
WHITE, H.
WHITE, J.
WICKMAN, V.
WILLMORE, W.
WOLENBERG, H.
WOLTER, P.
WOMACK, P.

General Lauris Norstad, Air Deputy, SHAPE, is shown here presenting a University of Maryland Achievement Medallion to his personal pilot, Capt. Cecil Smith, USAF. Capt. Smith has been enrolled at the Army Education Center supervised by Mr. John B. Ransom, Chief Education Adviser of the Seine Area Command. Mr. Ransom is shown in the center of this official SHAPE photo.

General Norstad, designated the next Supreme Commander, Allied Forces, Europe, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science from the University of Maryland in July, 1952. He gave the commencement address at the Heidelberg ceremony May 26, 1956.

SECTION VIII
OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

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ALBIN O. KUHN, Ph.D., Assistant to the President
HARRY C. BYRD, LL.D., D.Sc., President Emeritus, University of Maryland
HAROLD F. COTTERMAN, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of the University
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J. FREEMAN PYLE, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Business and Public Administration
MYRON S. AISENBERG, D.D.S., Dean of the School of Dentistry
VERNON E. ANDERSON, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Education
S. SIDNEY STEINBERG, B.E., C.E., Dean of the Glenn L. Martin College of Engineering and Aeronautical Sciences
WILBERT J. HUFF, Ph.D., D.Sc.(hon), Director, Engineering Experiment Station
M. MARIE MOUNT, M.A., Dean of the College of Home Economics
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WILLIAM S. STONE, M.D., Ph.D.(hon), Dean of School of Medicine
FLORENCE M. GIPE, Ed.D., Dean of the School of Nursing
CLIFFORD G. BLITCH, M.D., Director of the University Hospital
EDWARD BARBER, M.A., Brig. General, USAF Ret'd., Dean of the College of Military Science
NOEL E. FOSS, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Pharmacy
LESTER M. FRALEY, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Physical Education, Recreation and Health
RAY EHRENSBERGER, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Special and Continuation Studies
GEARY F. EPPLEY, M.S., Director of Student Welfare and Dean of Men
ADELE H. STAMP, M.A., Dean of Women
EDGAR F. LONG, Ph.D., Dean of Students
G. WATSON ALGIRE, M.S., Director of Admissions and Registrations
NORMA J. AZLEIN, B.A., Registrar
DAVID L. BRIGHAM, B.A., Alumni Secretary
THOMAS A. MONT, B.S., Head Football Coach
WILLIAM W. COBEY, A.B., Director of Athletics
GEORGE O. WEBER, B.S., Business Manager
GEORGE W. MORRISON, B.S., E.E., Associate Business Manager
CHARLES L. BENTON, M.S., C.P.A., Director of Finance and Business
C. WILBUR CISSEL, M.A., C.P.A., Comptroller
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Members of the Board are appointed by the Governor of the State for terms of nine years each, beginning the first Monday in June.

The President of the University of Maryland is, by law, Executive Officer of the Board.

The State law provides that the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland shall constitute the Maryland State Board of Agriculture.

A regular meeting of the Board is held the last Friday in each month, except during the months of July and August.

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(Offices at College Park, Maryland)

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CYRIL R. BUXTON, M.A., Instructor of German
PAUL CANDELA, Jr., Ph.D., Instructor of Italian
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MICHELE M. CERFON, Lic., Instructor of French
JAMES A. COLAIZZO, M.F.S., Instructor of French
VITTORIO CONTI, Rag., Instructor of Italian
JOACHIM DAMM, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
JACQUES A. DÉCAMPS, Dipl., Instructor of French
SUSANNE E. DE GASPERI, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German

ANN DEMAITRE, M.A., Instructor of French
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SIMONE M. DESKIN, Instructor of French
JEAN P. DITER, Instructor of French
LOUIS M. J. DORIZON, Instructor of French
ARTHUR DRAHEIM, Studienrat, Instructor of German
KARL ECKMANN, Instructor of German
RUTH E. EICHLER, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
WILHELM ERB, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
WOLF VON ERCKERT, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
LOTTE FESTER, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
NICOLAS DE FLIGUÉ, Dipl., Instructor of French
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KARL-HEINZ FRANKE, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
WILHELM FRANKE, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
COSTAS FTYARAS, Instructor of French
MICHELLE E. GARROW, B.A., Instructor of French
TIM GEBHARDT, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
KURT GIESE, Instructor of German
HEINRICH K. GOLL, Instructor of German
PETER MARCEL GRAS, B.A., Instructor of French
DENISE M. GREFFIER, Lic., Instructor of French
LUDWIG GRESSMANN, Instructor of German
GERD E. GRIX, Instructor of German
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HASSO HÜBNER, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
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EGON C. KELLER, Instructor of German
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HELMUTH KOHL, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
GEORG KÖHLER, Dr. sc.pol., Instructor of German
HERMANN KÖHLER, Instructor of German
KATHARINE E. KRAMER, Staatsprüfung, Instructor of French and German
EMIL KÜPPERSBUSCH, Dr phil., Instructor of German
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GERTA LEBTAG, Instructor of German
PIERRE LIMOUZY, Lic., Instructor of French

KURT R. LÜBBERT, Instructor of German
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GISELA MADLE, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
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HELENE MEES, Dipl. Dolm., Instructor of German
FRITZ MEINECKE, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
ROBERT R. MÉNENDÈS, Lic., Instructor of French
GERD P. MENKEL, Instructor of German
YVETTE J. M. MOREAU, Lic., Instructor of French
FRED MÖSLEIN, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
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MARIELUISE K. MÜNCH, Instructor of German
WALTER NITSCHE, Studienrat, Instructor of German
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INGEBORG M. PAISKA, Instructor of German
IRMGARD PALTZO, Instructor of German
HERTA-MARIA PANSKE, Instructor of German
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WILHELM POST, Instructor of German
KURT REINHUBER, Instructor of German
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MARGUERITE M. RISLER, Lic., Instructor of French
MARGUERITE A. ROCHEREAU, Instructor of French
GOTTFRIED SCHMALZBAUER, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
ULRICH SCHMID, Instructor of German
JOSEPH J. SCHMIDBAUER, Studienrat, Instructor of German
ERIKA R. SCHMIDT, Dipl. Dolm., Instructor of German
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OTTO P. SÖHNER, Studienrat, Instructor of German
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HELEN VON TOLSTOY, Instructor of Russian
ERNST J. WAHL, Instructor of German
RUTH G. WEBER, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
ILONA M. WEILER, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
ANNELIESE WERNICK, Dr. phil., Instructor of German
ERNA WINTER, Staatsexamen, Instructor of German
MALCOLM M. YOUNG, B.A., Instructor of French
JOHANNES H. ZILGER, Instructor of German
DIETER ZINK, Vordiplom, Instructor of German

Mathematics Instructors

DWIGHT E. ALEXANDER, B.S.
JOHN A. ALBERTINI, B.S.
LOTTY VON BARANOW, Dr.rer.nat.
ROLF BASTEN, Dipl.Math.
CHARLES E. BAYLISS, M.A.
ROBERT L. BORELLI, M.S.
RONALD BUTLER, M.Sc.
IAN B. BUTTERWORTH, B.Sc.
WASHINGTON CHAR, M.S.
EDWARD P. CLARK, B.S.
WILLIAM H. DIDDLEBOCK, B.S.
KARL H. DIETER, cand.phil.
ALISON DILLON, M.A.
LEONARD EVANS, B.Sc.
WILLIAM H. GAUSS, B.S., M.B.A.
GERHARD GNASS, Dr.Sc.
WILLIAM A. HARMON, B.S., L.L.B.
LEONARD H. HARRIS, B.S.
ROBIN J. HAYWARD, B.Sc.
JAMES CH. HEALY, B.S.
CORNEL L. HEGEDUS, cand. ing.
ROBERT A. HIGHBARGER, M.S.
ALBERT HOLMES, B.Sc.
LEONARD R. HOWELL, M.S.
ARNOLD R. HULL, M.S.
FRANK L. KERRISON-JONES, M.A.
KARL O. KNAPP, Studienrat
EDWARD M. LEE, B.S.
GUENTER LIEPOLD, Staatsexamen
JOHN W. F. MARRIOT, M.A.
ALEXANDER MEYER, Dr.Sc.
GENNARO A. MONTANINO, B.S.
RAY W. OESCH, M.A.
ROBERT E. OVERBAUGH, B.A.
JOHN H. PARRY, B.A.
ERIC PURSEHOUSE, B.Sc.
STANFORD C. RAMSEY, M.A.
ALOIS REICHERT, Staatsexamen
ARTHUR J. STARR, M.Sc.
BARNEY T. WATSON, M.A.
JONATHAN C. WELCH, B.S.
ERNST WERNER, cand.rer.nat.
HANS J. WOLF, Staatsexamen

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The American Council on Education. A group of educators who have reviewed various Service Schools in order to help secondary schools and colleges evaluate Servicemen's records.

B.A. or B.S. Bachelor of Arts Degree; Bachelor of Science Degree: These degrees are given at the end of undergraduate work at a U.S. college or university. They are standard terms used in American education.

College Park: The name of the town in Maryland where the University of Maryland campus is located.

Course: A definite unit of guided study in a specific subject. The courses given in the Overseas Program are "resident courses," not "extension courses." This means that a student gets the same credit overseas as he would back on the campus.

Correspondence Courses: A course in which a student studies by himself and periodically submits lessons by mail to the institution offering the course. These are corrected, graded, and returned with comments and criticism. (The University of Maryland does not give correspondent courses.)

Curriculum: The total number and variety of courses which an educational institution regards as necessary for a student to qualify for a specific degree.

Education Adviser: A civilian employee of the Air Force or Army who is responsible for student guidance and (among other things) for setting up University of Maryland classes at the various education centers.

Education Officer or Personnel Services Officer. The military person who represents the Army or Air Force Education Program and who performs the work of an education adviser when such a person does not exist.

Elective: A course not specifically required in the major field of study.

G.E.D.: General Educational Development test given on the high school and college level through USAFI. They both cover English composition, social science, general science and literature.

Junior Standing: Certification that a student has completed the equivalent of two years work in a particular curriculum.

Matriculation Fee: In the Overseas Program, the matriculation fee, payable at the time of first enrollment, may be interpreted as a registration fee for the purpose of establishing the student's permanent record of work undertaken. It is a universal practice among American universities thus to maintain records for all students.

M.S.: In the Overseas Program this refers to Military Science—not Master of Science. For example: a "B.S. in M.S." is a Bachelor of Science Degree in Military Science.

Semester Hour: The basic unit of credit in a school on the semester basis. For example: On campus a course which meets three hours a week for one sixteen-week semester awards three semester hours of credit. Overseas, the average course meets six hours per week for eight weeks and awards three semester hours of credit.

Subject: Material studied without regard to length of time or exact limits of study. For example: Government and politics is a subject; international relations is a course in the subject (or department) of government and politics.

Tuition: Payment made to an institution for instruction received.

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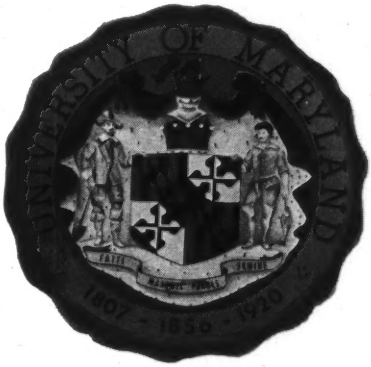
NOTES

CENTENNIAL
AND
SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

College of Agriculture 1856-1956 **School of Medicine 1807-1957**

In honor of the Centennial and Sesquicentennial Anniversaries of the University of Maryland School of Medicine and Agricultural College, the Overseas Program is proud to reproduce the University of Maryland seal. These two colleges formed the original nucleus from which the present University gradually developed.



The shield shown above was patterned after the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. It shows the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. Calvert was the family name of the Lords Baltimore who founded Maryland; Crossland was the family of the mother of the first Lord Baltimore.

The shield is supported by a farmer and a fisherman, symbolizing Lord Baltimore's two estates of Maryland and Avalon. Avalon was in Newfoundland, where Maryland is presently offering courses through the College of Special and Continuation Studies. (The Calvert motto on the scroll is usually translated "manly deeds, womanly words.")

In 1957 C.S.C.S., the youngest college within the University complex, marks the end of its first decade. For ten years C.S.C.S. has arranged to give off-campus resident courses in a program of service to military and civilian personnel.

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OVERSEAS PROGRAM—CALENDAR 1956-1957

Term

1 September 10 through November 1

2 November 12 through January 17
(Christmas vacation: from Friday, December 21 through Monday, January 7)

3 January 28 through March 21

4 April 1 through May 23

Summer June 3 through July 25

Commencement Ceremony: Saturday, May 25, 1957, Heidelberg, Germany

(Class meetings not held because of Armed Forces holidays must be made up)

Printed by Stars and Stripes, Darmstadt, Germany

Bennick, Rob

May 22, 1956

Dear Mr. Bennick:

Mr. F.N. Littlejohn of ABC has forwarded a copy of your telegram, in which you make reference to my broadcast of May 11th.

I am sending you a transcript of my program of that date, which was taken from the wires of the Associated Press.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert A. Bennick
Rockford, Illinois

fc

May 16, 1956

Mr. Robert A. Bennick
Rockford
Illinois

Dear Mr. Bennick:

I have received a copy of your telegram to ABC, Chicago, concerning, apparently, a broadcast by Edward R. Murrow. Mr. Murrow is not associated with the American Broadcasting Company, consequently, the content of the telegram is unintelligible to me.

Sincerely,

F. N. Littlejohn
Director of News
& Public Affairs

FNL:md
cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS
with copy of telegram

C
O
P
Y

CAO 14 NL PD VIA WG ROCKFORD ILL MAY 11
ABC CARE CON ODEA, ATTN JOHN DALY
16th 20 North Wacker

HAVING REFERENCE 5/10 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ED MURROWS SUPPOSED QUOTES OF MCCARTHY AND EASTMAN 1030-1045PM CENTRAL DAYLIGHT TIME BROADCAST ARE MISSTATEMENTS OF FACTS REQUEST YOUR IMMEDIATE CORRECTION OF SAME COPY TO FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM AND SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUB COMMITTEE.

ROBERT A BENNICK

acknowledge
and send extract of script

Benny, Jack

February 5, 1957

Dear Jack:

Thanks for your letter concerning Eddie Cantor's birthday celebration.

I fear it will not be possible for me to go to Miami for the birthday, but of course, I want to send a greeting to be included in the special souvenir program. It is attached.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Benny
Suite 1500
215 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York

fc

NATIONAL CELEBRATION
EDDIE CANTOR'S 65TH BIRTHDAY
SATURDAY EVE., FEB. 16, 1957

FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

LAWRENCE G. LASKEY
National Chairman

JACK BENNY
Chairman,
Entertainment Committee

National Headquarters
Suite 1500
215 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

January 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

When I heard that Eddie Cantor was going to celebrate his 65th birthday, they couldn't keep me out of the act, even though I personally don't believe in birthdays after 39.

As Chairman of the National Entertainment Committee, I should like to ask you to join the Committee. If you join, you will not be obligated in any way. Of course, if you would like to come to Miami for the birthday, we would be delighted to have you.

But the chief purpose in my writing to you is to ask you to join with Eddie's many friends in show business and out of show business to express our affection and admiration for him as a grand trouper and a great humanitarian.

Please let me hear from you and I would particularly appreciate it if you could send some form of birthday greeting that we could include in the special souvenir program for the occasion.

With many thanks and warmest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Jack

Jack Benny

Climaxing the 1957 Inaugural Conference for State of Israel Bonds

Bergen. Edgar

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: George Crandall

April 26, 1956

For taking time out to help make the Bergen luncheon the success it was, I am deeply grateful to you.

Your own contribution was a most important and splendid one.

GC

693

Here, Checkers!

Benson

As a television performer, Mr. Ezra Taft Benson will never take the place of Poor Richard Nixon, otherwise known as the vice president of the United States.

The agriculture secretary had his Big Chance Thursday evening, when CBS turned him loose in the nation's living rooms for half an hour to correct what he had said was the distorted picture presented by the recent Edward R. Murrow documentary entitled "The Farm Problem—a Crisis of Abundance."

But even though he tried hard to equal Mr. Nixon's smash melodramatic hit of 1952, Secretary Benson just couldn't pull it off.

Of course, he was at somewhat of a disadvantage. Whereas Mr. Nixon could claim that he was practically poverty stricken at the very moment he was pouring his heart out to the electorate, Mr. Benson had to admit he is just a has-been in this respect. "Through the '20s and '30s," his sympathy pitch went, "I struggled with a mortgage on my own farm. I know what the price squeeze is—I've been through it."

However, the agriculture secretary offset this handicap with a bigger supporting cast than the vice president had. While Mr. Nixon had only his wife with him, Mr. Benson brought along his wife and three of his children. All, presumably, are experts on the farm problem.

The secretary also brought Senator Thomas Martin of Iowa, and *he* just happened to have with him some films of a recent trip he had taken to his native state to satisfy himself that Mr. Benson is so doing a great job.

Senator Martin also brought—and inadvertently displayed—his copy of the program's scrips, and the conversation that "Tom" and "Ezra" produced therefrom had all the natural ease of a pow-wow between two cigar store Indians.

Even with all these trappings, there were some awkward moments when Secretary Benson had the stage all to himself with nothing to do but talk about the farm problem.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, which he had specifically requested, he said that agriculture is very important. He proved it, too, even if he did have to call on a film of his own and a professional announcer in the process.

He also said, rather belligerently, that there is no "crisis of abundance." The trouble, he explained, is that "surpluses are smothering farm prices and income." So there!

But there's no cause for alarm, Mr. Benson assured his audience, because those devilish Democrats and their policies got us into this mess and the Republicans are going to get us out of it—if only given time.

Great stuff, all right, but still not up to the Nixon standard. Maybe what Mr. Benson needs is a dog.

Bergen, J. J.

JOHN J. BERGEN
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

14 March 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may recall we had a luncheon chat last summer aboard the Saratoga with Admiral Arleigh Burke at which time I advised you of preliminary plans with respect to a visit to New York City of fifty retired World War II and Korea Navy Admirals and Marine Corps Generals.

The visit of these combat Flag Officers is now definite for the period 1-3 May 1957. They will attend certain affairs of the 55th Annual Convention of the Navy League of the United States which will be held in New York City 1-3 May 1957, which will be proclaimed "Navy League Week" by the City of New York.

In particular, they will be among the honored Dais Guests at the Annual Banquet of the Navy League to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday evening, 2 May. Shortly after noon, 2 May, at City Hall, the Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Mayor, will receive the retired Flag Officers after a Motorcade and Parade of Armed Forces Units up Broadway.

The retired Flag Officers will arrive Wednesday evening, 1 May in New York City at La Guardia and will motorcade to the Hotel Roosevelt, where they will be billeted. It is anticipated that certain of the retired Flag Officers will appear on TV and radio programs on Wednesday evening.

We would welcome your support and counsel with respect to this activity and I would appreciate

the early opportunity of discussing the matter personally and in detail with you.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Bergen
Rear Admiral, USNR
National Vice President
and Director
Navy League of the
United States

lg

Berkman, Ted

December 9, 1957

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your letter of December 2nd and for the newspaper clippings.

Sorry to hear about your recent difficulties, and I certainly hope all goes well with you from now on.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ted Berkman
Paramount Pictures Corporation
5451 Marathon Street
Hollywood 38, California

mcc

PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION
WEST COAST STUDIOS
5451 MARATHON STREET HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIF.
TELEPHONE HOLLYWOOD 9-2411
CABLE ADDRESS "FAMFILM"

Dec. 2, 1957

Dear Brother Ed,

I thought you might enjoy these pieces, which were dipped into liberally--without attribution--by Sen. Humphrey and Chet Huntley last month. I ghosted them for Hank Greenspun while spending the last six weeks in Las Vegas, undoing a marriage (mine) inadvertently committed last year in Salzburg. I didn't want to use my own name during the residence period, for reasons that will be clear to you if you should ever have the misfortune to run into my ex-wife.

I trust all goes well with you and your family. I managed to get my teeth into a good assignment here last year--"Fear Strikes Out"--with gratifying results. From the critics, anyway.

A happy '58, sire, to you and yours.

Ted Berkman

Ted Berkman

Las Vegas SUN

SOUTHERN NEVADA'S ONLY HOME OWNED DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 8, NO. 140 DU 2-6100 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1957 TEN CENTS TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

WHERE I STAND

By Hank Greenspun

There'll always be a niblick; so who needs Sputnik?

It's been a rough month for the U.S. Within the past 30 days, Federal bayonets have been unsheathed against American citizens in Arkansas. A new kind of Russian satellite, more ominous than any political puppet, has been cavorting through the solar system, beeping its message of Soviet scientific ascendancy. Wall Street has taken a sudden nosedive, sweeping away billions overnight. Soviet arms clank through the jittery Middle East, emboldening pipsqueak Arab chieftains to tug insolently at Uncle Sam's beard.

Time for dismay? Only for those who lack perspective. Before complaining about inept leadership, absentee government, inter-service rivalry and lack of achievement, let us look at the score card—beg pardon, the record.

From Washington comes the gladdening news that in these same history-crammed 30 days, the President managed to get in no less than 21 exhilarating rounds on the golf course. And it is officially disclosed that on one glorious nine-hole outing Mr. Eisenhower, for the first time in years, shot a 41!

Who then will dare suggest that this has been a month of bleak disasters, of defeats and disappointments without a ray of compensation? What cavilling grumbler will voice his worry about tensions ripping across the South, Soviet tanks in Syria, and Communist spearheads in outer space? Ike has pared down his score to 41. To paraphrase Ira Gershwin, "Who cares what stocks fall in Yonkers, as long as Ike has a putt that conquers?"

We must all learn to see with the measured eye of our high-level statesmen. Obviously our troubles have been exaggerated anyway, if you look at them from the comfortable vantage point of a cart rolling up to the seventh green. Arkansas? Just a friendly little family quarrel, blown up out of all proportion by the sneaky foreign press. They're all jealous of us, so they like to criticize. Sure Ike sent Federal troops into the still Reconstruction-conscious South. But what else could he do after Governor Faubus defied the courts and encouraged rioting? Arrest Faubus on contempt charges? People would have called Ike names.

It doesn't do to get too worked up about these things. Controversy can raise havoc with a man's approach shots. Just keep your head down, your left arm straight and your eyes on the ball—and the whole thing will go away. Especially if you remember to follow through.

The Russian satellite? Doesn't mean a thing. We could have done it long ago but we weren't in the mood. Or maybe the Army was, but the Navy wasn't. Anyway, when we send our satellite up it'll be snazzier. Or faster. Or something. Everybody knows you can't beat that old American know-how.

Military implications of Sputnik? Absolutely none. Oh, sure, it must have taken a hefty thrust to launch a missile that far into space—but we've got stuff just as good. Better. Troubles with our tests? Missiles burning up in mid-air—like the Talos that sputtered out at White Sands on Tuesday just after the Navy magnanimously turned it over to the Army? Oh, that's nothing to worry

(Continued on Page 12)

WHERE I STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

about. We probably made the test look bad on purpose, just to fool the Russians. Hey, did you see where Ike took a birdie on the eleventh?

Take all this fuss about the Wall Street collapse. Just one of those passing things. What if the market did drop 30 points, and wipe out savings all over the country? What if it is the worst plunge in four years? General Motors stock is still solid, isn't it? And everybody knows, what's good for General Motors is good for Charlie Wilson. Besides, banker George Eccles, financial confidante of Ike, explains that a little stock market dive is a healthy thing for the country—though it may be unhealthy for a lot of the people in it. A mild crash "stabilizes" things, Eccles tells us reassuringly. Stocks are "adjusting to more realistic levels."

That's the kind of talk we all need to hear—good, straight from the shoulder double-talk, so we can dismiss these trivial matters from our minds and get behind Ike . . . maybe even inspire him to an 80 score next week. Mr. Eccles is a soothing spirit in the true John Foster Dulles tradition.

I don't believe the country fully appreciates Mr. Dulles. Like so many monumental figures, he has been underestimated by his contemporaries. There are those who claim he is a throwback to the Nineteenth century. This does our eloquent Secretary of State an injustice, by at least a full century. To find his equal in imperturbability, in stern refusal to acknowledge the existence of unpleasant facts, we must go back to the European pundits of 1750, who proclaimed daily that "everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds. . ."

Few of us realize how fortunate we are, in these disturbed times, to have at the President's elbow a man who can somehow see success in every apparent failure; to whom every rebuff to U.S. policy at the United Nations or by a zig-zagging Tito is actually a brilliant victory, if merely perceived aright; who pursues his specialty of detecting silver linings (invisible to the rest of us) with a dedication matching that of Mr. Eisenhower in addressing a trapped golf ball.

Not even the apparent Soviet gains in the Middle East can upset Mr. Dulles' aplomb. Thanks to his adroit intervention in the Suez Canal situation, our closest allies were covered with confusion if not ignominy, and the Egyptian dictator Nasser was rescued from certain oblivion.

Now that Nasser has expressed his gratitude by sending troops into Communist-led Syria, it is comforting to see that Mr. Dulles remains unshaken. If the peace of the world is imperiled by these moves, and the tiny bastion of democracy that is Israel is particularly threatened, we can console ourselves that it must be because Mr. Dulles planned it that way.

Certainly he has given no public indication of serious concern, or of feeling a need for an "agonizing reappraisal" of a Middle East policy that has put oil first, people and moral principle second. If Suez now lies almost within the grip of the Soviet imperialists, we must assume Mr. Dulles is just luring the Russians on, the better to humiliate them later with one of his masterful diplomatic strokes which are the envy of all European statesmen. [redacted]ve.

There is still no cause for alarm. The situation is in the capable hands of Mr. Dulles and the other earnest, devoted realists of Ike's Washington team. The President himself? It is evident that he is increasingly annoyed with the harassments of office, that he begrudges every moment spent at his desk as precious time lost from the links.

There is no reason to bother Mr. Eisenhower any further with the tiresome decisions of government. Not when he is—perhaps even as this is being written—on the brink of achieving a record-shattering 39. Let us encourage Ike to play.

For ourselves, it is time to make what Mr. Eccles would call a "realistic adjustment." Perhaps we should follow the lead of the Eisenhower team, banish from our thoughts the untidy complications of the world, and sit back in joyous contemplation of the one sphere in which —no one can deny it—we continue to make consistent progress: Ike's golf score.

Tomorrow: What happened in Little Rock while Ike was teeing off in Newport.

WHERE I STAND

By Hank Greenspun

Eggheads vs. blockheads.

The one-time fantasies of the space era are upon us, with the zooming speed of a rocket itself. A world that has barely begun to comprehend the tremendous power locked within the atom, suddenly, finds itself facing new possibilities that leave us gasping. A man-made platform hanging suspended between the stars—robot tanks crawling across the moon, televising its secrets or taking long range photos of our globe—gigantic spaceships hurtling through the solar system to Mars. Ready or not, the age of Flash Gordon has arrived.

Sputnik is the herald, we are told, of almost unimaginable things to come. And, to the astonishment and annoyance of all of us, it was launched from a country only recently emerged from peasant ignorance.

The first reaction of most of us, in and out of government, after the initial shock, has been an instinctive emotional one; Sputnik isn't so wonderful. It can't be. An administration spokesman, following the policy line laid down by Secretary of State Dulles, has gone so far as to angrily dismiss the satellite as "silly." A special propagandist has been detached from the U.S. Information Agency to put Sputnik in its place. New claims and counter-claims, like test missiles, fill the air. President Eisenhower himself assures us we have not fallen behind and simultaneously meets with Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain to figure out how we can catch up.

American scientists—at least those of them who are willing to talk more bluntly, like pioneer atomic physicist, Edward Teller, say that ten years ago America led the world in science; ten years from now, at the present rate, we will be trailing the Soviet. An M.I.T. expert attacks the "dangerous nonsense" of attributing Communist gains to their spies in America rather than their skilled research. Erik Bergaust, editor of "Missiles and Rockets" magazine, finds "laxity" in our government's approach to the issue. Eminent physicist Harold C. Urey makes a broader diagnosis, stressing the "low esteem" in which the intellectual is held in American society.

Before we get lost in a cloud of accusation and denial, it might be a good idea to take a hard look at the whole recent trend in our country's attitude toward scientists, mental effort, and education generally.

It so happens and not by choice that I am not an "egghead" myself, but I can remember a day not so long ago when it was no disgrace to be brainy; when a great President elected in the midst of national economic emergency deliberately surrounded himself with the most highly trained thinkers he could find, and proudly dubbed them the "Brain Trust."

Americans were glad to be yanked out of the rut of the depression, by professors or anybody else who had constructive answers. The great social advances of the New Deal—now so firmly imbedded in our lives and thinking that no subsequent administration would dare tamper with them—were laid out by men who frequently engaged in profound thinking and made no apologies for it. It might be true that they rarely posed for pictures on the golf links, but they were in there pitching for fair trade, social security, and minimum wages.

During this heyday of the intellectual in Washington, refugee thinkers from Hitler's Germany were welcomed in America. Fortunately for our country, the hate-'em-all creed of Nevada's late Senator, Pat McCarran, had not yet found acceptance. Sanctuary was

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WHERE I STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

found here by an "egghead" named Albert Einstein whose monumental theory of relativity, as adapted by his colleagues at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Studies, ultimately gave birth to the atom bomb.

In World War II, a high I.Q. was not yet considered a liability in America . OSS, OWI, and the Army's Psychological Warfare Branch, staffed with specialist historians, economists, linguists and sociologists from our leading univerities, were credited with saving thousands of American lives by their work in intelligence and propaganda.

Entire operations—such as the successful North African landings—were essentially political in planning. Overall Allied strategy was guided largely by another notorious "egghead" named Winston Churchill, who has probably read and written more European history than the entire graduating class of the University of Nevada.

Then, after the war, something happened—a sort of decaying in the soul of America. Fear—of the Soviet Union, of each other—took root among us. It was quickly sensed and exploited by headline-hunting demagogues. Congressional committees led by publicity-mad opportunists were in the ascendancy. It became the era of McCarthyism.

For such men, scientists and intellestuals were a natural target. For one thing, the researchers lived in a world apart. And that which is strange can quickly be made to appear suspect—especially where a touch of envy might be involved.

"Security" became the measuring stick. Had a physicist been seen talking on the street to a student whose father was born in Russia? Did a chemist attend a meeting ten years before where someone quoted the "Daily Worker?" Did a geologist admire the writings of that "wicked socialist" George Bernard Shaw? These became the key questions in evaluating our scientists, not only on official government jobs, but in the universities.

Such minor qualifications as international awards for research, or unusual teaching skills, were brushed aside in the demagogic howl for "security."

(To be continued tomorrow)

WHERE I STAND

By Hank Greenspun

In the supposed interests of "security," many brilliant scientists were lost to this country's vital research programs.

The vicious exterminating ray guns of the congressional committees led by publicity seekers and demagogues were turned on Princeton University's Robert Oppenheimer, world-renowned mathematical genius and colleague of Professor Albert Einstein.

Oppenheimer's cocktail-party conversations of many years before suddenly became more important to the welfare of the United States—according to his congressional inquisitors—than his brilliant work in atomic physics. He was accused of no overt act—no careless handling of restricted information, much less deliberate betrayal. But in the atmosphere of the time, with all scientists fair game, he was pilloried and denied the privilege of working on secret government projects, while his fellow citizens were denied the rich resources of his mind. He was good enough to earn the title of "father of the atom bomb" but denied the further right to make equally brilliant contributions to the scientific programs of this country. And all this took place at about the same time the Soviets decided to put every facility at the disposal of their scientists.

Oppenheimer was only one of many. All over the country, chemists and geophysicists were being yanked from their laboratories and hauled before investigating committees. Long forgotten incidents of their pasts were dug up, twisted, given evil emphasis.

The government was obsessed with "safety" and "security." It was carrying on like a football coach who spends all his time building up a foolproof undetectable set of signals—but no effective plays.

Men were hounded out of their campus jobs—good, able, loyal men. Some were fired. Others quit, rather than turn informer against their fellows for possible mistakes of judgment made over a decade before. It was the day of the McCarthy-dictated "loyalty oath." The day of the "burning of the books" in America—the revival of the "Salem witchcraft trials."

Lab work slowed to a standstill. Technicians were busy defending themselves in hearing rooms, where little men measured their integrity with yardsticks designed in Fascist Germany.

Americans continued to scoff at government-controlled Soviet science. How could men work creatively under such conditions? Yet in our own laboratories the idea of "free inquiry" had become a laugh. The first test of a man's fitness was his political conformity. Our scientists were no better off than those of the Reds. Actually, our people were in a worse spot. The Russians, having had no taste of political freedom, could hardly miss it. For Americans, born in freedom, intellectual slavery was stifling.

The little men of government wanted political purity

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WHERE I STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

in our laboratories. We got it. In fact, for a time we attained absolute sterility.

It was inevitable that our children should soon absorb the prevailing attitude. Kids blushed to enroll in physics, shied away from courses in geology, algebra and geometry. Why be tarred with the brush of subversion? Everybody knew—or at least was being told loudly from Washington—that men who labored over mysterious logarithm tables and complex formulas were some kind of pinkos, vaguely subject to suspicion. Who else would shut himself up in some stuffy lab, fiddling with test tubes, when he could be out playing golf or swapping jokes with the boys?

The Brain Trust of F.D.R.'s days had given way to the Brain Mistrust—an era that reached its peak with the arrival of the GOP's "businessmen's administration" in Washington. Any lingering respect for intellectual achievement went by the boards. This was the age of the "practical" men—of the shrewd trade, the golf-course conference. Competence in juggling stocks or producing automobiles were considered more than adequate equipment for the functions of government. Anyone who could meet a payroll could meet an international crisis. No special training was required.

The Eisenhower administration had promised a "new broom" and it delivered. The new broom swept away anything it could not comprehend. Men like Chester Bowles, the ambassador to India who had endeared America to millions of "neutralist" Indians by studying their history and language, the better to understand their thinking, was promptly removed. A Republican business executive who could not tell the Senate the name of the Prime Minister of Ceylon, was appointed to represent us in that country.

When Eisenhower was asked at a press conference whether political contributions had weighed in the choice of the new ambassador, he told the reporters that he resented the implication, but he didn't deny the campaign gifts.

The word "egghead," symbolizing the alleged high shiny dome of the confessed thinker, came into disreputable existence. It became fashionable to sneer at the lowly, eccentric intellectual.

Sputnik, catapulted into the solar system by the Soviet, has caused some change in thinking. It now appears we might have to choose between the egghead and some even less admirable types.

Can we function as a government in this highly scientific age with anything less than eggheads, or shall we continue wth the blockheads, fatheads and even pigheads?

(Continued tomorrow)

WHERE I STAND

By Hank Greenspun

The eggheads as against the blockheads.

With the advent of the Russian Sputnik the United States will have to choose between the eggheads and other types with which our country has been saddled these past years.

According to Editor Erik Bergaust of "Missiles and Rockets" magazine, "the United States would be ahead in the satellite field now if Charlie Wilson hadn't been so damn stubborn."

Stubborness is a form of pigheadedness and I would be the last to accuse our former Secretary of Defense of being a pighead, but he did impound $285,000,000 voted by Congress for military research last July.

It was Wilson who lopped $8 million from the budget of the Office of Scientific Research and it was characteristic of his pigheadedness when he refused to budge from his position at meetings of the National Security Council even after the inveterate optimist, Secretary of State Dulles, voiced worry about the Russians outstripping us.

There are also fatheads or blockheads, dedicated to the sole glory of their respective branch of the Military Services.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, wartime head of our military research, says: "We do not have unified military planning. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are supposed to do that, but they don't. We have three plans—Army, Navy and Airforce, instead of one. We put great big projects into being at tremendous expense without anyone reviewing them to determine whether they fit into a unified plan. The only fellow who can achieve unified planning is the President of the United States." The rest of us can only squirm while the Admirals and Generals engage in boyish rivalry.

We hear that a great "policy change" is in the making—that students will be encouraged to go back into the sciences, and teachers will be better paid. Such a change would be a complete reversal of policy; nonetheless, welcome if true. A comparison with Russia, supposed land of illiterate peasantry, is startling. The Soviets will graduate three times as many M.D.s as we do next year. Their high school graduates have had

(Continued on Page 2)

WHERE I STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

five years of physics, four years of chemistry, advanced mathematics through trigonometry. Ours? Your sons and daughters have the answer to that one but don't ask them which end of the test tube to hold up.

A Soviet researcher in physics, as a member of the nation's most honored class, gets superior housing and insurance benefits. His salary averages over three hundred American dollars a week—which comparatively speaking is more than an American scientist can generally make with a top corporation here.

Far from valuing higher education, our kids look at it as an amiable free ride in the course of a which a degree is picked up. Armed with the degree—like a "Good Housekeeping" seal—one has a better chance to get ahead. When a group of colleges like Yale, Harvard and Princeton, decide to de-emphasize football in favor of studies, they are hooted at from every corner of the land. Knowledge—a little or a lot—has become a dangerous and unpopular thing. Dr. Pusey of Harvard was accused by McCarthy of being "soft on Communism" because of a disagreement on educational standards for the professors of that university. Such is the McCarthy-fostered suspicion of the intellectual.

What we need today is not merely a handful of science scholarships. We require a drastic overhauling of our whole attitude toward learning. Wisdom is something to be respected. It is the egghead, not the blockhead, who has made such crawling advances as humanity can claim to date—the Newtons, Pasteurs, Edisons and Salks.

A nation has something to worry about when it belittles its best minds in a kind of angry resentment because it cannot match them.

We must urgently revise our offhand indifference to teachers—the most underrated, underpaid and generally neglected group in our society. Sam Levenson, the comic story-teller, started out as a school teacher. He loved his work but couldn't afford to stay in it. He earns more in a week, telling jokes on television, than a school teacher earns in an entire year.

No one, least of all a Las Vegan, wants to run down the importance of entertainers. Laughter is a precious thing in this lopsided world. But aren't children? Shouldn't we pay enough to those who are entrusted with forming children's minds, to make sure that superior people are drawn into teaching?

This is the generation that will have to keep pace with the rapidly expanding Russians. Knowledge, as the Russians have discovered, is a cumulative force. An advance made in one field is helpful in another. Our biggest weakness, we are told, is in basic research—exploration of the principles governing the universe; experimentation without any fixed objectives, nonetheless underlying all the hydrogen bombs and sputniks. This was the special field of the brilliant Dr. Oppenhiemer.

Our scientists have been operating under incredible handicaps—scorned, ill-paid and ridiculed as "pinkos" if they dared have a thought not readily acceptable to the blockheads. Now we turn on them with wounded cries and demand: "What's wrong with you birds, anyway?"

What's wrong is with the politicians—the super-secret, super-righteous, super-patriotic, publicity-seeking, opportunistic heads of the Congressional inquisitorial committees—and with an electorate that cannot be stirred from a lethargy long enough to demand that political hacks should not be permitted to push their betters around.

Nuclear physicists, higher mathematicians, missile theorists—these are the men, in all countries, who hold the future in their hands. Left to themselves, they would undoubtedly work constructively in the interests of all humanity. For these are peaceable men, dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. To them it makes no difference whether a man is Russian, Chinese or American; white, black, brown or green. To subject such men to the petty calculations of power-hungry politicians, whether in Moscow or Washington, is a crime against all of us.

It is time to consider whether the age of the politician is not obsolete: whether we would not be better represented in the White House and Halls of Congress by the men who best understand the atomic age—its perils and its promises. Scientists in our places of power could be counted on for two priceless qualifications—wisdom and integrity. Living with objective truth all their lives, they have had no training in and no taste for double-talk.

Perhaps we are not yet ready to turn over the debates at the United Nations to the single group of men able to control the destinies of the rest of us, which is regrettable, but the least we can do is set our scientists free. Get the politicians off their backs. Give rein to the dreamers, who in a universe which has shrunken to one hour and forty-five minutes traveling time, are now the true doers. Restore to the learned man his dignity, and give him a place in the community commensurate with his importance to us.

And for our own sakes, let us encourage study—lest we find ourselves the New Barbarians, left behind with our frigidaires and Rock 'n Roll while the Russians take over world leadership.

Let us rescue the long-maligned professors—so that they may rescue us!

Bernstein, David

October 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

Many thanks for your very nice letter and for sending me copies of the recent issues of the newspaper published in Middletown, New York.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness and as soon as I get the opportunity I will read them.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Bernstein
Executive Vice President
and Editorial Director
Community Newspaper Publishers, Inc.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

mcc

SUITE 1710 55 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK AL 5-7770

nice note

COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, INC.

October 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the request of my good friend, Senator William Benton, I am enclosing two typical recent issues of the newspaper we publish in Middletown, New York. As Mr. Benton may have told you, this newspaper was established less than 15 months ago, in competition with an afternoon daily 106 years old, and has attempted to pioneer in two directions:

1. We are using the cold type offset process as the means of mechanical production of the paper. The effectiveness of this process is, I think, best demonstrated by the appearance of the Record itself.

2. We are attempting to produce a lively and, at the same time, responsible community newspaper with a heavy concentration on local news and pictures, but with a well-rounded report on world affairs.

The rise of the Record has been, in relative terms, spectacular. In less than 15 months our circulation has grown from zero to 9,000, and our advertising volume is best revealed by a glance through the enclosed issues. While we have not yet passed a break-even point, it is so close as to be almost -- gratifyingly -- upon us.

Among the complications we have encountered has been the fact that we miscalculated the potential of the Record, since we had originally assumed that peak circulation would be not much more than what we now have. It is now clear to us that our potential circulation may well reach 15,000 - 20,000, and as a result we have just purchased a new press capable of meeting these physical requirements.

I am not quite sure why Mr. Benton was anxious that you have this information, but we are very proud of the progress we have made with the Middletown Daily Record, and on general principles are delighted to spread the knowledge of our success. If ever you can carve out a half day from your busy schedule, it occurs to me that you might be interested in seeing for yourself how we put out a newspaper which in its own small way may be revolutionizing the American newspaper industry.

The impact of the Record on the press as a whole is revealed not only by the fact that at the ripe age of eight months the Record won the 1957 Ayer Award (tabloid category), but also in the fact that it has attracted visiting publishers and editors from all parts of the country and many foreign lands. The State Department and USIA frequently steer foreign visitors in the United States in the Leader Exchange Program in our direction. We have been invited to establish newspapers identical to the Record in some 40 communities in the United States, as well as half a dozen foreign countries.

If there is any other information you would like to have, you have only to let me know.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

David Bernstein
Executive Vice President
and Editorial Director

DB/dlh
Enclosures

Bernstein, Leonard

205 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Here is a literal rendering of the Oedipus narration. Being literal, it can be reworded at pleasure, as long as the form is kept. I hope & pray you can do it. It's a thrilling work, and you would be helping us enormously.

Affectionately
Lenny

No Returned material
2/13

Berman, Dave

April 30, 1957

Dear Dave:

Should have written you sooner that it was an enjoyable experience. You know your business and I enjoyed working with you.

Stop in one day when you are in this part of town.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Berman
Producer, Radio-TV
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.
Advertising

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MEXICO CITY · LONDON · SAN JUAN

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

April 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Now that things have settled down to the usual roar,..... this is to say "thank you"..... for myself, and for a client who is indescribably happy (always a desireable situation from an agency point of view).

Do hope your baptism into closed circuit television hasn't left you with too many scars!

Sincerely,

Dave

Dave Berman
Producer, Radio - TV

DB:jd

Berman, ("Jake")

October 22, 1956

Dear Jake:

How very good to hear from you again!

I am extremely sorry to hear about your husband, and I feel that you were wise in taking a trip at this time.

I would be delighted to see you when you get back, and hear all about your impressions in Europe, so why don't you call me sometime after your return.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillian J. Berman
853 - 7th Avenue
New York 19, New York

fc

853-7 Ave
New York 19

Lillian J. Berman

Paris, Oct. 10

Dear Ed -

I had lunch today with Bill Stoneman of Chicago News Service. He told me he saw you recently in Cairo and that you had an awful bellyache - We spoke a lot of you (nobody gets up from lunch in under two hours here) and I promised I'd write and give you his best.

I am in Europe on a little escape trip. My husband died in July, and everybody told me that a trip solves all problems — it doesn't really, but it has its compensations.

I'm traveling with a girl friend. We leave tomorrow night for Florence and Rome. Then back to Paris and

there London - I'm s
for home on Nov. 2
Liberté.

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s always,

Jake

Berman, Sam

January 17, 1956

Dear Sam Berman:

Belated thanks for your letter of December 10th. I have been simply swamped for the past month and am off for Israel soon. Perhaps I can have a look at the globe when I return in the middle of February.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sam Berman
Precision Relief Globes, Inc.
629 Fifth Avenue
Pelham, New York

rh

PRECISION **RELIEF** GLOBES, INC.
629 FIFTH AVENUE, PELHAM, NEW YORK • PHONE PE 8-1650

Dec 10 1955

Dear Mr Murrow

As we approach the finish on our project "Big Globe" I am moved to make one more attempt to get you to see it. Our problem is no longer financial. Our interest in your seeing it stems from your original enthusiasm for the concept in terms of its Educational value.

We have had a host of professors out to consult and to observe. Mostly from Columbia. And we have from them the corroboration that we have "the most accurate and informative relief globe ever made and that it would be a most important aid to teaching"

I could send a car for you at your convenience — and I've a feeling you will not regret the time once you've seen it.

Sincerely
Sam Berman

Biddle, Anth

October 2, 1957

Dear Tony:

Many thanks for your letter of September 19th and for the clipping about Miss Mary Sachs. We have not forgotten her, but I still don't know if we will be able to visit her.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tony Drexel Biddle, Jr.
Major General
The Adjutant General
Annville Road 2, Pennsylvania

mmc
cc: John Aaron

Harrisburg Patriot-News
18 Sept 57

Mary Sachs Named Park Commissioner

Miss Mary Sachs has been named commissioner of recreation areas for the Jerusalem Forest Park to be developed in Israel from contributions made in this country.

Her appointment was announced during a dinner held by Gov. and Mrs. Leader for representatives of the All-Pennsylvania Commission for the Leader Woodland in Israel.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
ANNVILLE RD 2, PENNA.

September 19, 1957

Dear Ed -

You may recall my having written you 25 April 1957, concerning Miss Mary Sachs, a leading citizen, business woman, and philanthropist of Harrisburg.

You very thoughtfully wrote me that the "Murrow Hall of Fame" was booked for the coming months, but that you would be glad to place Miss Sachs' name on file. In this connection, I am therefore sending you the attached clipping concerning Miss Sachs' having been named Commissioner of Recreation Areas for the Jerusalem Forest Park to be developed in Israel from contributions made in this country. As this is an additional tribute to her philanthropy and ability, I felt that you might wish to place this in her file.

With warmest regards to you and your family, and with every sincere good wish for continued success which you richly deserve,

Sincerely

Tony

Encl.

A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR.
Major General
The Adjutant General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

April 30, 1957

Dear Tony:

How nice to hear from you again! Why don't you make me a signal when next you come to New York, it has been much too long since we met.

I shall hope to have the opportunity to meet Miss Mary Sachs at the Einstein affair. I am afraid there is no chance of our visiting her this year since we are pretty well committed until June, but we will consider the matter in the autumn.

As ever yours,

General A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.
The Adjutant General
Annville Road 2, Pennsylvania

rh

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
ANNVILLE RD 2, PENNA.

25 April 1957

Dear Ed —

I am gratified to learn that on 5 May you are to be honored by the Einstein group. This is a richly deserved tribute, and I hope that it is for you a source of as much satisfaction as it is for your many admirers and friends, among whom I am proud to include myself.

Also attending the dinner will be Miss Mary Sachs, an outstanding public-spirited citizen of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Believing that both you and she would find an exchange of ideas mutually interesting, I feel that you might like to have her background.

Her story is as full of romance of American business initiative as any written by Horatio Alger. Today the name of Mary Sachs, as Pennsylvania women can testify, stands for two of the most beautiful specialty shops in the country - one at Harrisburg, the other at Lancaster - and signifies to many thousands of women the finest in clothes.

But behind this success story is a record of a long struggle, a disastrous fire, financial difficulties - but most important of all, the character of a woman devoted to her business as a profession, and imbuing her life work with the imagination of an artist.

Her story began humbly in Baltimore. In her teens, to help family resources, she found a piece-work job in a factory. But when she was 19 years old, the great Baltimore fire completely destroyed the factory where she worked. That year, seeking a new job and a new environment, Mary Sachs went to Harrisburg, her heart set upon merchandizing. After working in a small candy store in nearby Steelton, she gained several years of experience as a saleswoman in a Harrisburg store - where she soon found herself in full charge of operations. All the while she was developing the character which was to give her the towering public stature she now enjoys.

Philanthropist, individualist, enthusiast in all public works for the good of the community, her broad horizons are exemplified by her timely messages to the general public. Miss Sachs has pulled herself up by her own strong bootstraps, and a great many others with her. Never satisfied with anything short

of perfection, she still sets an example for her family of workers by putting in more hours daily and weekly than any of them, during which time her visions for the future progressivly take on form and substance.

Although the keenest of merchants, the commercial phases of her business are to her chiefly a means to an end - the welfare of her "people", and the betterment of the community into which she has put so much of herself. She has become an outstanding leader in this State Capital.

The thought occurred to me, Ed, that when and if you might be seeking subjects for your intensely interesting broadcasts, you might find in Miss Mary Sachs a subject of tremendous appeal and public interest.

Again, my hearty congratulations upon the well deserved tribute you are to receive on May 5th, and with my sincere good wishes to the family,

Sincerely

Tony

A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR.
Major General
The Adjutant General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Biddle, Marg

7

14, RUE LAS-CASES, VIIe
SOLFÉRINO 84-52

January 16, 1956

Dear Ed,

I am enclosing a translation of an editorial written by René Payot who directs the "Journal de Genève", as I consider it a very objective and clear resumé of the French elections.

In my opinion it is invaluable to have the reactions of a Swiss who is not personally concerned in the events in France. Most of my friends here agree with me that René Payot's editorial was the most accurate of any written after the elections. The French political picture is such a confused one today that I think it is helpful when one has the opportunity of reading a summary as brief and clear as this one.

With my best wishes, and love to you both -

As always
Margaret -

P.S. I do hope to see you and Janet when I am home in February -

Journal de Genève: 7 January 1956
(Translation)

By René Payot

THE HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT

It is possible to deplore the result of the French elections on account of the fact that they have given rise to no coherent parliamentary majority which would be capable of ensuring governmental stability. Nevertheless the positive side of the elections should not be lost sight of. The French people have expressed their deep-rooted discontent and, by voting very heavily, have given considerable dimensions to their protests; in truth they are disgusted by the manner in which their régime operates and by the inability of political parties to resolve the essential problems, their petty struggles having caused them to lose all sense of national interests.

The fact that 146 outgoing deputies were not re-elected reveals the desire for renovation which exists in the nation as a whole. The success of the Poujade Movement also demonstrates that the country is anxious for a change. The Poujadists are not hostile to the Republican régime itself, unlike the disciples of the Action Française; they do not have a leading intellectual like Maurras to instruct and lead them. With the exception of two students and one chemist, the Poujadist deputies are composed entirely of small-scale industrialists, shopkeepers and artisans; in a word, people who are in daily contact with the ordinary difficulties of life. The fact that they are able to speak on behalf of 2 1/2 million electors is proof that in the French "petite bourgeoisie" there exists a considerable degree of uneasiness. However, on talking to the Poujadist leaders, we were struck by the fact that they were not only concerned with their own material interests. They deplored the fact that through its weakness the French Government had often lowered France in the eyes of foreigners. One of them stated that they found it unacceptable that the idea of a European Army, originally conceived in France, should have been sabotaged by Parliament. A great power cannot offer itself this sort of luxury.

Thus it will be well in the new Parliament not to treat these 52 deputies lightly or scornfully merely because they are tyros in the political world. Part of French opinion is behind them - a whole mass of good folk who are the very backbone of a nation.

At the same time it is well to realize the threatening aspect of the recent elections. A warning has been given to the traditional parties. This is the régime's last chance. If it shows itself unable to carry out the necessary reforms, it will go under very soon and suffer the same fate as the Weimar Republic. In actual fact, all the national parties suffered losses. Dissolution did not live up to the hopes of the Pinay-Faure-Teitgen coalition. It lost seats; the some 210 seats which it managed to gather not being sufficient to allow it to govern by itself.

As for Mendès-France, though he may be able to flatter himself with having given a new impetus to the Radical Party in Paris and in certain Departments, he did not succeed in winning over a large section of the public. The Republican Front, of which he was the instigator, and which - besides his own political friends - includes the Socialists and some Independents, accounts for no more than 150 seats.

Since no one on the Left, at least for the time being, is considering even the possibility of accepting Communist offers to participate in the Government, the only possible majority can be brought about by means of a broad national understanding presided by someone who has not been involved over closely in the electoral struggle. This is the solution which commonsense indicates and is, moreover, the only one to take account of parliamentary necessities. The MRP proposed it even before voting began; the Moderates are prepared to accept it. Though M. Mendès-France still appears reserved in his attitude, he is sufficiently clearsighted to see that, at the present juncture, an extreme policy would be the worst possible.

However it is also clear that it will not suffice to bring together men of varying opinions in order to form a government capable of action. They must be united as a program covering those problems which it is no longer possible to defer; with Algeria - where the situation is growing steadily worse - as a first priority.

By the manner in which it has voted the nation has demanded this reevaluation. Whatever the bitterness which the electoral campaign has left behind it -- a campaign moreover where personal passions and injustice played much too large a part -- the nation would not appreciate it if its wishes were not respected.

by René Payot

Biggs, John

January 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Biggs:

Thank you for your letter of January 12th enclosing your resume.

I regret to say that there are still no jobs open in my shop and frankly, I see no likelihood of any appearing in the near future.

However, I shall be glad to keep your resume on hand and give you a call in the event that this situation changes.

Sincerely,

Mr. John A. Biggs
58 East 56th Street
New York, New York

fc

January 12, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Several months ago you were kind enough to give me an interview and, at the time, asked me to come back when the then current situation was more settled. Now I would very much like to have the opportunity to talk to you again at your convenience.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing my resume. As you can see I have had no television training as such but have had wide and varied experience in special projects, both in this country and abroad. I am convinced that, given the opportunity, I could make a definite contribution to your organization. Yours is, in fact, the only office with which I have really been interested in connecting over the period of the past two years.

Yours sincerely,

John A. Biggs

John A. Biggs,
58 East 56th Street,
New York City.
Plaza 9 6341.

JOHN A. BIGGS
58 East 56th Street
New York, New York

PLaza 9-6341

EXPERIENCE	Ellington and Co., Inc. (Advertising Agency). Currently retained as Public Relations Consultant for such accounts as Celanese Inc., Martex Towels, McKesson-Robbins Drugs and Simtex Mills.
February 1954 - February 1955	TIME, INC. Merchandising Manager of TIME. Planned merchandising campaigns for salesmen and wrote promotion pieces.
May 1953 - February 1954	TIME Magazine. Supervised TIME'S "Newsmakers of Tomorrow" program. This program entailed visiting key cities and, working with the local Chambers of Commerce, Industrial Cultural and Civic leaders, developing a very high level promotion, the object of which was to select the hundred most outstanding younger men in all fields of endeavor. The project included a television show and banquet for five hundred persons including high level state and civic officials.
July 1950 - November 1952	CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, Radio Free Europe. In charge of special projects, one of which was to supervise a coast-to-coast tour of the Freedom Bell, arranging for the bell's appearance at civic ceremonies in 42 cities over a period of thirty days. On my return from this tour I was made European Public Relations Director of Radio Free Europe and the Crusade for Freedom, with headquarters in Munich, Germany. In this capacity I prepared all press releases, acted as special assistant to the director, and took charge of all visiting dignitaries, both foreign and domestic. In addition I handled all special projects, including organizing the initial launching of propaganda balloons to countries behind the Iron Curtain from Western Germany.
January 1947 - June 1950	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA. Chief of Public Relations for Military Government of Bavaria. In this capacity I wrote speeches for the Military Governor,

planned his official appearances, issued releases on various phases of the Military Government operations, handled both resident and foreign press and screened the Bavarian papers daily for stories detrimental to the best interests of Military Government.

November 1942 - May 1946

ARMY. Officer in the Army of the United States, assigned Signal Corps Intelligence and the office of the Chief Signal Corps Office in Washington.

September 1940 - November 1942

THE BON MARCHE. Advertising Manager of The Bon Marche, Seattle's largest department store. Planned both the institutional and straight selling campaigns, and supervised the activities of a staff of thirty, including copywriters, artists and display men.

April 1939 - May 1940

SHERMAN K. ELLIS. Copywriter for Sherman K. Ellis, Inc., a New York advertising agency. Wrote for Hiram Walker, Ward Bread, Quaker Oats, and the Kayser accounts.

May 1937 - December 1938

THE BON MARCHE. Men's wear and furniture copywriter for The Bon Marche, Seattle's largest department store.

EDUCATION

University of Washington -- B.A. Journalism 1937
University of Munich -- 2 semesters

LANGUAGES

German. Some French.

Biggs, John

May 24, 1956.

no

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Through the intercession of a mutual friend you were kind enough to see me in your office early last summer regarding the possibilities of my joining your organization. At the time of the interview you suggested I contact you again within the month. Unfortuneately, during the interim period, I was called to the west coast.

Now I ask if it would be possible for you to set up a date to see me once again at your convenience. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a resume of my past experience.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Biggs

P.S. What I remember most about our interview was my admission that I knew very little about television, and your reply, "Who does?"

John A. Biggs,
58 East 56 St.,
New York City, N.Y.
Plaza 9 6341

JOHN A. BIGGS
58 East 56th Street
New York, New York

PLaza 9-6341

DATE OF BIRTH	May 22, 1915, in Montreal, Canada
EDUCATION	University of Washington -- B.A. Journalism 1937 University of Munich -- 2 semesters
EXPERIENCE	Currently -- freelancing. Handling Publicity and Public Relations for McKesson-Robbins, Celanese Inc., Martex Towels, Colonial Provision Co. and Simtex products through Ellington and Co., Inc. (Advertising Agency).
February 1954 - February 1955	TIME, INC. Merchandising Manager of TIME. Planned merchandising campaigns for salesmen and wrote promotion pieces.
May 1953 - February 1954	TIME Magazine. Employed to supervise "100 Young Men" program. During such time as this program was inoperative, I wrote promotional copy.
December 1952 - May 1953	FREEDOM'S FOUNDATION. Retained on a temporary basis to do special promotional work for Freedom's Foundation of Valley Forge.
July 1950 - November 1952	CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, Radio Free Europe. In charge of special projects, one of which was to supervise a coast-to-coast tour of the Freedom Bell, arranging for the bell's appearance at civic ceremonies in 42 cities over a period of thirty days. On my return from this tour I was made European Public Relations Director of Radio Free Europe and the Crusade for Freedom, with headquarters in Munich, Germany. In this capacity I prepared all press releases, acted as special assistant to the director, and took charge of all visiting dignitaries, both foreign and domestic. In addition I handled all special projects, including organizing the initial launching of propaganda balloons to countries behind the Iron Curtain from Western Germany.
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planned his official appearances, issued releases on various phases of the Military Government operations, handled both resident and foreign press and screened the Bavarian papers daily for stories detrimental to the best interests of Military Government.

November 1942 - May 1946

ARMY. Officer in the Army of the United States, assigned Signal Corps Intelligence and the office of the Chief Signal Corps Office in Washington.

September 1940 - November 1942

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May 1937 - December 1938

THE BON MARCHE. Men's wear and furniture copywriter for The Bon Marche, Seattle's largest department store.

LANGUAGES

German. Some French.

SALARY

$12,000. minimum

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

September 8, 1955

John Biggs, whom you saw once, would like to come in to see you again.

no

18 East 54th St
N.Y. 22.

Biggs, John

May 19th

Dear Ed

A friend of mine John Biggs is a great fan of you & your work, & would much like to meet you —

It would be very nice if you could see him sometime when a rabbi.

MU 7-4300 — 6/2 - 3pm

I am just o
next week -
the Election

Yours e

Bea

I will suggest
calls your o

off to England
I only hope
goes well!

ever
Anthony Eden

Dear John
Office

Biggs, John

JOHN A. BIGGS
58 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y.
PLaza 9-6341

DATE OF BIRTH — May 22, 1915 in Montreal, Canada

EDUCATION — University of Washington -- B.A. Journalism 1937
University of Munich -- 2 semesters

EXPERIENCE

February 1954 - February 1955 — TIME, INC. Merchandising Manager of TIME. Planned merchandising campaigns for salesmen and wrote promotion pieces.

May 1953 - February 1954 — TIME Magazine. Employed to supervise "100 Young Men" program. During such time as this program was inoperative, I wrote promotional copy.

December 1953 - May 1953 — FREEDOM'S FOUNDATION. Retained on a temporary basis to do special promotional work for Freedom's Foundation of Valley Forge.

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EXPERIENCE (continued)

November 1942 - May 1946	ARMY. Officer in the Army of the United States Army, assigned Signal Corps Intelligence and the office of the Chief Signal Corps Office in Washington.
September 1940 - November 1942	THE BON MARCHE. Advertising Manager of The Bon Marche, Seattle's largest department store. Planned both the institutional and straight selling campaigns, and supervised the activities of a staff of thirty, including copywriters, artists and display men.
April 1949 - May 1940	SHERMAN K. ELLIS. Copywriter for Sherman K. Ellis, Inc., a New York advertising agency. Wrote for Hiram Walker, Ward Bread, Quaker Oats, and the Kayser accounts.
May 1937 - December 1938	THE BON MARCHE. Men's wear and furniture copywriter for The Bon Marche, Seattle's largest department store.

Bill, Charles A.

2716 Sunnyside Avenue
Chicago 25, Illinois
August 13, 1956

Mr. Walter Cronkite
Columbia Broadcasting System
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Walter:

I take the liberty of addressing you by your first name because I have faithfully followed your reporting and broadcasting thru many years and I feel that I know you. Tonight I was shocked at the policy of the network for which you work. Its editing of the official Democratic movie at the convention deprived me of seeing those things which the Democratic Party considers important. This past perhaps is not so great a loss to me since I am old enough to have seen and to have heard Woodrow Wilson, Alben Barkley, Franklin Roosevelt and other makers of the Democratic tradition. But there is a whole younger generation who do not have my vantage point. I thought it was the job of good reporters to permit a political party to tell the public of those things which are its past accomplishments. The views of reporters are of course interesting, but they cannot compete with the official record the party itself wishes to present.

As an independent voter I have the right to expect that I will receive from a medium of communication an impartial and full story of each party's convention. I dialed to CBS, bearing in mind its past performance, with the greatest of confidence.

It is with great reluctance that I shall forego the pleasure I have always felt in watching you and Ed Murrow, but for the next two weeks I shall follow the reporting of another favorite of mine, John Daly. My neighbors tell me that his network seems to have instructed him not to depart from the action on the rostrum unless said action was clearly of the "breather" or "light filler" type.

Sincerely yours,
Charles A. Bill
Charles A. Bill

cc: Mr. Paul Butler
Mr. Edward Murrow
Mr. John Daly

Binder, Carroll

TELEPHONE: TEMPLETON 8-7440
CABLES-SECNARFS, NEW YORK

654 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

January 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Five old friends of Carroll Binder have learned almost by accident that the twentieth of February will be his sixtieth birthday.

It has seemed to them that Carroll's old friends, colleagues and admirers might welcome the opportunity to pay him their tribute of regard and affection, and that a bound volume of letters from the people to whom he is bound by ties of affection and association would mean more to him than any tangible birthday gift of which they have been able to think.

If you would like to participate will you send such letter as you would like to have included to the Binder Committee care of Joseph Halle Schaffner at this address.

1. While we don't want to restrict length, please write on approximately 8-1/2 by 11 sheets widely margined at left hand side so as to enable uniform and pleasant binding.

2. Please mail flat if possible to facilitate binding.

3. Please have in our hands by February 1 if at all possible so as to give the binder time to do a suitable job.

Lewis S. Gannett

Kenneth Holland

Kenneth Holland

Joseph E. Johnson

Edward P. Morgan

Joseph Halle Schaffner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

National *Stevenson for President* Committee

69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET · ROOM 507
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE: DEarborn 2-0303

Bingham, Barry

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Co-Chairmen
Barry Bingham
Mrs. Edison Dick
Treasurer
Edward D. McDougal, Jr.
Director
Archibald S. Alexander

June 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note of May 31. I quite understand your decision to keep PERSON TO PERSON away from political matters. I would almost certainly do the same thing if I were in your place.

I hope to have word soon as to when our other project might be undertaken. I look on it as a matter of vital importance to the candidate.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Bingham, Barry

May 31, 1956

Dear Barry:

Rightly or wrongly, we have decided to try to keep PERSON TO PERSON out of the political tent. One reason is that once we start, we would have a hell of a time knowing where to stop. Second, is that the air is going to be full of politics on other programs. This may be a mistake, but we are going to try it that way.

I await to hear from you on the matter of the candidate.

As ever yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
National Stevenson for President
Committee
69 West Washington Street
Room 507
Chicago 2, Illinois

rh

National *Stevenson for President* Committee

69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET · ROOM 507
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE: DEarborn 2-0303

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen
Barry Bingham
Mrs. Edison Dick

Treasurer
Edward D. McDougal, Jr.

Director
Archibald S. Alexander

May 17, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

May I make a suggestion for a possible "Person to Person" program next Fall? An interesting subject would be Adlai Stevenson, Jr., and his wife in their small but picturesque $60 a month apartment in Cambridge. Young Adlai will then be in his final year at the Harvard Law School.

They are living a very simple life, which exactly corresponds to the life of so many young-married graduate students. Nancy Stevenson, who is charming and good-looking, has decorated the apartment most attractively. There are only three rooms and a bath, all of them small, so Adlai, Sr., when he visits them, must sleep on a mattress on top of an old-fashioned icebox in the kitchen.

An interview with these young people would be attractive, I believe, and it might be possible to bring John Fell into the picture as a casual visitor. It is only fair to warn you that Nancy is expecting a baby on election day, so she will not be at her most glamorous during October, but she is so completely natural in her manner that I do not believe she would be embarrassed by appearing on television in an acutely interesting condition.

If the idea should appeal to you, I am sure young Adlai and Nancy would be happy to cooperate.

As I said to you in the moment we saw each other at the Gridiron Dinner, I am still extremely eager to take advantage of your recent offer in regard to the candidate himself. I will be watching for the first opportunity after the California crisis is passed.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Bingham, Barry

November 2, 1955

Dear Barry:

We are still hoping to do the Bookmobile piece sometime, but our problem is now complicated by the fact that Brother Paley has directed us to deal with sixty or ninety-minute pieces which makes it kind of tough. The only thing I can say is that we are still trying to find a way to do it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
President
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

rh

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher*

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

September 19, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I enclose a tear sheet containing a story by James Goble on the operation of the 101 Bookmobiles now serving Kentucky. I thought you might not mind taking a look at this new bit of evidence of what the Bookmobile program is accomplishing. I still have high hopes that you will be able to make some use of this subject.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Enclosure

Literature on Wheels

Kentucky Bookmobiles Do An Efficient Job; But It Isn't A Breeze

By JAMES GOBLE, *Courier-Journal Staff Writer*

THE Muhlenberg County Bookmobile is scheduled to arrive at exactly 8:30 a.m. Tuesday at Dunmor Post Office.

Why should that be of any interest to Kentuckians throughout the state? At first glance, it seems to be an insignificant happening in a place that's not even on most maps.

But it's important simply because Dunmor is a little place. It's important because not even Dunmor's handful of citizens have been overlooked in the careful planning of the Bookmobile's schedule. It's important because Dunmor is only an example of the little-known places being served all over Kentucky by 101 Bookmobiles.

The libraries on wheels are much in the news now in Kentucky's weekly papers. Their schedules have been revised with the opening of schools; and that's of great interest up many a dirt and graveled road, as well as along the asphalt and concrete highways.

Schedules Fixed

The Muhlenberg County Bookmobile will leave Dunmor Post Office at 9:30 a.m. At exactly 9:40, it is scheduled to arrive at Dunmor School. It will leave the school at 11:10. The next stop will be at 11:25 at the home of Mrs. Andrew McElwain in Penrod. At 12:30 p.m. the Bookmobile will halt in Belton at the home of Mrs. J. F. Morris. It will reach McClearn's Store in Ennis at 1:35. The last stop of the day will be at 2:30 at Forsythe's Store in Browder.

There's no use looking for Penrod, Belton, Ennis and Browder on the ordinary map. Lots of map-makers haven't heard of them. But the folks who welcome the Bookmobile at the homes and stores in these communities have heard of many a far-off place in fact and fiction from the books brought to them on a regular schedule.

It was to supply the rural need for literature that the Bookmobiles were given to the State late last year by Kentucky Bookmobile Project.

Opportunity Limited

Before that, many a rural citizen had no opportunity to borrow much in the way of literature. Not unless he went to the library in his County seat. Provided he could get transportation. And provided the County had a library.

The planning that has gone into all the Bookmobiles' schedules should be heart-warming to the people who donated funds for their purchase last year.

While the Muhlenberg County Bookmobile is stopping at Dunmor early Tuesday morning, the Todd County Bookmobile will be at Corinth School, the Harrison County Bookmobile will be at Renaker, the Shelby County Bookmobile will be at Christiansburg, and the Monroe County Bookmobile will be at Hickory Grove.

No School Missed

Those are only the first stops to be made on Tuesday. Each Bookmobile will make many more during the day. And on other days in the week, they will be operating on exact schedules for other routes in their counties. Each route is revisited every week, every two weeks, or once a month, depending on individual Bookmobile schedules. No school is missed. Neither are the adults in any area a Bookmobile can reach.

The wheeled libraries are welcome for more reasons than one.

It's a chance to ask the driver a question or two about a book that might have been a bit puzzling. And it's an opportunity to inquire about the news in nearby communities. Some drivers are even asked to deliver packages to town, or to give a person a ride down the road.

SWAPPING'S ONE WAY TO GET FRESH BOOKS

The Bookmobiles operate only about half the week in many counties. The driver often is the County librarian; and he or she must spend some time in the library in town, whether it be fortunate enough to have its own building or just a room in the School Board's quarters.

More Books Needed

Many of the rolling libraries need more books. Each was equipped last fall with an average of 2,000 volumes by the State Library Extension Division. (The title to each Bookmobile is vested in the State agency, which supplied them to counties willing to support them.)

The books were both old and new. The old volumes were collected in a statewide drive by the Kentucky Bookmobile Project. Later, some were donated locally to individual Bookmobiles. New volumes were bought with a special assembly appropriation and with funds solicited by the Bookmobile Project.

Kentucky soared from near the bottom in national public-library-service ranking to near the top when the 101 Bookmobiles began rolling. But prestige doesn't buy new volumes or repair old ones. The financial going hasn't been too smooth on many a county level.

The Woodford County Sun of Versailles, for example, reported the Bookmobile Library Board "will gladly accept donations of books, and would like to have a copy of 'The Caine Mutiny,' and any books by Jesse Stuart. Horse and dog stories are also wanted, and the Bookmobile needs at least two copies of the new or revised editions of the Bible . . ."

'Children Disappointed'

And at Tompkinsville, Bookmobile Librarian Curtis Murphy made this report in The Monroe County News:

"The Bookmobile now has 1,500 books checked out, and I could have checked out several hundred more if we had them. Children have been disappointed at many of the schools because there are not enough easy-reading books to go around . . ."

In Muhlenberg County, the Bookmobile Control Board is continuing the unusual method it used last year to finance its wheeled library. It accepts donations from business firms to supply gasoline and oil for the Bookmobile, according to The Greenville Leader.

But the best example of ingenuity in Bookmobile operation comes from Harrison County. The librarian, Mrs. C. E. Judy, used rare uncommon sense in getting a supply of fresh books; and she deserves more widespread credit than The Log Cabin of Cynthiana was able to give her.

In this day of big planning, committee meetings, surveys and collection drives, Mrs. Judy tackled the problem in a very direct, practical manner. She simply traded books with the Nicholas County Bookmobile librarian, and now each has a freshened stock.

BILL LADD'S Television Almanac

'Medic' Star, D. Boone Descendant, Has Some News for One D. Crockett

ESTES PARK, COL.

I HAVE just received a communique from Richard ("My name is Konrad Styner. I'm a doctor of medicine") Boone of the "Medic" TV show.

"This business of little kids running around screaming 'bang bang' and shooting off old Betsy at you is enough to break your nerves," says Richard.

R. BOONE

I might have put this down to a fit of professional jealousy until I found in the last paragraph that Richard is a seventh-generation descendant of Daniel Boone. May still be professional jealousy, but Boone claims not so.

"Uncle Dan," he says, "was 52 and about ready to retire to his rhododendron when Davy was born on a mountain-top in Tennessee.

"A good thing, too. Daniel killed so many animals in his day (that) if Davy had been around at the same time, he wouldn't have been able to find a possum to make a hat out of.

"And I get the impression that Davy felt life was pretty tough and dangerous in his time. Fact is Uncle Dan had beaten the Indians at Boonesborough, and life in the Kentucky-Tennessee area was just about as perilous as a rainy Sunday in Philadelphia by the time Davy came along.

"There has been a little debunking of the Crockett myth in the last few months. I'm glad. He stole a whole lot of his material from Uncle Dan. That business about he killed a b'ar when he was only 3!

The b'ar probably was 3. Davy was about 39!

Quite A Speller, Dan'l

"Why, he even stole the spelling of b'ar from Uncle Dan. And if there was anything Uncle Dan was original in, it was his spelling.

"There is one thing the Boone family admits: Crockett beat us at the advertising game. Maybe because he was a congressman, he didn't spare the horses when it came to recounting his own exploits."

"Actually, though," Boone says, "we are great admirers of Crockett. It's just we are tired of seeing all the kids running around looking like poor men's Kefauvers."

Boone is probably more at home with scalpel and suture than with guns. He should have had enough of them during the war when his Navy air squadron was torpedoed on the carrier Intrepid, bombed on the Enterprise and kamikazied on the Hancock.

This bang-bang business leaves him cold.

Best-Bet Summer Shows

HOLLYWOOD'S best bets for summer shows which will be heard from this fall or in subsequent seasons:

The Johnny Carson Show, C.B.S.: Show people point out that Carson is a real performer with a new style of comedy especially suitable to TV.

Jonathan Winters: Another comic tailormade for TV. The problem here is that he requires a special type of material—or at least has used one to a great extent so far. Who can keep him supplied? Or can he change pace and do anything else?

The Whiting Sisters: Folks in Hollywood feel that this show has definite possibilities in the situation-comedy field.

Time Ambles Along

HAPPY BIRTHDAY this week to the following radio folks we missed while on vacation—**Ward "Pop" Hatcher** of WGRC, **Jack Everbach** of WKLO, **Barbara Meade** of WKLO, **Bob White** of WAVE, **Lee Hutson** of E'town's WIEL, **F. Ernest "Dutch" Lackey** of WHOP, **J. M. Finch** of Maysville's WFTM and **Clovis Sadler** of Glasgow's WKAY, . . . **Thomas Skinner** of WGRC celebrates the 18th, **Cliff Shaw** of WAVE the 19th, **Milton Metz** of WHAS on the 22d.

The Neighbors By George Clark

"By my watch we have 20 seconds to kill before we start rushing like this."

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Attitude of French Toward N.A.T.O. Has American Diplomats In A Sweat

For The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

WASHINGTON.—Sharp differences between the attitudes of France and the rest of Western Europe toward the United States, the Soviet Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are worrying United States diplomats.

Just after the Geneva Conference in July, French public opinion briefly joined that of Britain, West Germany and Italy in hailing President Eisenhower's contribution to peace. But now, according to evaluations of the views of French officials, newspapers and key private groups, French public opinion is settling back into an old pattern.

In the pattern are neutralism as well as suspicion aggravated by fear of United States intervention in behalf of the nationalists in North Africa.

Also, few Frenchmen seem to feel that their security is assured by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to which West Germany is now admitted under provisions for limited rearmament.

If it would prevent German rearmament, an All-European Security Pact, as proposed by the Soviet Union, would appeal to many Frenchmen, it is believed, even though this might mean the end of N.A.T.O.

What worries some United States diplomats is that N.A.T.O. is physically based on France. Headquarters is at Rocquencourt just outside Paris. All main lines of communication—military highways and fuel pipelines in particular—have been and are being built from the western shores of France across France to the Rhine.

'Over A Barrel'

THE REPUBLICAN state chairmen adopted a resolution at their meeting here the other day telling the President they were "looking forward" to supporting him again next year. But they did not ask him outright to run.

"We didn't dare," one of them admitted privately. "He's got us over a barrel so that we're afraid to do anything he might not like. We're afraid he might stamp his foot if we did."

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon apparently convinced a good many chairmen who had doubts about him that he really should be renominated next year. They came away from a luncheon at which he spoke full of praise for his political shrewdness and ability as a speaker.

New York Republican leaders are not entirely counting out former Governor Thomas E. Dewey as a possible candidate for the Senate next year against Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat. And if President Eisenhower should not run again, the New Yorker, who twice ran for the presidency and lost, may still have powerful support for a third try.

What's A Dewat?

THE TREASURY has started another drive to create "dewats." If you have an undewat in your home, the Treasury wants you to dewat it right away.

A dewat, the department explains, is a deactivated war trophy, a captured enemy firearm that has been rendered unserviceable by welding the chamber shut and welding the barrel into the frame or receiver.

'Rope of Sand'

JOHN L. LEWIS greatly fears, he says, that if the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations merge according to the terms of their craft constitution, "the new merger will part like a rope of sand that it is."

Lewis's "rope of sand" phrase started a lot of speculation about the source of this piece of imagery. In recent years, it has been used as the title of a whodunit and of a movie. Many people took a hint from Lewis's fondness for Shakespeare. Others guessed the Bible.

The A.F.L., by way of retort, said Lenin had likened the form of labor organization in this country to "a rope of sand."

The phrase originated with none of these. Burton Stevenson's "The Home Book of Proverbs, Maxims and Familiar Phrases," cites half a dozen uses of the phrase, the earliest being that of Aristides about 475 B.C.

It was used by Francis Bacon, by Robert Burton in "The Anatomy of Melancholy," by Samuel Butler and by lesser-known writers over a span of 2,000 years.

Copyright, 1955

DREW PEARSON Says:

Cuba's President Batista Has Put Humane Touch To Handling Revolts, Latin-American Style

HAVANA—If we are to have Latin-American revolutions, then I would rather have them under a man like ex-Sergeant Fulgencio Batista.

When he took over the Cuban Government in 1952 without the loss of a single life, a colonel came to him with the news that President Carlos Prio refused to leave the Presidential Palace.

"Is he comfortable?" asked Batista.

"Apparently so."

"Then let him stay there," ordered the new President of Cuba.

Calling another colonel, Batista gave this instruction:

"Here are your orders. Listen carefully. Take four armored cars and go to the Presidential Palace. There, take up your station at each corner of the palace. You will make sure that nothing happens to Carlos Prio.

American Admired

President Batista did not tell me this when I talked with him in this same Presidential Palace. It was told to me by an American, Burke Hedges, formerly of Patchogue, Long Island, now head of the largest textile industry in Cuba and a naturalized Cuban citizen. Hedges was offered a position in the new Batista Cabinet.

Hedges also told me how he had once gone to Batista with a report on graft on the part of a personal Batista friend holding office in his administration. Batista told him he would not convict on gossip, but to bring concrete evidence. Later Hedges produced the evidence.

"This touches a spot of great affection," said the President. But he fired his friend.

I asked President Batista when I saw him why it was that he was now allowing ex-President Prio to live in Havana and lead the opposition against him. This is not customary in Latin-American countries. Uruguay is full of political exiles from neighboring Argentina. Peru harbors exiles from nearby Bolivia, while Mexico is the haven for a host of Guatemalans who fear to return to their homeland.

Arms Effort Admitted

Prio's position in Havana was even more unusual, for he had lived in the United States for a while where he was twice indicted by the U.S. Government for collecting a vast horde of arms with which to invade Cuba. He has admitted publicly that he collected these arms. Yet Batista recently allowed him to return to Havana, where he harangues the Batista regime.

"No Cuban should be barred from his own country," Batista replied.

"I've also been asked whether I would prosecute Prio," he continued. "Prio spent $5,000,000 for those arms and obviously didn't get it practicing law in the United States. However, the courts are separate from the executive branch of government in Cuba and personally I do not believe in revenge.

PRESIDENT BATISTA
Has promoted civil liberties

"We caught a million dollars' worth of Prio's arms just the other day," Batista confided. "They had just come into Cuba. We have taken the arms, but we are not jailing the leaders. The arms were purchased with Cuban money, so we're turning them over to the rmy. Prio and his friends have more arms than the entire Cuban Army, so we are gradually rearming the army with his arms."

Batista smiled at the humor of the situation. Later, and not apropos of his political enemies, he remarked:

"It doesn't pay to get angry. Keep your sense of humor and you stay young."

Philosophy and Enemies

Though he was talking about his own personal philosophy, he seems to apply this to his enemies. On the day I arrived I turned on the TV set in my room and heard one of Batista's political opponents haranguing at length. Next day, ex-President Grau San Martin and elder statesman Cosme de la Torriente delivered political blasts at a Lions Club luncheon and got Page One treatment in all newspapers.

This is a lot more civil liberty than I have seen on other trips to Cuba, and a lot more than exists in many other Latin-American nations.

In contrast, it was only a short time ago that top political leaders under Grau and Prio had their own small private armies which beat up and murdered at will. These are no more. Political murders have practically evaporated.

I tried to get the President into a debate on the relative merits of Yale, Harvard and Princeton by asking him why he sent his eldest son to Princeton. He has, by the way, eight children. But Batista was too good a politician to alienate the alumni of Yale and Harvard.

"There are many excellent universities in the United States," was his diplomatic reply, "but we decided on Princeton because it seemed to offer the things my son and I wanted."

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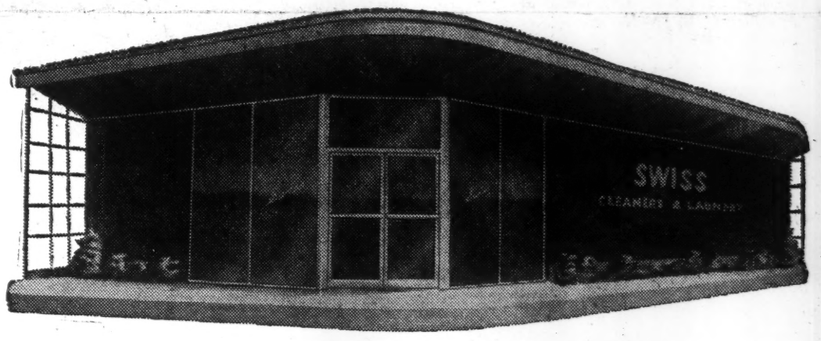

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Bingham, Barry

April 29, 1955

Dear Barry:

Unfortunately, I can't get down for the Derby this year and I am sorry about that. Please say my thanks to Mary. Janet and I hope to get a glimpse of you when you pass through on your way to England. We are both going over for the election.

As ever yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
President
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

rh

BARRY BINGHAM, President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR. Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

April 20, 1955

Dear Ed:

Bill Corum at Churchill Downs has mentioned the possibility that you may be coming to Louisville on May 7 for the Derby. Mary and I are having a breakfast that morning at noon, and we would very much like to have you come out.

I certainly hope you are going to make the trip. With best regards,

Sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

January 17, 1955

Dear Barry:

Thanks very much for your gracious note. It would give me great pleasure to come and have a drink with you and Mary after the effort for the Chamber of Commerce provided I am still on my feet, but I have got to come back to New York early Sunday morning so I think it would be simpler if I stayed at a hotel.

This will be my only speech this year, and it is partly your fault for urging me to do it; so you are going to share some of the responsibility whether you like it or not.

As ever yours,

Mr. Barry Bingham
President
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

rh

BARRY BINGHAM, President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR., Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

January 7, 1955

Dear Ed:

I am looking forward very much to hearing you speak in Louisville before the Junior Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, January 22. I understand you are arriving by air that afternoon.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce boys have you pretty heavily scheduled through dinner that night, but Mary and I would be happy if we could take you home with us after the dinner meeting to spend the night at our house and stay through Sunday if possible. We will not offer you anything but a little chance to rest, as I imagine you could use it. It would certainly be a pleasure to us to have you with us, and we could put you back on schedule whenever you have to leave for your return to New York.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Birdsong, Jane

March 23, 1956

Dear Mrs. Birdsong:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of March 14th.

I am delighted to hear that you enjoyed our program on the Middle East. As you can imagine this was not the easiest thing of its kind to do, but we received such overwhelmingly favorable reaction from all quarters that we feel well rewarded.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George Birdsong
Pawling, New York

fc

Wed. — March 14th
Pawling - N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow —

I am sure this is my first "fan" letter, if you can call it such — but I feel compelled to write you a few lines about last night's program on the Israel-Egypt conflict.

It was a masterful presentation and so completely absorbing and gripping that we sat for the entire 90 minutes without moving or speaking. It gave us the story of this

tense situation as we would never get it from newspaper columns, and as always — you left us with much to think about!

We almost never miss one of your programs, and always enjoy them — but this program last night was the most outstanding of its kind I have ever seen.

Our best to your nice family.

Sincerely,

June S. Birdsong

Black, Peter F.

October 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Black:

Thank you for your letter of September 19. I am sorry to hear that the Talbot and Dowell properties have both been sold, but at least now I have no need to make a decision on the matter. As of this moment, I have no interest in other property in the area.

I have heard from Bob Foster who tells me that his mother is bearing up pretty well under the circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter F. Black
Real Estate - Insurance
Sequim, Washington

mcc

Memo

from the Agency of
Peter F. Black
Sequim

Sept. 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Very sorry to have to write and tell you the Talbot property and the Dowell property have both sold. A family, formerly from Connecticut bought part, & I am advised 3 Washington families purchased the balance.

(over)

I sincerely hope everything is going well with the Foster family, and that they are going to be able to organize their new life without too many trials.

If you would still be interested in property acquisition in this area for investment purposes I will appreciate hearing from you, and will do all I can to assist you.

Sincerely — Peter J. Black

Blair, Wm

April 30, 1957

Dear Bill:

Thanks for sending me the Governor's itinerary. As things look now I am very much afraid I cannot free a camera crew to go with him, even part of the way. It's that old debbil budget that is ruining me! If the position changes, I will certainly make you a shout.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Blair, Jr.
231 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

rh

LAW OFFICES

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W. WILLARD WIRTZ
WILLIAM Mc C. BLAIR, JR.
NEWTON N. MINOW

231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

FINANCIAL 6-5180

April 26, 1957

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of the Governor's itinerary as it stands at the present time. If you should want any additional information, I will be at the Savoy Plaza Hotel in New York City all next week.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Bill

William McC. Blair, Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Enclosure - 1
WB/pg

Blair, Bi

July 27, 1956

Dear Bill:

Here is the makeup dope I promised you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Blair
Stevenson Campaign Headquarters
Chicago, Illinois

fc

CBS TELEVISIO

Office Communicat

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: Frances Arvold

The following suggestions were effective with the particular lighting used. If the lighting changed, there would have to be a makeup change in colors used and in the amount used.
The products used were panchromatic shades for film and television.

Numbers 7N and 8N were blended together for the over-all base. Number 10N (three shades darker in tone) was used for shading under the chin, both sides of the nose, and on the lower cheeks. A product called "Erase", which is really a highlight in makeup language was applied under the eyes, on the nasal lines on either side of the nose, and especially to soften the darkness of the line between the eyes. Very little makeup was used. A good makeup depends upon careful blending of all of the above mentioned products. This consequently doesn't present a made up look, and adequately provides a clean, clear picture, without changing the individual.

Copy to Sec'y Ruth Adams

Frances Arvold

50

Blake, T. D

June 28, 1956

Dear Tom:

You are quite right, I have been leaving undone the things that should have been done, including keeping up with my correspondence. I had hoped to deal with the OTC Bill long before now, but it just keeps getting crowded off the schedule.

Now I am just off for two weeks leave which I feel I have earned, whether I have or not, and then back for the Conventions. I am leaving your documents with Charles Collingwood, who is sitting in for me and hope he will be able to deal with it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas D. Blake
1664 Reservoir Road
Washington 7, D.C.

rh

THOMAS D. BLAKE
4664 RESERVOIR ROAD
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.
FEDERAL 3-3712

June 11, 1956

Dear Ed:

I recently wrote you on our struggle to get action in Congress on the OTC Bill but I guess you have been too busy going to strawberry festivals with the President to drop me an answer. In any event, I am nothing if not determined and here is an angle that you might be able to use on your nightly radio broadcast.

As I told you in my last letter, all the individual Chambers of Commerce are voting on the resolution on OTC and any action taken by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce will be based on the results of this poll.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which the Monsanto Chemical Company sent out to every Chamber of Commerce in the United States, some thirty two hundred in all. In reading this Monsanto letter you will note that the chemical company urges the Chambers of Commerce to take no action at all, in other words, not to vote for or against the resolution.

It is a parlous state of affairs indeed when a great chemical company would urge American citizens to discard the democratic process of voting in favor of a laissez-faire attitude.

Believe you me, we need every bit of help we can to persuade the Congressional leaders to bring the OTC Bill out of the Rules Committee. Naturally, we had been hoping that the President would take charge of the situation but obviously that is impossible. I certainly hope that you can step into this fight which is of course of great concern to us all. I am also enclosing a recent press release which ties in with this story.

Good luck and best regards.

Faithfully,

Tom

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc.
1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D.C.
District 7-4472

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 7, 1956

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 7, 1956

Mr. George L. Bell, President of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, today made the following statement commenting on the recently concluded fourth round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"It is most gratifying to note that, in the recently concluded fourth round of tariff negotiations under GATT, the United States, which was limited in its negotiating power to tariff cuts of not more than 5% a year for three years, was able to secure such significant reductions in the tariffs on our exports by the other negotiating countries. For instance, almost 80% of Germany's tariff reductions were of 25% or more, while half of Canada's reductions were more than 21%.

"Obviously, the American exporter is going to benefit to a much greater degree when the foreign tariffs against his products have been lowered immediately 25%, than is the foreign shipper whose tariff barrier in this country is cut only 15% over a three year period. Foreign countries reduced tariffs on American goods which totaled $400 million in 1954, and this export figure will undoubtedly increase greatly as these tariff cuts go into effect. In addition to the direct concessions which the U.S. obtained, U.S. exporters will also benefit substantially from concessions which other countries granted to one another. The reciprocal balance with the other countries was achieved by our granting the much smaller cuts authorized by Congress over a wider range of imports.

"Another result of the negotiations favorable to U.S. industry is that since many of the concessions to this country were on items in growing industries such as air conditioning, television, refrigeration and nylon yarn for which there is great demand, the concessions will undoubtedly stimulate and increase trade in these industries.

"Much of the most determined opposition to the Trade Agreements Program has come from among such manufacturing groups as chemicals, machine tools, glass, textile specialities, etc. It is ironic indeed that these same groups, which bitterly fought that portion of H.R. 1 giving additional power to the President to cut tariffs, are specifically cited as benefiting from the tariff concessions granted the U.S. by the other 21 participating nations.

"Naturally, if our negotiators had not been able to offer something in the way of a reduction in U.S. tariffs the other nations would not have reciprocated with us.

"The success of these negotiations, in terms of gains to the U.S. economy, demonstrates again the worth of multilateral trade negotiations and the importance of their effective administration. U.S. participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, which would administer the GATT, is vital to this end. In this connection, I can do no better than quote from the statement made to the President last month by the non-governmental advisors to the U.S. delegation for the negotiations just completed: 'We were particularly impressed with the unfailing concern of our negotiators to advance the broad interests of the United States. By no stretch of the imagination could the tariff negotiations, as we observed them, be called a giveaway program ..... On the basis of our observations in Geneva, we are strongly of the opinion that there is need for the permanent administrative machinery that is provided for in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation. The adoption of this administrative machinery subscribed to by all the interested nations would clearly be in our enlightened self-interest..... Failure on the part of the United States, the world's greatest trading nation, to join in setting up this organization would cause great dismay and disappointment throughout the free world at a time when the Soviet Union is stepping up its foreign economic efforts.'"

COPY COPY

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

May 31, 1956.

You have been asked to step into the middle of a hot controversy.

You have received a copy of Referendum No. 95 from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce regarding its proposed policy declaration on international trade agreements and a letter from John S. Coleman, president, urging your vote and implying that it be affirmative.

Mr. Coleman's advocacy of the proposed declaration is understandable. He was chairman of the committee which drafted it! He is also well known for his "liberal" views on trade and for his chairmanship of theCommittee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., which has proposed that U. S. tariffs be further reduced, even if it means serious injury to certain industries - the latter to get government assistance in lieu of lost business.

We believe that your own organization, as well as the U. S. Chamber, would err seriously in any declaration made on this highly controversial subject of trade and tariff.

It is necessary at times for you to take a stand on controversial issues, but this is not such a time. Your affirmation of this policy declaration would be contrary to the public views expressed by manufacturers of cotton and wool textiles, wearing apparel, glue and gelatin, colors and pigments, coal, chemicals, steel, non-ferrous ores and metals, aluminum wares, silverware, wood products, leather, paper, plywood, building materials, scientific instruments, surgical and medical supplies, optical goods, tools, electrical equipment, machinery, refractory materials, bicycles and motorcycles, clocks, guns and ammunition, miscellaneous metal products, counting devices, fishing tackle, toys, games, plastic products, buttons, glass and glassware, chinaware and pottery, ceramics and tiles, rubber products, sugar, raw wool, miscellaneous food products and others who would be put out of business by a flood of imports.

On the other hand, your negative vote on this referendum would be contrary to the wishes of importers, Americans for Democratic Action, the motion picture industry, major oil companies (who import oil) and, in general large corporations with major export markets or which manufacture components abroad for final assembly and sale here.

It is impossible for you to vote on this referendum without antagonizing large and meaningful segments of local industry represented in your organization. Therefore, we strongly urge you to refrain from voting on Referendum No. 95.

Please use the enclosed postage-free card to inform us of your organization's action. We are extremely interested.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin J. Putzell, Jr.
Secretary

Michael Blancard
4006 Rogers Road
Chattanooga 11, Tennessee

May 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Senator Kefauver forwarded your letter of April 5th to me, in which you said you would be glad to talk with me if I should be going to New York at some time. Due to the fact that I have not known when I would be coming to New York until now, I have not written before.

I shall be leaving Chattanooga next week-end by car and will be in New York Monday, June 3rd. If you will see me then, or as soon after as possible, I will deeply appreciate it. It was very kind of you to offer to see me and advise me. I realize you are a very busy man and appreciate the honor you are giving me.

I shall call your office on Monday, June 3rd and hope you will give me an appointment for an interview. Having seen you so often on Television, I feel that I know you personally. I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you. Thank you again for your offer to talk with me.

Sincerely,

Michael Blancard

Michael Blancard

Blancard
Michael

April 5, 1957

Saw June 5

Dear Brother Estes:

Thank you for your letter of April 3rd.

I would be more than glad to assist your friend, Mr. Michael Blancard, but unfortunately know of no prospects of that nature at this time.

However, should he be coming to New York at some point, I would be glad to talk with him and attempt, at least, to steer him in the right direction.

With all good wishes and best regards,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Estes Kefauver
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

fc

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
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JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, MD.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 3, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother Ed:

I am greatly interested in assisting a very good friend of mine, Mr. Michael Blancard, who is presently with radio station WAPO, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mike has had considerable experience in radio and television work and for some time I have been endeavoring to get him connected with a network that would recognize his ability and allot him more time in doing news announcements. Right now he is a night announcer at WAPO, which has very little news. Mike has had considerable experience in newscasting.

I certainly hope you are in a position to be of assistance to him, as I feel sure he would do a very good job and be an asset to CBS. Let me hear from you and be assured of my deepest appreciation for every consideration shown Mr. Blancard.

All good wishes and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Estes

Estes Kefauver, USS

EK:rk

Blum, Joe.
Blum, Joe

October 9, 1957

Dear Joe:

Thanks for the sad clipping about Roy Huse.

I gather from the address that you are for the time being, at least, in Arlington, Virginia.

Do give me a shout when you are going to be in New York again.

As ever yours,

Lt. Col. J.K. Blum
T. 727
Arlington Towers
Arlington, Virginia

fc

Ed - I thought you'd want to see this. Joe Blair

Roy Huse, 48, Ephrata, Dies

EPHRATA — A prominent Ephrata attorney, Roy A. Huse, 48, died suddenly Tuesday noon at his home.

Huse was stricken by a heart attack shortly after lunch.

A well known member of the community, he was a partner in the firm of Huse and Baird. He also served as secretary and attorney for the Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District and was a director of the Security State Bank.

During the early 1940s he had served as an assistant state attorney general. He came here in 1946.

Huse also was a director of District Six for the Washington State Alumni Association and president of the Ephrata chapter of the Cougar Club.

He had been active in many civic groups and was extremely active in work dealing with the development of the Columbia Basin Project. Huse had on numerous occasions represented irrigation interests in Washington, D. C., before various congressional committees.

Survivors include his widow, Janet; a sister and two brothers, including Harry Huse, former Washington state director of licenses.

Bohen, Thomas

October 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Bohen:

I have your letter of September 19th and regret to have to tell you that I see no point in my interviewing Philip Lewis. I have nothing to offer him, therefore, any meeting between us would only be a waste of his time and mine.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas Bohen
MCA Artists, Ltd.
598 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mec

M C A ARTISTS, LTD. *Agency*

Address Reply To
598 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
PHONE PLAZA 9-7500

September 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing credits on PHILIP LEWIS, a learned and powerful documentary writer. I believe he would be very useful on your staff.

Please let me know when you can interview him, and I'll make the arrangements.

Yours very sincerely,

Thomas Bolen

Thomas Bolen

TB/sma
Enc.

139 PICCADILLY LONDON PHONE MAYFAIR 7211 | 598 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK PHONE PLAZA 9-7500 | 430 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO PHONE DELAWARE 7-1100 | 9370 SANTA MONICA BLVD. BEVERLY HILLS PHONE CRESTVIEW 6-2001 | GATEWAY CENTER 2 PITTSBURGH PHONE GRANT 1-7393 | 2311 CEDAR SPRINGS DALLAS PHONE RIVERSIDE 7-7536 | 15037 WEST EIGHT MILE ROAD DETROIT PHONE BROADWAY 3-8690 | NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING MINNEAPOLIS PHONE FEDERAL 3-5552

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PHONE PLAZA 9-7500

PHILIP LEWIS

Writer

TV FILMS:

U. S. Information Service - four television films (see attached review by John Crosby)

Ford Fund For Republic and Columbia University - "Freedom To Read" (see attached review from N. Y. Times)

INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC RELATIONS FILMS:

Saturday Evening Post
American Motors
Woman's Day
Holiday Magazine
Oil Heat Institute
American Express
Congregational-Christian Missions Board, Etc.

RADIO:

U. S. Government - "Cross-Country, U.S.A..(over 100 scripts)

"The American Bookshelf Series" (over 40 scripts)

"The Theatre Guild On The Air"

"Cavalcade Of America"

MOTION PICTURES:

Wartime Liaison between U. S. Government and Twentieth-Century Fox and Republic Studios.

NEWSPAPER WORK:

Boston Herald

ALL FILMS MENTIONED HEREIN ARE THE WORK OF PHILIP LEWIS.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

By JOHN CROSBY

How to Win Friends

"Report From America" is a filmed TV series designed to show this country to Britons—and any other country that wants to look—as we really are. It is produced by an NBC film team headed by Don Cash under the auspices of the British Broadcasting Corporation and the United States Information Agency and already, after only three shows, it is a huge hit with the British public.

John Crosby

As an example of the sort of comment the new series has evoked, "The Bristol Evening Post" has remarked: "It is astonishing what a great disservice the majority of American films do to their native country; how inaccurately they portray the American way of life. Alistair Cook's 'Letter From America' did much to remedy this. The new 'Report From America' series is meant to be the visual equivalent of these. And I think they will succeed."

• • •

The series is designed not to boast about America—there has been entirely too much of that abroad already and it does not win us any friends—but to show our problems and how we meet them. The first one, for instance, was about our parking and other traffic problems, and it started out by showing that it is practically impossible to park not only in New York but anywhere in the country. Well, traffic and parking are not just American problems, they are almost world-wide problems and are especially acute in England. The English reaction to the fact that we had the problem as badly or worse than they did was universally sympathetic.

This, I think, is propaganda at its wisest. For one thing, it makes human beings of us. For another, it's honest. The traffic show started with a shot of Joseph C. Harsch, the NBC Washington commentator who narrates all these films, trying to find a parking space and not finding one. Then you see the congested city streets, the innumerable "No Parking" signs and you meet a lot of Americans, grappling with the problem as best they can.

• • •

There are some nice touches of quiet humor in this one which ought to win us some friends, too. Of course, the picture isn't all black. America's great superhighways, its cloverleaf intersections, its freeways all get very good notices. Harsch pointed out that much of the nation's cargo moved freely on our 3,000,000 mile network of highways. Of this bit the "London Evening News" said: "Such things as the conversation between the long-distance truck driver and his acquaintance in a roadside cafe were so convincing that one could hardly believe they had been staged for the purpose." (But they were. The "long-distance truck driver" was actually an NBC announcer.)

Second of the series was about the small town newspaper, "The Suffolk County News" of Sayville, L. I., and how it managed to compete with New York's big newspapers with local crusades and local reportage. This afforded an opportunity to show a picture of one of our older small towns. Sayville was shown to be a town where people chipped in to build a new Lutheran church and started an ambulance service manned by volunteers. After this was shown on the BBC, thousands of letters from Britons poured in on the "Suffolk County News." One man sent a coat, explaining that regulations forbade him from sending money out of Great Britain but that they could sell the coat and turn the money over to the fund to rebuild the church.

• • •

So far there have been five "Reports" and a sixth is in the cutting stage. Three have been shown on BBC and the idea is to supply one every fourth Wednesday from now on. The others are concerned with how Pittsburgh licked its smog problem (which instantly started Londoners to asking why London couldn't do the same thing about its own smog problem), education, American shopping habits, and automation.

Already the program has received the highest rating of any filmed documentary on the BBC. So far Britain is the only country it has been shown in but the program will be translated into practically all languages including Arabic and Chinese, and it is hoped that it will get world-wide circulation. That is, it will be shown everywhere except here because there is a regulation forbidding the showing of any material put out by the United States Information Agency in this country. Don't ask me why.

© 1956, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1954. AM

Columbia Points Up Issue of Book Banning In Film Short Entitled 'Freedom to Read'

A fourteen-minute motion picture short subject made by Columbia University in connection with its bicentennial celebration was presented here yesterday at a press screening held at the Johnny Victor Theatre, 40 West Forty-ninth Street.

Entitled "Freedom to Read," the film was produced to stimulate civic and classroom debate, through television and group showings, on the bicentennial theme, "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof."

The film was financed by the Fund for the Republic, independently established by the Ford Foundation. Erik Barnouw served as supervisor, and Julian Roffman directed and photographed the picture from a scenario by Philip Lewis.

Filmed entirely in an unspecified public library "somewhere near New York City," the action dramatizes a conflict, as personified by an experienced librarian and a determined citizen, over the advisability of banning certain books from the shelves. In the library board meeting that serves as a climax to the picture, both sides are heard and considered.

The citizen, a father, contends that the works of Voltaire, "an exposed Communist," and John Milton, "a well-known fellow traveler," are unsuitable for young minds. The "best defense against communism is offense," he maintains, advocating "quarantine" measures against "spreading disease."

The librarian, also a parent, calls book suppression a direct violation of her country's "freedom heritage." She quotes, as follows, from President Eisenhower's statement to the convention of the American Library Association.

"As it is an ancient truth that freedom cannot be legislated into existence, so it is no less obvious that freedom cannot be censored into existence, and any who act as if freedom's defenses are to be found in suppression and suspicion and fear, confess a doctrine alien to America."

The resolution, however, is left entirely to the spectator in a fade-out that poses the question, "How can a library best serve our freedom?"

Prints are available for rental or sale from the Center for Mass Communication, a division of the Columbia University Press, 1125 Amsterdam Avenue.

Bohm, Wilbur

August 26, 1957

Dear Doc:

I did indeed know of Earl Foster's death. We had been fishing together that morning at Neah Bay and he died shortly after lunch that day, and I am happy to say without pain. I was able to go down to Mc Minnville for his funeral. He was his usual self to the very end, and you will be glad to know he caught three salmon in the morning.

When my time comes, I will be happy to have it come under similar circumstances.

Hope to see you very soon.

Sincerely,

Dr. Wilbur H. S. Bohm
Poag Road
Edwardsville, Illinois

mcc
(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Death Takes Earl Foster, Former W. S. C. Official

NEAH BAY, Aug. 1.—(AP)—Earl V. Foster, 62, of La Jolla, Calif., graduate manager of athletics for more than 25 years at Washington State College, died here yesterday of a heart attack while fishing.

Foster went to Washington States in the early 1920's as graduate manager and held that post until he resigned in 1946.

SEA

DR. WILBUR H. S. BOHM
POAG ROAD
EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS

PHONE 2388-R2

August 15, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
Columbia Broadcasting System.
New York. N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Enclosed find a clipping which I have just received from Henry Mac Leod, of Seattle, telling of the untimely death of Earl Foster passing away. I thought perhaps that you might not have received the sad news. Perhaps Larry has not received the same also. I know that all of you were fine friends.

I had a letter from Hunter McPhee the other day. In case you do not have his new

DR. WILBUR H. S. BOHM
POAG ROAD
EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS

PHONE 2388-R2

address, he resides at,
301 Pleasant St.
Pasadena. California.
He was fine.

I was out to Pullman last November, and had a good visit with Buck Bailey, Dick Graham, Dr. F. D. Johnston, and a few other old friends. A lot of new faces in the city of Pullman!

I hope that you are in "the pink of condition"
Please remember me to Lacey.
With all good wishes.

Sincerely,
"Doc"
Wilbur Bohm.

P.S. Earl's home address was.
7636 Pepita Way.
La Jolla. Calif.
in case you doesn't have it.

Bonsal, Dudley

August 24, 1957

Dear Dudley:

Sorry to be so late in answering yours of July 11th, but I have been out of town most of the summer.

Sorry, but there is no chance of our undertaking the program Mrs. Walker suggests. While there is a chance that the subject might be of interest to audiences outside of New York, still I am afraid the appeal could scarcely be on a nation-wide level, and if we were to do such a program we would be overwhelmed with requests from other organizations of a similar character.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dudley B. Bonsal
Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle
63 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

fe

DUDLEY B. BONSAL
MILO A. BORGES
CLARENCE U. CARRUTH, JR.
HARRIS D. COLT
DAVID A. EMBURY
WENDELL W. FORBES
JOHN FRENCH
ROBERT C. FULTON, JR.
EUGENE W. GOODWILLIE
ERNEST A. GROSS
JESSE KNIGHT
HUGO KOHLMANN
KENNETH N. LA VINE
VERNON R. Y. LYNN
A. HENRY MOSLE
WINTHROP R. MUNYAN
ALBERT J. PARREÑO
GEORGE A. REISS
OTTO SCHOENRICH
HENRY A. STICKNEY
JOHN H. WILLENBROK

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST, COLT & MOSLE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
63 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 4-2062
CABLE ADDRESS "MIGNIARD"

July 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

While this is a little bit out of the scope of I.I.E., I thought you would be interested in the enclosed letter from my friend, Mrs. Whitehouse Walker, of the New York City Mission Society.

The suggestion that you might consider undertaking a TV show describing the program of this worthy organization in providing camping facilities for city children seems to me very worthwhile. It seems to me that the subject matter would have great interest to audiences, not only in New York, but in other cities which have the same problem. I will very much appreciate your considering Mrs. Walker's suggestion, and should you decide you can do anything with it, would you communicate with Miss Button of the New York City Mission Society.

I would like to have talked to you about this personally, but my imminent departure abroad won't make this possible until my return around the middle of August. If there is anything I can do at that time to help, I certainly will.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Dudley B. Bonsal

Enclosure

CHARLES B. FINCH, President
DAVID W. BARRY, Executive Director
MISS IDA H. BUTTON, Associate Director

MRS. WILLIAM T. KENNEDY, Vice-President
PAUL CUSHMAN, Secretary
MRS. WILLIAM H. LEWIS, JR., Assistant Secretary

LAWRENCE MORRIS, Vice-President
EDWIN A. McALPIN, Treasurer
MRS. J. CAMPBELL HENRY, Assistant Treasurer

NEW YORK CITY MISSION SOCIETY
105 EAST 22nd STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • GRamercy 5-6070
FOUNDED 1812

July 10, 1957

Dear Dudley,

I am so grateful to you for being willing to talk with Edward R. Murrow about the possibility of a t.v. show on camping in New York State. I was very much impressed with his Puerto Rican film presented this spring on his show SEE IT NOW.

I represent the New York City Mission Society on a Community Camping Committee, organized by the Community Council of Greater New York. They have responded enthusiastically to a suggestion of mine that Edward R. Murrow is the person who could best present the contribution of camping to education and welfare, and what changes have taken place since the early days when organizations like the New York City Mission Society sent children to the country for "fresh air."

In a survey made in 1953 by the American Camping Association, there were 693 camps in New York State: 436 are agency camps; 166 private camps; 91 listed as sponsored by "other sources." Of this total number, 488 were residence camps, 205 day camps. There was a total enrollment of 203,497.

The Community Camping Committee is made up of key lay officers and board members of agencies operating non-profit camps and is a cross-section of agencies both non-sectarian and those representing the three major faiths.

My special interest is in three City Mission camps: Sharparoon, Green Acres, and Minisink. The first two are located near Dover Plains, Dutchess County, not far from the summer residence of Edward R. Murrow.

Green Acres is a family camp, the two others are co-educational camps. The Director of Camp Sharparoon, Rev. P.J.Zaccara, would be happy to see Mr. Murrow and to discuss this idea with him. Dr.Zaccara is active in the American Camping Association and would be able to outline the new developments in camping in the last ten years.

One of the newest and most significant developments is an emphasis on service to families with young children. For example, our Camp Green Acres is just three years old but is answering a great need for people who do not have funds to pay for a vacation and whose children are still too young to go to the regular camps. Many of these are Negroes and Puerto Ricans who are often discriminated against in other vacation spots. The Bronx-House Emanuel Camp is outstanding in the area of family camping. Family counselling and child guidance are available at these camps with plans for a careful follow-up in the city in the winter.

Another emphasis is on the joy of living and learning in small groups in the woods where each child has value and can plan with skillful leaders the things that he wants to do. For children on crowded New York streets, such a camp becomes a dream come true.

The third development in camping is making the experience available on a year 'round basis. At the present time the New York City Mission Society has facilities for winter camping in its three camps. This is more adequate use of buildings and facilities and is becoming increasingly popular in many other camps.

The public in general is far from realizing the great strides that are being made in the camping world by providing not only physical help for children and their parents but also mental and spiritual help. Here is a way to attack the juvenile delinquency problem at its roots and to promote better mental health.

We would be happy to furnish Mr. Murrow with a list of camps and help in any way to make it possible for him to get a good idea of the truly unusual value of camping.

I imagine that Mr. Murrow's schedule is a heavy one and that he is dated up a long time ahead of the presentation of his films. I keep wishing that it were possible for him to take some pictures of some of the camps this summer and present them next spring. It was the consensus of the Committee that there is a great need for public interpretation of the value of camping to the community. It would require a person of Mr. Murrow's ability and understanding to do this task adequately.

This is a long letter but I am sure that, if Mr. Murrow could investigate this idea, he would become as enthusiastic about camping as we are.

The New York City Mission Society will be happy to put Mr. Murrow in touch with key people in the camping field if he will call Miss Button at this address. Of course, I, too, will be glad to help any way I can. The City Mission office will always know where to reach me.

With many thanks for anything you may do to get this to Mr. Murrow's attention, and do have a lovely trip abroad.

Affectionately,

Helene

Mrs. Whitehouse Walker
Chairman - Green Acres Committee

Minisink

SANTA CLAUS, a tradition at Camp Minisink's annual Christmas in August, distributes toys as part of a program of pageants, carolling and worship.

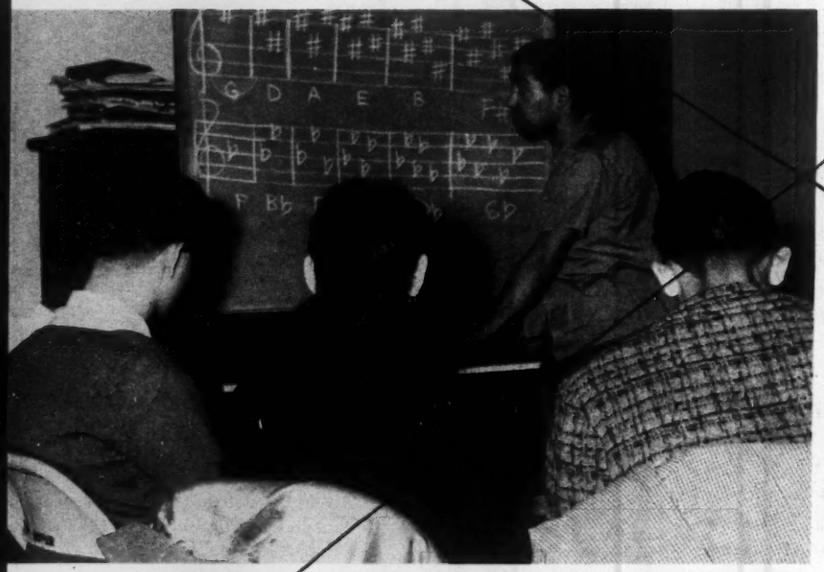
Minisink

WINTER CAMPING is a completely new experience for city children who have never known snow to stay white and clean, nor seen how ice decorates a forest.

SUMMER is still the best time to go to camp, and for about 2700 City Mission campers it means new friendships, good times and a new awareness of God.

Sharpsaroon

Future Citizens and Parents



MUSIC is one of many skills, like crafts and discussion techniques, that potential community leaders can be taught.

There are now 324 high school age young people enrolled in a program that, so far as we know, is unique to City Mission—its youth leadership training program. They meet at three centers—Minisink Community Center, Good Neighbor Community Center and the Church of All Nations, the last two being new programs in 1956. These young people meet weekly for both practical and theoretical training in the skills of leadership—organizing groups, leading discussions or songs or games, personal care and development, teaching crafts or hobbies, and numerous other skills. And as they learn, they begin to understand how to use their talents in service to others in the community, church and civic life. These are only a part of City Mission's comprehensive program of leadership training. Our 21 college and graduate scholarship students

Green Acres →

YOUNG PEOPLE who have been through leadership training courses become counsellors at camp and leaders in church and other community groups.

THE FAMILY is at the center of much of what we do because we know that the future of the city depends on what happens to family and home life here.

worked under supervision in churches and centers, developing skills in working with people. In the summer 282 college-age young people from 20 states and 11 nations worked on our camp staffs, gaining experience in the techniques of Christian leadership with boys and girls from city streets. They are learning to be effective citizens —and parents. One of our chief joys is the large number of young families which are the happy and stable union of young adults whose ideals of marriage and parenthood were developed in City Mission programs.

Increasingly all our program is becoming family-centered. Our family camping is just one of many programs City Mission is developing to serve the 3572 families in our active constituency. We spend much time visiting in homes; staff and volunteers made 18,349 calls in 1956. We are convinced that basic to many of the city's problems is the urgent need to build healthy family life.

RENOVATED community house of North Church becomes new mission center in area where over 5,000 children lack recreational and group work services.

CROWDS at Second Spanish Church are indication 75-year-old Broome St. Tabernacle is outgrown and a new building is needed to house growing program.

City Mission

By our most recent estimates, City Mission's total building program in the period 1952-1958 will cost $1,500,000. In all honesty, we would rather spend money on people than on buildings, but the need for adequate churches and centers in the deteriorating inner-city has been urgent, and we have felt compelled to do our part in this emergency.

We have been careful in our capital expenditure. This amount of money will have provided the city's neediest areas with six churches (three new and three remodelled or expanded), two community centers (renovated and equipped), and a new family camp.

Our completed projects, previously reported, are the Church and Community Center of the Good Neighbor (which now requires some remodelling for expansion), the inter-denominational Church of the Open Door, the Bronx Spanish Evangelical Church and the Green Acres Family Camp. In 1956 we renovated the Minisink Community Center and started foundations for the DeWitt Church. We have preliminary sketches for the Mt. Olivet Community Presbyterian Church which should be completed in 1958. Yet to be resolved is the future of the

Camping Year-round

Camping is now year-round in City Mission. With heated and insulated buildings available at our three camps—Minisink, Sharparoon and Green Acres—no week-end, even in the coldest weather, goes by when there are not groups of young people or adults tasting the fun of all-season camping and taking time in retreat programs to get a good healthy perspective on city life. It helps too that so many of our campers are the same youngsters our staff works with throughout the year. Camping thus becomes a high point in a year-round experience of education, fellowship, recreation and worship for more people than ever before.

Minisink is always filled to capacity, and in 1956 took in 1245 campers in the summer, as well as 277 in other seasons. Sharparoon also had a peak season, with 683 campers in the summer, 505 on other week-ends through the year and 170 at young people's conferences.

Green Acres had its first full season as a family camp, with 129 children, 69 mothers and 44 fathers registered last summer. As an approach to the problem of family life, our family camping has been an exciting success.

Most city children still spend most of the summer in the city. We have been studying what we should do about it. Our vacation day schools help meet their needs. 1429 children spent 19,088 days at these centers. We did some experimenting with flexible programming with results that have led us to plan for considerable expansion of our City Mission vacation schools in 1957.

INSIDE THE CLAY is a fascinating shape to be discovered by creative fingers, and inside each child is a unique person to be guided toward healthy maturity.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Boothby, Robert

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Seward

From Miss Campbell

Station

January 27, 1956

Sir Robert Boothby made a live appearance on the 7:45 PM radio news show Thursday, January 26th, 1955. We would like to have a check for $100.00 sent to him immediately at the Sheraton-Carleton Hotel, Washington, D.C. It is important that this be done without delay since Sir Robert is leaving on February 1st.

Many thanks.

Sin

Borah Fndt Conf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

OA859 PRB426

17

PR MWA014 NL PD=MOSCOW IDA 9=

1957 FEB 9 PM 8 00

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

Regrets.

=WOULD YOU CONSIDER ADDRESSING THE TENTH ANNUAL BORAH FOUNDATION CONFERENCE ON THE CAUSES OF WAR AND THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO NEXT MARCH 21ST UPON AMERICAN POLICY TO MEET THE THREAT OF WAR ARISING FROM THE CURRENT CRISIS IN WORLD AFFAIRS? AN HONORARIUM OF $300 AND ALL EXPENSES IS CUSTOMARY. UPON FAVORABLE REPLY WOLL SEND FULL DETAILS. PLEASE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

OA

PR MWA OTH

REPLY BY WIRE COLLECT=

R E HOSACK CHMN BORAH FOUNDATION COMMITTEE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Bouche, Rene

February 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Bouche:

Many thanks for your letter.

I am glad you enjoyed the program with Ambassador Alphand. I am most interested in your suggestion that I do a television program discussing the position of art in today's life.

I am afraid it won't be possible to do anything about it before the end of the season because we are already fully committed on our programs up to that time.

However, I would like to think about it for a later date.

Sincerely,

Mr. Rene Bouche
c/o French Embassy
Washington, D.C.

fc

Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis

Washington, le January 12, 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow —

Before I return to New York I wanted to thank you for your very kind remarks in your Person-to-Person Show with Ambassador Alphand.

It was nice to have had at least <u>some</u> sort of communication with you — even if only indirectly — after all those years.

I have such admiration for what you stand for in Television and for the vital meaning you have given to this medium.

I often wish that some day I could get you interested in discussing on TV the position of the artist in today's life! And I don't mean this intellectually but quite realistically.

You feel too, I am sure, that with our present prosperity there is a great development of

Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis

Washington, le

interest in art and cultural enjoyment today, with millions of art lovers and artists searching avidly to reconcile the esthetic with the functional side in art, not as esoterically as the classical European conception.

All those questions, to name only a few, like:
1.) the borderlines between fine art and commercial art (or is there only the professional versus the amateur artist, the sincere versus the smart?) or
2.) why is the painter today the only creative artist left out of participating with royalties in his own success (in contrast to the writer, the composer or even the actors and performers)?
3.) Why the stage fright for most people to judge or to buy art (while spending casually on more perishable items), why their militant differentiation between realism, abstraction and other isms?

Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis

Washington, le

(3)

Wouldn't you agree that this subject is of lively interest to a much larger audience than one might think? —

And if, my dear Mr. Murrow, I could get you up to my studio again I would make it all a shade lighter by showing you some portraits of intelligent men and beautiful women (not the reverse!), lots of drawings of celebrities (like the one of yourself), sketches for stage costumes and mock-up models for stage sets and, of course, drawings of the last 15 years of changing fashion and society.

Oh well, forgive me, I got too longwinded and I mustn't take more of your time! But I would like to hear from you!

Yours,
as ever very sincerely,
René Bouché.

4/17/57 Rosie

Dear Mr. Zousmer:

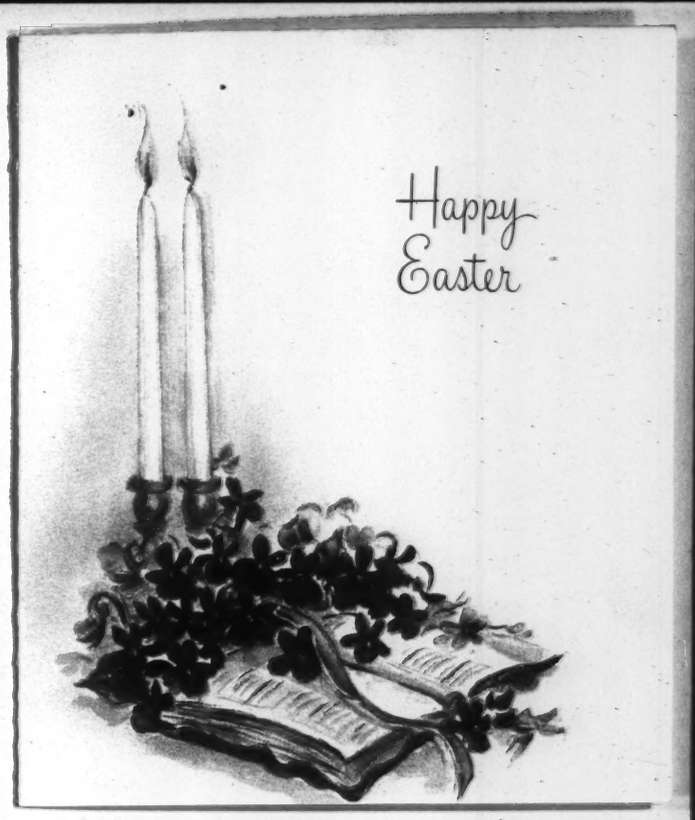
I would appreciate your giving the enclosed note to Mr. Murrow. I've taken the liberty of asking you because I'm afraid it might be lost in the shuffle of fan mail ---

Do hope you and

your family are all well ---
Best of wishes during this
holiday season ---

Most sincerely -

Rita Boscia


Happy
Easter

Dr. Murrow:

I am a poor correspondent because of the press of daily living - but my thoughts are with you often ...

Best wishes to you and your family ...

R. Boscia

To wish you
every gladness
at this holy time

Rita Boscia & Children

Brett, George

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

60-62 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

May 17, 1957

Will lunch

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It would almost be safe to say that during World War II I listened to Edward R. Murrow until I felt I knew the man! And yet when the idea was presented to me and I decided to implement it, I first thought of getting in touch with Frank Stanton, who was also tapped by President Eisenhower to be a chairman in the President's People-to-People Program. Finally, I decided on the direct approach. So here I am on your doorstep.

I keep getting broadsides from many of the other forty chairmen of People-to-People committees appointed by the President showing the wondrous things they are doing and their great enthusiasm. Frankly, the only thing that I can show for my nine months of labor and the work of my committee is represented in the attached copy of a speech that I made at Absecon, New Jersey on May 2, and the attached photostats of articles from the Times, the Herald-Tribune, and the Louisville Courier Journal. The last one I liked best, because I had nothing to do with its getting into the May 12 issue of the Louisville Courier Journal! Barry Bingham saw to that, and sent me the clipping. You might read into this that I worked hard for what I got in the Times and the Tribune; and you could be right!

Can I persuade you to get one of your assistants to read my Absecon speech enclosed and tell you what the shooting is all about? Perhaps you will have time to read the newspaper clippings.

Tues. May 28
N.Y. Yacht Club
37 W 44 St.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow May 17, 1957

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

SHEET No. 2

Well, if this gives you an idea that would help us put this program over, help us to dispel the apathy of the American people in this battle of ideologies, perhaps you would do me the honor of lunching with me. I am, in short, yours to command.

Sincerely yours,

George Brett

GPBjr/B

29 NT
May 6, 1957

Best Story of America Sought to Win Friends

Readers Asked to Help Pick Book About Liberty, Justice, Freedom

Readers of the New York Herald Tribune were asked yesterday to help the United States win friends by helping to select a book that would best tell the story of America—"the story of liberty, justice and freedom"—to influence people abroad.

An appeal to name the book which would best tell the story of America was made by George P. Brett jr., chairman of the book committee of the People-to-People program. The program was launched by President Eisenhower last September to promote understanding of America abroad.

Mr. Brett, who is also president of the Macmillan Co., publishers of 60 Fifth Ave., suggested that readers submit their nominations of suitable books to the book committee, The People-to-People Program, 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Mr. Brett's suggestion was made during an interview at his office at the Macmillan Co. where he explained some of the details of the book committee's program which he first outlined before a textbook publishers convention in Absecon, N. J., on Thursday.

Publishers Asked Too

The publishers, too, were asked by Mr. Brett to nominate a book which, he said, "describes our country as it is—a friendly place." It would be a book, he said, which "could be most effectively used abroad in bringing home to cultured people—to policy makers—the virtues of our way of life."

Mr. Brett also asked the publishers to contribute to a $100,000 fund to establish an organization to distribute the books and pay for 2,500 copies of each book ultimately selected from those nominated. The publisher of the book selected would be expected to sell these 2,500 copies at non-profit rates. These copies would then be distributed to educators and persons in public life abroad.

All kinds of American books should be taken into consideration in making the selection, Mr. Brett said. However, he asked that books with "political connotations" be not named. "We will leave it to the government—The United States Information Agency or other government agencies—to propagandize," he said.

As time goes on, and given the receipt of sufficient funds, Mr. Brett said he hoped numerous other groups would be asked to name their choice of a book for the purpose outlined by the book committee. Such groups, he said, might range "from plumbers to psychiatrists."

The next appeal for book nominations, Mr. Brett said, will be made before the American Book Publishers Council at Harriman, N. Y., on May 20. The final choice of the book or books to be chosen will be made by a committee of "five well known university educators," Mr. Brett said.

All Eye

Passers-by watch Sir Winston after addressing the Primrose British Prime Minister defen Winston's first major public identified.

Grouping of Students By Age Is Challenged

The traditional grouping of students by age rather than mental ability was challenged yesterday in a six-year study made by the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

More than 1,000 students of high academic promise were admitted to twelve colleges and universities before finishing high school under the program. They were approximately two years younger than the average college freshman, and only a few had completed twelve years of schooling.

The Fund said in its report that the students outperformed their classmates by a wide margin academically, and also outperformed a special group of comparison students who had entered the same colleges at the normal age and who were about equal in academic aptitude.

The report said that a high proportion of the students were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, two won Rhodes Scholarships, and several won National Science Foundation fellowships.

The students, numbering 1,024 boys and 326 girls, entered the [illegible] colleges in four [illegible] of four years. The first two groups have been graduated, the third is scheduled to be graduated in June, and the fourth is completing the junior year.

The report said that the evidence obtained in the experiment "clearly indicates that the superior student can be hurt by being detained in an intellectual environment he has outgrown."

The report said there was some evidence that in many cases "early admission to college freed scholars from the boredom and frustration of an unchallenging high school environment, gave them new intellectual momentum and enhanced their social and emotional maturation."

Colleges participating in th experiment were the Universi of Chicago, Columbia Universi Fisk University, Goucher Colle Lafayette College, University Louisville, Morehouse Coll Oberlin Colege, Shimer Col University of Utah, Universi Wisconsin and Yale Univ

The Fund was establ the Ford Foundation 19 minister experimental which hold promise education in Am and colleges.

Tunisia Women Vote

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 5 (AP).—Women voted for the first time in Tunisia's history today in balloting for 770 municipal officials throughout the country. More than a third of the 375,000 registered voters in Tunisia are women. There were fifteen wom[illegible]

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be made to reach a binding agreement on halting atomic and hydrogen tests has been echoed in influential quarters. The Pope has expressed the same hope. Japanese leaders have vainly sought reassurance from us and from the British. Most recently Dr. ALBERT SCHWEITZER, the great humanitarian, has written from his African post a solemn warning.

Our answers to these fears and doubts have so far been defensive rather than reassuring. Dr. WILLIAM F. LIBBY of the Atomic Energy Commission issued a statement apparently answering Dr. SCHWEITZER's warning, but a careful reading of it is not very comforting. Dr. LIBBY says that the "average" of "external dosage from fallouts, that is those which might cause genetic effects . . . has been from about .07 per cent to about three per cent of the natural radiation exposure. . . ."

gress, but charged only with the determination of effects from tests, not with desirability or success of the weapons tested. Dr. LIBBY made much point in his statement of the comparatively small risk we run from testing compared to the big one of being caught without weapons in case of an H-bomb war.

But the risk is not comparatively small if, in the race to keep ahead, we and our potential enemies succeed in poisoning the earth and everything that lives thereon, including even our unborn children. Peace bought at this price would indeed be a desperate mockery. Even the thought of it should urge men of goodwill everywhere into the most intense and prayerful efforts to postpone all testing everywhere, at least until the dangers and risks involved are clearly understood by all the competing nations.

Louisville Courier Journal 5/12/59

America's Essence In Two Volumes

IF YOU HAD TO CHOOSE two books that best tell "the American story" to people in other countries, what would you select? That is the question asked of a group of publishers by GEORGE P. BRETT, Jr., of the Macmillan Company. His one warning is that no propaganda items are wanted.

Our nominations would be CARL SANDBURG's towering biography of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and MARK TWAIN's *Huckleberry Finn*.

Neither of these works presents a Pollyanna picture of America. LINCOLN was a man martyred not only by an assassin's bullet but by the yet deeper wounds of a war that tore apart the country he loved. TWAIN's classic contains such dark elements as a fatal family feud, the flight of a Negro from slavery, and the petty meanness and ignorance of small-town life on the fringes of the frontier.

We think these are assets, rather than liabilities, in presenting a believable picture of America to foreign readers. Both books, in their widely varying ways, breathe the fresh, keen air of a democracy. Their healthy sweep and vitality are the very spirit of American life. The TWAIN classic shows what made America different from every other country. The SANDBURG book shows what made America great.

POEMS FOR OUR TIME

By David L. Morton

WHAT WITH INSTANT and global communications, and the scattering of populations among people, a convention among us, one might suppose that the sense of "belonging" to a given region would be on the wane; and nostalgia for one's native acre would be among the "diminished sentiments." In fact, it seems to be otherwise. Modern poetry is rich—and the word is "rich"—with poems of acute homesickness. The author of the lines below is a resident, at the moment, of the Near East, but his heart was left behind in another country.

Expatriate

. . . And this same light, today,
Is falling, well I know
On a hill . . . away.

For blessing what is good
On hill and field
And evening wood . . .

The cloudy west will clear
To amber, there,
As here,—

But somehow different, there,
And dear . . . dear.

JOHN PETRIE

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To the Editor of T

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Louisville.

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Time of Bird Song and Commencement Or

By John Ed Pearce

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1957
ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE P. BRETT, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE, INC. OF THE PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE FOUNDATION, INC. DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN TEXTBOOK PUBLISHERS INSTITUTE AT ABSECON, NEW JERSEY

Mr. O'Shea, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish to open my remarks by saying that I owe a great debt of gratitude to Lloyd King because of his thoughtful manner in presenting my case to you. I refer to his letter of April 25 addressed to all registrants to the Annual Meeting, in which in paragraph #2 he told you of my connection with the People-to-People Program, and in which he told you that he had included a circular descriptive of that program. I do hope that all of you have had an opportunity of reading that circular, because, if you have, my job will be a lot easier.

Before going on with my discussion of the People-to-People Program, I'd like to put in a little background material -- make a few remarks myself about communism, which will, I hope, convince each of you that the free world is confronted with a horror that must be vanquished. Like thousands of young men of that era, I joined the army in World War I as a buck private. In the course of my military career, I kept hearing a great deal about Communists because of my interest in military intelligence. The more I heard, the more I read about communism and the sinister methods which it was to employ in communizing the world, the more revolted - yes - the more scared I became. From what I learned, I knew I did not want to live in a communized world. At that time, in the late teens and early twenties, the average man was hearing very little

of the horrors of communism. I certainly would not have paid more attention to it than most other people had it not been for my military service. As time went on and I learned more of communism, I kept hearing repeated over and over again that the Communists were out to Communize the entire world. That was their sole objective. Ladies and Gentlemen, that is the sole objective of the Communists today. So their pattern has changed not at all in the last thirty-five or forty years.

Back in the early twenties, communism only existed in one country, in Russia. Between then and now, more square miles and more people have been forced behind the Iron or Bamboo Curtain than you could possibly imagine. Indeed, the sinister methods employed by the Communists have conquered more territory and gained control over the lives of more people than any other conqueror in the known history of the world. The conquests of Genghis Khan were minute as compared with the conquests of the Communists between 1919 and 1957.

There is not enough time at my disposal to enable me to name all the countries that have gone under the iron heel of communism; but you will get some idea of what has happened when I tell you that between 1920 and 1957, in Hungary, Rumania, China, and all the other countries, the Russians have conquered without open war an area almost double that of the United States, an area of 4,922,000 square miles, and they have successfully placed 744,236,000 human beings behind either the Iron or Bamboo Curtain. Communism continues to march on. Communism's objective is still to conquer the entire world. I think it is the lack of knowledge of these facts which makes the people of the United States apathetic to the inroads of communism; and I submit that we must dispel the

apathy of the people of the United States if we are going to prevent the Communists from pushing the Iron or the Bamboo Curtain further into the free world; and I submit that we must do everything in our power to stop the march of communism, because we in the United States, I am sure you will agree, could not exist as a free people if the entire world outside the United States was Communized.

So, my friends, I am giving you the background which makes me hate communism -- the background which makes me want to do my utmost in this People-to-People Program which was invented by President Eisenhower.

Now I must confess and tell you frankly that never before in my life have I been as baffled by an assignment as I have been over this assignment, given to me by President Eisenhower, to fight communism by being the Chairman of the Book Committee of the People-to-People project. Naturally, I was flattered when asked by the President of the United States to undertake this job, and I made up my mind to give it all I had. But I had not been at the job very long before I realized that I had not a practical idea in my head as to what useful thing the Book Committee could do in waging this war against communism. Since accepting this assignment about nine months ago, I have visited Washington seven times, trying to get steeped in the latest information. Indeed, in my last visit I was there for a week during which I heard the most fascinating lectures from about 9:15 in the morning until five or six at night. More often than not, we watched Communist movies in the evening.

I asked Mr. Francis R. St. John, the head of the Brooklyn Public Library, to join me as Co-Chairman of the Book Committee.

He and I asked some publishers and some librarians to join us to discuss the problem. Virtually everybody that we asked for help helped us. With the aid and the advice of these friends, we slowly increased the membership in our Committee, carefully selecting those we felt could do our Program the most good. Today our membership is about twenty and on its way to thirty.

We have worked hard for the better part of nine months. We have evolved a plan of which we feel that we can be justly proud because we are satisfied that it will make a useful contribution to the People-to-People Program. But the plan is no good unless I can sell it to you, and you will soon see why.

Our enemies, the Communists, accuse us of being warmongers, while actually we are a peace-loving nation. But how do we go about proving that fact? In one of his talks to us in Washington, the President said, "If we are going to take advantage of the assumption that all people want peace, then the problem is for people to get together and to leap governments -- if necessary, to evade governments; to work out not one method but thousands of methods by which people can gradually learn a little bit more of each other. The problems are: How do we dispel ignorance? How do we present our own cause? How do we strengthen friendships? How do we learn of others?"

Well, the Committee on Books of the People-to-People Foundation has decided that books are invaluable in finding the answers to the President's questions. As I said a minute ago, the fruit of our efforts of the last nine months is in your hands to carry forward or to destroy. If the scheme that the Book Committee of the People-to-People Foundation has devised cannot be sold to book

publishers, presumably it cannot be sold to anyone. If, on the other hand, it can be sold to book publishers, we of the Book Committee see the possibility of this scheme mushrooming all over the United States.

Now what is this scheme? Well, it is very simple. We would like you, while you are here in Absecon, to take part in a contest. We are going to give you, the members of The American Textbook Publishers Institute, the opportunity of picking from your individual libraries the one book that you would consider as being the best book available in the United States today to tell the world the American Story, the story of liberty, justice, and freedom. We are not, I reiterate, not, asking you to pick from your library books that might be considered to have a political connotation. That is the last thing we want from you. We will leave it to government -- USIA or other government agencies -- to propagandize. No, what we would like you to pick from your library is the book that you like best as a book which describes us, which describes our country as it is, a friendly place. Don't forget, we ourselves have been through civil war. We survived it. A book like Bruce Catton's A STILLNESS AT APPOMATTOX is, in my opinion, great literature. I wish I had had the good luck of publishing it. Well, you do the choosing, but keep away from books that might be considered straight propaganda. You, being publishers, know your books. You have read them. Each of you should have a very clear idea as to what book from your personal library you think could be most effectively used abroad in bringing home to cultured people -- to policy makers -- the virtues of our way of life. You are then asked to write down on a slip of paper the author and title of the book you nominate, together with your own name and address, and turn these slips over

to Mr. Malcolm Magruder, who has volunteered his services to the Book Committee of the People-to-People Foundation, and who is setting up a table in the lobby between five and six o'clock this evening.

Mr. Magruder, do you mind stepping up here and facing the audience so they may all know what you look like.

A committee of five well-known university educators has volunteered to go over the slips you have turned in and select from the books you have nominated the one book which it considers best suited to the purpose. Our next move would be to go to the publisher of that book, whoever he may be, and tell him that we want to buy 2500 copies to send abroad. We will tell the publisher that we are prepared to pay him the cost of paper, printing, and binding, royalty, and the publisher's audited overhead, but no profit. We will tell the publisher that we want him to tip in opposite the title page a page which will relate how this book happened to be chosen to be sent abroad in this People-to-People Program. We will explain that the American Textbook Publishers met at Absecon on this second day of May 1957 where they nominated this book as the one best suited to explain America to the recipient. This gift will indeed be a contribution from people to people, since it will be sent abroad from American textbook publishers to selected individuals, libraries, university libraries, educators, public policy makers, and USIA libraries.

Now how is this to be financed? Where is the Committee going to get the money with which to implement its program? We of the Book Committee just know that if you will think carefully of the implications of communism, of how it might destroy our way of life

if we do not stop its relentless march, you will wish to make a substantial contribution to this national cause. We need money to get this program started; we need it badly. We need a lot of money. So we are asking you to contribute from five hundred to five thousand dollars to the Book Committee of the People-to-People Foundation. Your check should be made out to the Book Committee, Inc. of the People-to-People Foundation, Inc. We point out that any contribution of five thousand dollars is going to cost your company only approximately twenty-four hundred dollars, because your donation to this program is tax exempt, and you would therefore be paying twenty-six hundred dollars out of the five thousand dollars in income tax in any event.

I hope in making this substantial contribution to this national cause you will give consideration to the Book Committee's natural desire to get this program moving promptly. We will appreciate your mailing your check to the Book Committee, Inc. of the People-to-People Foundation, Inc., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York, where Mr. Magruder and I will be all of next week hoping to see the checks roll in.

Now you ask, how could this thing mushroom all over the country. Well, if the Book Committee gets enough money from you and enough money from the American Book Publishers Council when we go to them for money the week after next, we will have lifted this thing off the ground by producing two books and giving them free distribution abroad. And we hope to save enough money out of your generous contributions so as to enable us to hire the services of competent people to run this program thereafter under the direction of the Book Committee. We propose turning this second

phase into a charitable act by looking for intelligent employees from among crippled people and those over sixty years of age who have retired, but who are still active and whom we have found through our own examination to be vitally interested in this program. When we have hired these people, they will be major partners in this enterprise, because if they cannot keep it going, they lose their jobs. We see these paid employees following somewhat the procedure that is being followed here -- they finding a way of being invited to conventions of all kinds of industries in all parts of the country in the hope of selling in those conventions the same idea that we are trying to sell you here.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this program is now in your hands. As I have said, the time, the energy, the brains of a substantial committee have been used over a nine-month period in evolving the program. We shall have failed if we cannot raise one hundred thousand dollars from the two sections of the publishing industry. Why, you may well ask, do we need one hundred thousand dollars in order to assure the manufacture of 2500 copies each of two titles. Well, that is the smallest part of our effort. Every organization approached will be asked to select a book; but every organization will be asked to raise far more money than just the sum necessary to purchase the book and get it distributed abroad. We cannot in all conscience persuade good people to come with us unless we can give them continuity of at least a year or two. We need a ten-thousand-dollar or fifteen-thousand-dollar-a-year man to head up this work. He needs a very competent assistant. They need a secretary and a small office. And money must be provided to

these people so that, having learned the ins and outs of the program here in the United States, one or two people can be sent abroad to perfect the distribution system at the receiving end of the line. So you see a budget approaching fifty thousand a year is not unreasonable, nor do we feel that it is unreasonable to ask the book industry to give us the money to insure a vigorous start.

We feel that as books are your business you will wish to whole-heartedly support the Book Committee of the People-to-People Foundation. We count on your generosity. Thank you.

Brett, George

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

60-62 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

September 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please don't feel I am pestering you.

Here is one that pleases me very much because it comes from behind the Iron Curtain. The letter was of course written in German, but this is a copy of the translation of a letter of August 16 from Ewald Konig of Dresden.

Sincerely yours,

George Brett

GPBjr/B

COPY

Ewald Konig

Dresden-A. 16
Kathe-Kollwitz-Ufer 34
August 16, 1957

Mr. G.P. Brett
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Brett:

At my recent vacation stay in Western Germany I had the opportunity to notice in "Die Welt" Essen, ("The World" published in Essen) your esteemed article "The Book for the improvement of the understanding between nations" which has found my full enthusiasm.

For these endeavors I wish you full success with all my heart and am convinced that this plan will find much of an echo. This is also a way to keep the peace for mankind through a better understanding of each other. I will be glad to take part in these proposals and to submit at a given time some titles.

I am myself a modest salesman, 53 years old and I hope to contribute a small part to these sublime strivings. Many good wishes for success. Permit the expression of my best regards.

Yours very sincerely,

Ewald Kohig

Brett

June 17, 1957

Dear Mr. Brett:

This is a hasty but appreciative reply to your note of June 10th.

Thank you for the generous comments on "Automation." The response, although not heavy, has been favorable.

I am just off to Yugoslavia for a week and will hope to see you when I get back.

Sincerely,

Mr. George Brett
The MacMillan Company
60-62 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
PUBLISHERS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

60-62 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

June 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Three generations of Bretts watched your program from 5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. yesterday afternoon. You see, we had the grandchildren and their parents visiting us over the weekend. We all found it a fascinating hour and a half. I waxed so enthusiastic that I sent you a wire congratulating you on the program just as soon as it was over. I hope you received it.

This People-to-People Program continues to haunt me. The power of the press continues to amaze me. Attached is a photostat of a letter dated May 31, which was written twenty-eight days after the brief story in the Times. I think you will find it interesting. I am also enclosing a copy of the May issue of SOCIAL EDUCATION in which the Hastings High School effort is written up on page 209.

I am discovering that a lot of folk thought of a People-to-People program before the President!

With all cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

George Brett

GPBjr/B

HASTINGS HIGH SCHOOL

Hastings-on-Hudson 6, New York
ROWLAND E. BOSS, PRINCIPAL

May 31, 1957

Mr. George P. Brett, Jr., President
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Brett;

The news release in the New York Times for May 3rd concerning you, talk to the American Textbook Publishers, mentioned that you are chairman of the book committee of President Eisenhower's People-to-People program. I had not been aware that there was such a program. Does the Teen Age History of the World which my History Club at Hastings High School, is compiling, fit in with what is being done? May we be a part of it? So far we have collected thirty-five very short histories from thirty-five countries, each written by a teenager about his own country. The best two are in Arabic and in Russian and we have not yet had them translated, but we will. Under separate cover I am mailing to you a copy of Social Education which contains a report of our project.

Sincerely yours, Fannie L. Pingray

Teen-Age World History

Jennie L. Pingrey

COMPILING a history of the world written by teen-agers about their own countries, is the audacious project undertaken by the History Club of Hastings High School, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, U.S.A. Two years' work has already resulted in a collection of 33 national histories, several promises, and many interesting contacts. The project is based upon the belief that world understanding will be improved by young people knowing more than they know now about what other young people believe to be their own country's history. Since, however, adolescents are not likely to pick up huge tomes, only UNESCO members have been invited and a limit of one thousand words per history has been set. Fairness would prescribe variation of the length according to the antiquity of the country and the complexity of its history, but such careful weighing of factors would be far too difficult an undertaking too difficult for teenagers and the application of an elastic rule would probably cause more trouble than it would avoid.

We requested that each history be written in one of the United Nations languages, if possible; so far, all have been in English except Brazil's (A History Club member has a Brazilian cousin who is a professional translator!); Hungary's (Two students in our school offered Hungarian-born grandmothers as translators); France's and Cuba's, which were taken care of by the French and Spanish departments of our school. No specific requirements or even suggestions were made as to the type of material to be included in the histories the young people prepared—political, economic, or cultural.

Many of the histories we have received show the optimism of youth so greatly needed in our discouraged world. An English boy writes, "Yet today we look forward with hope to the future." Another history begins, "Austria, my beloved country! Where is your place in space and time? What is your importance in the world?" And another says, "Yet Korea is . . . still . . . waiting . . . the new age when justice and peace will reign on the earth." The Belgian history says, "We are proud to bring together more and more often, men of good will." Lebanon is still more specific in its good offices: "It is in the hands of Lebanon more than any other country in the East to help interpret the Arab World to the West. It is also in their hands, especially the Christians amongst them, to help interpret Western civilization and culture to the East." Canada closes its history with this ringing proclamation, "Now in 1954, Canadians can proudly stand among the democracies of the world, confident in the knowledge that it is not by chance that freedom is their heritage but by the 'blood, toil, tears and sweat' of their fellow men."

Civil rights are mentioned in other histories, too. Greece proudly states, "Athens . . . established the ideal of genuine, direct Democracy." Sweden describes its early introduction of trial by jury. Korea refers to its early use of examinations for civil service. Luxembourg proclaims, "Liberty of the press was introduced." The English boy writes that England, "stands today as an example of true democracy where men can freely express their thoughts and ideas without any fear of reprisals being taken against them because they uphold what they believe to be right." Brazil describes the liberation of the slaves in 1888, and Argentina writes that there is no color line there.

Economic history, as well as political, is to be found in these accounts. A Ceylonese student writes, "These Aryans introduced agriculture, irrigation, and a settled social order, thus improving and beautifying the country," and, further on, continues, "Enormous tanks and canals (still in use) were built." Holland's history, the first received and an excellent one, is, of course, sea-dominated. "For centuries the Dutch have fought against their greatest enemy, and friend, the sea. . . . Hydraulic engineering developed. People made plans for the reclama-

This report of an extremely interesting, and certainly unusual, project comes to us from a teacher of social studies in the Hastings-On-Hudson (N.Y.) High School.

tion of land." This should be of especial interest to teen-agers in arid lands. Luxemborg's history relates that she, "survived relatively well the inflation and economic crisis of the 30's. . . . After the war [World War II] . . . new roads were built, bridges reconstructed and the standard of life increased as it never had before." Argentina says, "There are large stretches of desert, which will be as fertile as the Imperial Valley in California once they are irrigated."

Cultural history was included in these student accounts also. Ceylon's history says "Prosperity followed the coming of Buddhism. Architecture, sculpture and painting flourished." The Korean student says that their people, "have been from beginning highly religious." Lebanon states that, "In spite of their warring the Crusades proved to be a movement of fruitful economic, social and cultural interchange between the East and the West." Greece proclaims, "Western civilization as we know it today finds its basic roots ensnarled in the foundations laid by the amazing people who tried to solve the most difficult problems with *thought* as their only weapon and in so doing taught humanity the power of the mind." Holland includes a reference to Rembrandt. Austria, after emphasizing how small a part of the globe it covers, says it has, "in time full of glory and full of affliction, given immortal cultural values to the whole world."

Some countries specifically note the contributions of other countries to their own. Belgium says, "The Romans were more civilized and taught the Belgians lots of things they didn't know. So the Belgians derived lots of advantages from that situation." And, later in its history, adds this glowing appreciation, "The Constitution passed on the 7th of February, 1837, takes the best part of the ancient communal rights of the famous French 'Declaration of the Rights of Man' which in turn derived from England's constitution and liberties." Argentina referring to one of their presidents, says, "Sarmiento brought teachers from the United States of America to start this country's excellent school system." Holland, after describing the terrible damages of the 1953 flood, adds, "The Dutch succeeded in repairing the damages caused by the flood. To a great extent they have been helped in this task by volunteers from foreign countries, while Holland received important gifts and donations from all parts of the world. The Dutch have felt greatly impressed by the spontaneous acts of sympathy which they will not forget soon."

Some histories emphasize recent history, others their beginnings. Where to start so brief a history might well puzzle an adult; it is not surprising that accounts written by teen-agers show great variations. "The dawn of Korean History dates back as far as the mid-Neolithic Age." Sweden, too, starts with the Stone Age. The Greeks declare that their history has been continuous since the twentieth century B.C. Ceylon begins with 543 B.C. Belgium starts with the ringing statement that, "As far back as you can learn our history, Belgians have always been fighting for independence." Burma writes that, "Modern Burmese history begins in 1551."

To get the varied and delightful histories quoted, we have used many sources of addresses —pen pals, Ministries of Education, servicemen, cultural attachés, friends, relatives, the International Institute of Education, and the *New York Herald Tribune* student exchange. We have asked only for the address of one good school for teen-agers in each country. An amazing coincidence was that a letter sent to a pen pal in Argentina was assigned for an answer to a girl whose mother had once lived in our village! A startling incident was the reception of a vituperative letter from a man who had seen our request posted on a bulletin board in Venezuela and answered it, criticizing American policy and attitude, and scolding the student chairman for meddling in world affairs instead of raising babies! (She happens to be the oldest in a family of 13 children.) He said he was Polish. We thought his name sounded French and some of the phrases in his letter sounded like *Mein Kampf*. A touching letter came from a refugee from North Vietnam to South Vietnam who promised to write a history of his country as soon as he could but said apologetically that it was his first letter in English and he had been there only four days! We never heard from him again.

The History Club hopes that a teen-ager in each of the other UNESCO nations will soon seize this opportunity, not for self-glorification and propaganda in the undesirable sense, but, as these teen-agers have done, to relate his nation's history as he sees it, hoping that this will produce a volume that will be read around the world and will be a significant contribution of youth toward international understanding and peace.

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he Togoland Plebiscite: United Nations Landmark

L. H. Phillips

HE peoples of the former West African territory of British Togoland have attained independence, and in so doing established a landmark in United Nations y. On March 6, 1957, occurred the double of the transformation of the colony of Gold into the nation named Ghana, and the with it of the Trust Territory of British land. This union is the result of the first cite ever held in a United Nations Trust tory, and marks an implementation of one ideals of the United Nations Charter—the ple of self-determination of peoples.

area known since 1946 as the Trust Terri- f Togoland under British Administration of the two divisions of the former Ger- rotectorate. In 1914 this area was occupied itish and French forces, and became in a part of the League Mandates System; astern (and larger) portion was placed French administration and the remainder British administration. In December, these Mandates became United Nations Territories, with no change in Administer- ithorities.

ish Togoland constituted an area of 13,041 miles, slightly larger than the State of Hampshire and more elongated, being 320 in length and varying in width from 10 miles. It was landlocked, extending north- from a southern boundary located about les inland from the Gulf of Guinea. It rdered on the west and south by the Gold with French Togoland on the east. The population of British Togoland in 1954 totaled 423,000, with the southern area of forests and swamps somewhat more heavily settled than the northern grasslands. Among some 20 principal tribal groups, the northern may be traced to Sudanic origin while the southern, including the well-known Ewes and some Ashantis, are more Negroid.

For more than 35 years British Togoland was administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast colony, with due regard to the special obligations of its status as Mandate and as Trust Territory. Since 1947, however, the unification demands of the Ewe tribe, whose peoples inhabit areas which extend across southern Gold Coast, British Togoland, and French Togoland, presented the British government and the United Nations with a continuing problem.

In the meantime, the political development of the Gold Coast, exemplified by the successes of Prime Minister Nkrumah, led in 1954 to a memorandum by Britain to the Trusteeship Council, announcing that should the Gold Coast become independent, the continuation of the existing Trusteeship Agreement would be impossible. This circumstance led the General Assembly to instruct a Visiting Mission to conduct a survey and submit recommendations. This survey was accomplished in mid-1955, and the Visiting Mission unanimously recommended, in pursuance of Article 76b of the United Nations Charter, that a plebiscite should determine the wishes of the inhabitants of British Togoland. This procedure was acceptable to the Trusteeship Council, and after lengthy consideration the General Assembly adopted on December 15, 1955, by vote of 42-7, a resolution for such a plebiscite. Eduardo Espinosa Prieto of Mexico was appointed by the General Assembly to be United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner.

The Togolanders were not without experience in the use of the ballot box. For elections to the Gold Coast legislature in 1954, universal, direct, secret suffrage had been established. Four-

my opinion," the author writes in reference Togoland plebiscite, "not enough attention g given by our media of public information minor but solid accomplishments. It is through xperiences as this that the orderly world of ure is being built." Dr. Phillips is Professor ernment at the University of Redlands in ds, California.

Brett, George

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

60-62 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK 11, N.Y.

May 28, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I did enjoy the lunch. And I hope you got up to Mr. Watson's nearly on time.

Well, the attached is a photostat of today's contribution. They still keep coming from that little squib in the Tribune of May 6.

Sincerely yours,

George Brett

GPBjr/B

EUGENE E. WILSON
22 FERNWOOD ROAD
WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

27 May 1957

Dear Mr. Brett:

Referring to your most appropriate suggestion of selecting a book which best tells the story of America, its challenges and how its people meet them under their basic philosophy of cooperative competitive coexistence, I would like to nominate the book Vision by Harold Mansfield, and published recently by Duell, Sloan and Pearce.

Vision is a unique story of an aircraft manufacturing company with which I am intimately acquainted. But Vision rises far above the usual in every respect. While completely authentic in every respect, as I know from personal knowledge, it breathes the creative spirit of American industry and delineates the type of leadership which characterizes the best in the way of life which is unique in this land.

E R M: Perhaps we would like this! GPB

Meanwhile, please accept my congratulations on your inception of this program.

Very truly yours,

Eugene E. Wilson

Mr. George P. Brett, Jr.,
People-to-People Program
60 5th Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Interim Report

The People-To-People Book Committee, Inc.

September 9, 1957
The People-To-People Book Committee, Inc.
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE-to-PEOPLE BOOK COMMITTEE, INC.

Your chairman sees no immediate need for a meeting of the Committee, but does feel that you should be kept informed of what is going on. Therefore, this interim report.

As I promised you in my last letter of July 15th, I am sending you with this report a summation of all the projects which have been put before us. Attached to this is a list of all the books that have been suggested for overseas shipment by the Book Committee. I hope that you will read these two documents carefully, and make whatever recommendations you feel would assist us in mapping out a really constructive program.

At the moment we have just a little over eight hundred dollars left in the bank, which means that our need for financial support is at the critical stage.

Malcolm Magruder, of Macmillan's International Sales Department, who has been so ably helping in this effort, came up with what your chairman considered a brilliant idea. The results are now pouring in.

Mr. Magruder suggested that the Committee write to the leading newspapers in twenty or twenty-five countries giving these papers background material about People-to-People, background material about our own Book Committee as contained in one of your chairman's speeches before the book publishers, and a statement to the effect that we would appreciate it if these newspapers would run our story about the People-to-People effort, and more especially that we would appreciate it if they would ask their readers to suggest to us what books of their own country they would recommend be imported into the United States as being books which would enlighten the American public as to the nature of their country and their people. At the same time we asked what books of United States origin their readers thought best represented our country and our people to them.

Mr. Magruder's idea was followed through, and we may have hit the jackpot. Our Embassy in Buenos Aires has forwarded to the State Department a big spread given to our story in La Prensa of August 20th. We already have fifteen letters from individuals in Argentina, notwithstanding the short time between the publication of this story and today's date. We have received a similar response to the lead editorial we were given in The Nation of Rangoon, Burma, and to the editorial which appeared in Die Welt of Germany. So far six newspapers have promised their wholehearted cooperation to our efforts. Typical of the interest created by our appeal is the following quotation from a letter from Buenos Aires.

> "I have read with much interest the letter you sent La Prensa. I think that the idea of the

People-to-People Book Committee about exchange of books permitting a better knowledge among the peoples is an excellent one. I also believe that peace can be obtained only on the basis of a mutual understanding, and understanding is only possible through knowledge."

Of course, one of our problems now is that we have to find ways of translating letters from Spanish, German, Indonesian, and many other foreign languages. It is getting a little tough on Macmillan's International Sales Department, but out of this may come a pattern which will persuade a foundation to come to our financial rescue.

George P. Brett Jr.

George P. Brett, Jr.

P.S. See also enclosed photostats of the editorial in The Nation of Rangoon of Monday August 5th, and the editorial in The Statesman of Calcutta of August 25th.

IDEAS SUBMITTED TO THE BOOK COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION

IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS PROGRAM.

Before outlining the ideas which the Book Committee has already received, it would perhaps be wise to remark before-hand that most of them are different from any schemes presently being used for the distribution of books abroad. It should also be noted that most of the projects will require a certain amount of research, research which cannot be conducted without a considerable expenditure of money. Bearing these preliminary remarks in mind, I list hereunder ideas for consideration.

1. HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY CLUB PROJECT.

An idea which the Hastings-on-Hudson High School History Club presented to the Book Committee is an outgrowth of the project it undertook two years ago of writing a brief history of the United States in 1000 words. When they completed this essay, the members of the Club wrote to high schools in all UNESCO countries, asking their students to write similar histories of their countries. So far, over two-thirds of all requests have been answered, and most of the remaining countries have written to advise that they will be submitting their histories in the near future. Once all the histories have been received and edited, the Hastings History Club would like to have them published in book form for overseas distribution. The interesting aspect of this project lies in the human desire in young people the world over to know more of one another's history and culture, and thereby eliminate some of the barriers which have resulted in misunderstandings among nations.

2. PROPOSAL TO CREATE AN INTERNATIONAL COUPON CURRENCY REDEEMABLE ONLY IN BOOKS.

It has been suggested that book publishers, authors, charitable institutions, or any one so inclined, send contributions to the Book Committee for deposit in its account in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. For these funds, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, book coupons would be issued to the donors. The donor would then send the coupon(s) to a friend, telling him to buy any book of American manufacture he wishes. Advantages:

a. Books become the easiest of all international gifts to make.
b. The donor eliminates all exchange difficulties.
c. Book stores abroad get American dollars.
d. American books get a tremendous boost abroad.
e. A universal book currency is created.

3. ENCOURAGE CHILDREN IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS TO TAKE UP COLLECTIONS AMONG THEMSELVES TO BUY BOOKS FOR SOME OF THEIR LESS FORTUNATE FELLOW-STUDENTS ABROAD.

In this scheme, students in the elementary and high schools of the United States would organize campaigns among the student body to receive money to buy textbooks for overseas distribution. The money collected in this manner would be sent to the Book Committee for deposit in a sort of Grants Account. Needy foreign institutions, anxious to use American textbooks, but unable to purchase them, could then appeal to the Book Committee for the books required in

their courses. When the books were sent, the school abroad would be advised that these books had been given to them by such and such a school in the United States. Contact would then be established and the project in the United States high school might be repeated year after year. In other words, this project would be similar to a scheme, presently operative, whereby an American town adopts a foreign town. The students in the American schools should be discouraged from specifying what books they wanted to have sent abroad, since in almost every case they would not know the needs of the schools abroad to which the books were to be sent.

4. THE ROLE OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE AS AN ADVISORY AGENCY TO AN ORGANIZATION COLLECTING BOOKS FOR DISTRIBUTION ABROAD.

At the moment, there are any number of organizations, schools, and civic groups actively engaged in book-collecting drives. As an advisor to organizers of future book drives, the Book Committee could be fulfilling a most useful function. Even now, armed with the knowledge that the American book is in great demand throughout the world, and aware particularly of the need for technical, medical, and scientific works, the Committee is in a position to give much needed and sought-after advice.

In this connection, the Book Committee should have a permanent and up-to-date file of the book needs of all areas of the world. In another file, a record should be kept of all agencies throughout the United States interested in collecting books for overseas distribution. If a need arises somewhere, one or more book collecting agencies in this country would be contacted and asked whether in their drive they would be interested in filling it. If they were, the book Committee would offer any advice necessary for the successful accomplishment of the project.

5. PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE LETTER TO EDITORS OF FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Recently the Committee sent a letter to approximately 70 editors of foreign newspapers informing them of the activities of the People-to-People Program and particularly of the aims of the Book Committee in promoting a better understanding among the peoples of the world. In this letter, Mr. Brett asked the editors to feature in their newspapers an article similar to the ones which appeared in the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune. He hoped especially that the editors would ask two questions of their readers:

a) "The people of the United States are eager to know more about your country and its people, and would appreciate having your readers suggest to the Book Committee those books published in your country which would depict to us your philosophies, your culture, or mode of living, and which we could import and make available through libraries in the United States to the American people," and

b) "We feel that your readers will have heard of books of United States' origin which they would want to find available in their libraries in your country. We would hope that your article would ask the readers to name the books of United States origin that they would like to have more readily available in your country."

It is expected that the replies the Committee gets to this article will give an indication of what people abroad really want to read about the United States, not what we want them to read about us. And by the same token, we will have some idea what books from foreign countries should be published in the United States.

6. MR. BRETT'S PROPOSAL FOR ENCOURAGING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES TO PICK THE BOOKS THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SENT OVERSEAS.

This idea is embodied in speeches Mr. Brett made in Absecon, New Jersey, when he addressed the American Textbook Publishers' Institute, and at Arden House when he addressed the Book Publishers' Council. On these two occasions Mr. Brett called on the book publishing industry to make contributions to the Committee. Each group was then asked to choose, by majority vote of its members, the one book for overseas distribution which it considered best tell the American story. Depending on the size of the contribution the Committee received from the publishers, it was going to buy from the publisher of the winning title a certain number of copies to be distributed abroad. So as to make this method of overseas distribution a self-perpetuating one, Mr. Brett then suggested that this scheme be presented to all conceivable types of organization. And with the money that each organization contributed, it would likewise nominate the book it considered best suited for distribution abroad. If for instance the Association of Plumbers at its annual convention in Topeka, Kansas, voted $3000.00 to the Book Committee, the book it selected would be distributed abroad in as many copies as possible, after deducting the cost of overhead.

7. REVERSE FRANKLIN OPERATION.

The idea here would be to pick through a committee of scholars, or their equivalents, in a given country the best books annually, or on some other basis, in appropriate fields, to produce a translation by the best possible person or persons, and to make the text available to United States publishers on a normal royalty basis, and with a purchase order for a thousand copies. The copies would go to the leading public and university libraries, and regardless of the sale of the book, such copies would not only give access to the cultural output of the given country but would give that country a sense of real contact with American learning and public opinion. The subsidy would of course also include provision for a large number of review copies sufficient to cover the leading newspapers and learned journals.

8. A TRAVELLING BOOK EXHIBIT.

The Committee recently received a letter suggesting a book exhibit featuring not our uniqueness, but our universality; not our differences, but our similarity; not our independence, but our common heritage; not our isolation, but our powers of assimilation. Included would be the following types of books:

a) Books by first and second generation Americans, telling of their integration into American life.
b) Books by American authors telling of their experiences in foreign countries.
c) English translations of foreign books (current and popular).
d) Seasonal books of cartoons (on travel, holidays, foibles, castes, fancies, frailnesses of our social structure) of our American ways.
e) The most exotic and international in children's books and textbooks.
f) Exhibit would be dressed up with large sprinkling of colored posters.

9. SUPPLY THOSE LIBRARIES ABROAD WHICH LACK FUNDS TO PURCHASE AMERICAN BOOKS.

A number of letters have recently come in from foreign libraries requesting our assistance in supplying them with American books they do not have the funds to purchase. Requests have already come in from such places as Yugoslavia, Italy, Indonesia, England, and Thailand.

10. A SURVEY OF EXISTING PROGRAMS IN THE BOOK FIELD.

In order to avoid duplicating the work of other book organizations and committees, it was recommended at one of the first meetings of the Committee that a survey be made of all existing known book programs. The members felt that prior to embarking on a program of its own, the Book Committee should see how it might be duplicating the work of some other organizations.

11. EXCHANGE OF PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARIANS.

The Committee members have all recommended the urgent need for a coordinated program of exchanging visits with people in the book business all over the world. Many publishers and librarians abroad, for instance, are anxious to come to the United States to study our advanced publishing techniques, but at the present time there exists no central agency which is aware of the visits of these people, and for whom, as a result, nothing can be planned. The members of the Committee felt, therefore, that a hospitality program within the book field should be inaugurated as soon as possible.

12. ESTABLISHING CONTACTS BETWEEN THE STUDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR FELLOW-STUDENTS ABROAD, BY THE PUBLISHING OF A SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES CALLED "CONTACT ASIA," "CONTACT EUROPE," "CONTACT AFRICA," ETC.

An American professor of English who has recently been through Asia was so impressed by how much the students in that area of the world wanted to know about young people in the United States that he has begun putting together a book of photographs depicting the lives of these students and their school activities. Included in this book are native recipes, dress designs, and art work typical of the Asian countries. His first book he plans to call CONTACT ASIA, and if he can get it published, he would like to have it distributed not only in the United States but throughout the countries he has visited; and if it is successful, he would like to develop CONTACT EUROPE, CONTACT AFRICA, and CONTACT LATIN AMERICA. He feels very strongly that these books will contribute towards a greater understanding among young people the world over.

13. ELECTION OF FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES.

Funds would be raised in the learned professions or from foundations which would enable such professional societies as the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the various scientific and humanistic groups, etc., to elect foreign honorary members who would receive subscriptions to the journals free. There should really be an effort to place these in the hands of almost every leading scholar abroad. The great advantage for books in this case is the availability to the foreign user of adequate reviews of books in his field. If the money could be raised, this might be coupled with a grant that would allow each honorary member to buy say $25 or $50 worth of American books a year in this field.

BOOK TITLES SUGGESTED FOR OVERSEAS DISTRIBUTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Adams	THE EPIC OF AMERICA
Alcott	LITTLE WOMEN
Allen	THE BIG CHANGE
Atwood	BACK TO THE REPUBLIC
Beard	BASIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
Blake	A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
Bowen	A YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS
Canfield	THE BRIMMING CUP
Carmer	CAVALCADE OF AMERICA
Casner	THE STORY OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY
Cather	MY ANTONIA
Chambers	AMERICA'S TENTH MAN
Clark	CHALLENGE OF THE AMERICAN KNOW-HOW
Commager	THE HERITAGE OF AMERICA
Commager	THE AMERICAN MIND
Cook	ONE MAN'S AMERICA
Cox	MATERIAL HUMAN PROGRESS
Davie	PROFILE OF AMERICA
Davis	BUT WE WERE BORN FREE
De Voto	1846: THE YEAR OF DECISION
Dodd	APPLIED ECONOMICS
Edmonds	DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK
Foerster	AMERICAN POETRY AND PROSE
Gunther	INSIDE U.S.A.
Hall	THE COUNTRY YEAR
Heffner	A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
Herberg	THIS IS AMERICA
Hillis	THE BETTER AMERICAN LECTURES
Hofstadter	AMERICAN POLITICAL TRADITION
Hofstadter	THE UNITED STATES
Holbrook	YANKEE EXODUS
Judson	MR. JUSTICE HOLMES
Kennedy	PROFILES IN COURAGE
Latham	CARRY ON MR. BOWDITCH
Leavitt	ADVENTURES ON THE POTOMAC
Leavitt	ADVENTURES ON THE TENNESSEE
Lewis	ONLY YESTERDAY
Lewisohn	THE STORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

AUTHOR	TITLE
MacDonald	THE EGG AND I
Mandrill	FAMOUS AMERICAN SHIPS
Mardikian	SONG OF AMERICA
Matthews	POEMS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM
McCormick	THE WORLD AT HOME
Miers	THE AMERICAN STORY FROM COLUMBUS TO THE ATOM
Molendy	THE PRICE OF LIBERTY
Moody	LITTLE BRITCHES
Nevins	AMERICA, THE STORY OF A FREE PEOPLE
Rawlings	THE YEARLING
Reeder	THE WEST POINT STORY
Saroyan	MY NAME IS ARAM
Schlesinger	THE AGE OF ROOSEVELT
Smith	A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN
Steinbeck	EAST OF EDEN
Stowe	UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Thomas	ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Todd	NEW WAYS IN THE NEW WORLD
de Toqueville	DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA
Vitkauskas	AN IMMIGRANT'S STORY
Walsh	THE EDUCATION OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC
West	THE FRIENDLY PERSUASION
Wilder	OUR TOWN

The Statesman
Calcutta, India
August 25, 1957

INTERNATIONAL P.R

PUBLIC relations is now almost a technical profession in which all kinds of things are described as "saleable". People are "sold", as much as wares; attempts are even made to "sell" one country to others. The last has usually been the job of Government publicity and information agencies and sometimes they slip up, or act with the unimaginativeness and rigidity associated with bureaucracy. In the United States recently, however, an attempt has been made, through an organization called the People-to-People Foundation, to mobilize the efforts of people not connected with the Government to get the United States projected to the outside world. Writers, business men, cartoonists, athletes and publishers are among those enlisted in forming a "second line of foreign policy," to initiate a two-way traffic of knowing other countries and getting other countries to know America. The publishers, for example, aim to distribute 2,500 copies each of books which most truly portray the American scene, usually non-political works. They are also anxious to hear of and obtain books which accurately convey the life and environment of other countries. Other groups like the cartoonists and business men have comprehensive and original schemes to break down the barriers of prejudice and ignorance which divide countries.

Whether this will get very far remains to be seen. Certainly it has possibilities, particularly in a country like the United States where conspicuous talent is often to be found in walks of life outside the Administration. In few countries is independence, even defiance, of Government so characteristic, particularly in domestic matters. As this is not generally understood abroad there is naturally suspicion of motives behind organizations like the People-to-People Foundation; it seems inconceivable to many that there is no subtle political wangle involved. In fact it seems quite free from motives —no organization which holds together so diverse a throng as includes Charles E. Wilson, William J. Donovan, William Faulkner and Al Capp could be monolithic in policy or ideology.

The Nation
Rangoon, Burma
August 5, 1957

THE NATION

Let me make the newspapers of a country, and I do not care who makes its laws.—Thomas Jefferson.

Monday, August 5, 1957.

PEOPLE - TO - PEOPLE

We have before us a letter from the President of the Macmillan Publishing Company in New York which asks us to make an appeal to our readers—not for money, but for ideas. The President of Macmillan's has become the Chairman of the Book Committee of something called "The People to People Foundation, Inc." a peculiarly American organisation which has been set up in New York. The "People to People Program" was started by the President last September when he called several score leaders in American business, professions and the arts to the White House, and outlined his ideas.

The guiding theme was that Americans, outside and unconnected with Government activities, should form voluntary associations to promote people-to-people contact around the world. The result of this talk was that some 500 men and women of distinction in many walks of life have banded together in a mass of newly-formed citizens' committees—fortyone in all—to engage in a self-steered effort by individuals and groups outside the Government to communicate with the people of foreign countries. The group includes such diverse personalities as the ex-President of General Electric Charles E. Wilson, the Nobel Prize-winning writer, William Faulkner, the famed comic strip cartoonist, Al Capp.

The idea is that it should be an entirely spontaneous programme which will be free from the suspicions attached to official propaganda, and will be a genuine effort of the non-official American public to get to know more about the world outside their own country, and vice versa to teach their foreign friends more about America. We are not familiar with the details of the work which the other forty committees plan to do, but the letter from the President of Macmillan's tells us that the People-to-People Book Committee works on the conviction that books have traditionally been a sure means by which people of different lands have been able to understand one another's culture.

The Committee's aim therefore is to implement as many schemes as are found feasible to discover other countries through the literature of those countries and to make available abroad a choice of books which the people of foreign lands regard as best explaining what they want to know about America. The President of Macmillan's has therefore asked us to ask our readers to send in suggestions on: (1) books published in Burma which would depict to the American public the philosophy, culture, and mode of living of this country to be made available through libraries in the United States, and (2) books of United States origin which our readers think should be made available in Burma.

If any of our readers are interested in making suggestions on books, or on any other aspect of this programme, we shall be happy to forward them to the President of Macmillan's together with the name and address of the reader concerned. We understand that the People-to-People Programme also has committees for pen-friends, and for stamp collectors, so people interested in those hobbies may also communicate their suggestions to us if they wish, or to "The People-to-People Program" at 60, Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y., in the interests of furthering international friendship.

Brewster, Dart
(Janet Murrow's brother)

WHAT YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR KIT

Weather Kit No. 1

1-Barometer
2-Sling Psycrometer
3-Humidity Tables
4-Wind vane
5-Map of America
6-Overlay Weather Map
7-Vector Rule
8-Observation Pad
9-Introduction
10-Instructions and Proceedure
11-Definitions
12-System Locating Chart
13-Forecast Chart
14-Forecast Pads
15-Price List

Weather Kit No.2

1-Barometer
2-Sling Psycrometer
3-Humidity Tables
4-Map of America
5-Overlay Weather Map
6-Vector Rule
7-Observation Pad
8-System Locating Chart
9-Introduction
10-Instructions and Proceedure
11-Difinitions
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Weather Kit No.3

1-Map of America
2-Overlay Weather Map
3-Vector rule
4-Observation Pad
5-System Locating Chart
6-Introduction and Definitions
7-Proceedure
8-Forecast Chart
9-Forecast Pads
10-Price List

INTRODUCTION

What is the weather today? How will it affect your plans, your business, your social activities? What happened yesterday? Were your actions changed by rain, by sun? What about tomorrow?

No topic has greater interest than that of weather. It would be impossible to go through an entire day without being conscious of the weather picture. It can mean pleasure, unhappiness, work, play, new friends, loneliness, fortune, failure.

It has been said that everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it. True enough, you can't "do" anything about it, but you can "tell" enough about it to know what can be expected in the next twelve to twenty four hours. And you don't have to be a trained "Weather Man".

A few simple directions and rules will give you enough information to make a reliable weather forecast. It is fun and it is a hobby anyone can master and enjoy. Match your forecast against that of the professional. You will be surprised at your accuracy.

This kit is not designed to act as a crystal ball which magically produces an answer of "fair and warm", or "cold and stormy", but has been assembled by trained meteorologists to show you how to forecast weather from knowing its basic principals and by using standard air measurements that are easily obtainable:---AIR PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, WIND DIRECTION, CLOUDS, AND PRECIPITATION.

To understand your forecast you must know why we have weather and what causes our daily changes. The envelope of air which surrounds the earth is standard enough to support the life it does, yet so changeable as to give the wide variations that we experience daily, weekly, seasonally, and geographically. Why these many changes? It is the battle of forces of heat, moisture, earth's movement, and air flow.

Now let us see what role these forces play in effecting our weather.

First - The heating of the earth's surface differs widely, warming at the equator, cooling at the poles. This unbalance sets the air in motion, causing it to rise at the equator and to descend in the northerly latitudes when coding has taken place. Warm air is light, cold air is heavy.

Second - As the air proceeds north or south it is affected by the rotation of the earth (Corealis Force), making impossible any such simple north-south flow.

Third - This basic circulation in not uniform from latitude to latitude. Obstructions in air flow may occur resulting in the setting up of eddies which are instrumental in the development of either high or low pressure Areas. For example, an "obstruction" within the air flow may cause deflection to the left or right from a standard direct flow. Such a deflection may cause a piling up or thinning out of the air, resulting in increasing or lowering pressure areas. You have seen such a deflection in a steam of water when it meets a stone and piles up before such an obstruction and eddies behind it.

Fourth - The air will either take on or give off moisture depending on the physical characteristics of the earth's surface over which it passes, or the air masses which it encunters.

Fifth - Because of certain consistencies in air flow, there are areas on the earth's surface that are predominantly either Highs or Lows. Such areas are very changeable as to their strength and effect. This together with eddy action is of the greatest importance for it is the strengthening, weakening, or movement of these Highs or Lows together with temporary Eddy formations along fronts and within existing weather paterns that give us "Weather". These are the most interesting and most difficult of all weather problems to frecast. Even the best , with comparatively unlimited information, make errors and are not correct all the time.

YOUR RESULTS WILL SURPRISE YOU.

DEFINITIONS

Cyclone - Any storm where the general flow of air is in a counter clockwise direction.

Diurnal - Changes experienced from sunrise to sunset such as temperature, pressure, humidity, or wind changes. Due to the effects of solar heating.

Drizzle - Precipitation falling in very fine drops. When steady, usually indicitive of warm front action and a long period of precipitation.

Fog - Vapor condensed to fine particles of water forming a surface cloud.

Front, Cold - The forward line, or edge, separating a cold air mass from a warmer body of air. When the cold air mass is the agressor, it forces the cold front into the warmer air causing the warm air up over the cold with usually showery conditions along the line and abrupt changes in ~~conditions~~ other weather elements as it passes.

Front, Warm - The forward line or edge separating a warmer body of air from a cooler one. In this case the warm air is the agressor causing a wide band of solid clouds and steady precipitation over a large area in advance of it. Such an abrupt change of air is not as noticeable as in the passage of a cold front.

Front, Stationary - A line between two different air masses which is agressive in neither direction. Such a front may disintergrate or may generate into a storm.

Hail - Roughly formed spherically shaped pellets of ice or frozen snow. Formed in the winter by the freezing of rain before reaching the earth's surface or occasionally during a thunder storm in summer (Cumulonimbus clouds)

High or Anticyclone - A body of air whose winds circulate clockwise, having relatively common characteristics of temperature and humidity and notably high barometric pressure. Characterized by generally fine weather. The opposite of low pressure area.

Humidity - The percentage of moisture in the air as compared to what the air could hold if saturated. Temperature is important. Cold air will hold far less moisture than warm.

Hurricane - An intense low or cyclone with extremes in all characteristics of a low pressure area.

Isobar -

Low or Cyclone- The opposite of High or Anticyclone. An area of mixing with wide differences in temperatures from point to point. Generally characterized by bad weather, cloudy skies, abrupt wind changes, and low barometric pressure.

Occlusion - A combination of a cold and warm front. Has largely the characteristics of a warm front but moves much like a cold front. Or, moves more rapidly than the warm front but has a more steady type of precipitation.

Pressure - (Inches-Millibars) The measurement of the weight of the column of air immediately overhead as recorded in inches or millibars of mercury.

Rain - The drop formation of moisture in the air to a size great enough to fall to the earth's surface. In contrast to the droplets that make a cloud.

Rain, Freezing- Rain drops that freeze upon contact with objects at the surface. Usually found in warm front action.

Shower - ~~The~~ brief ~~period of sometimes~~ and rather intense periods of predipitation, either rain or snow, in contrast to the steady "allday" rain storm.

Sleet - Precipitation in the form of frozen or partly frozen rain. Particles would not be of the magnitude of hail.

Snow - Crystals of various sizes and shapes formed from the freezing of particles of moisture in the air at below freezing temperatures.

Temperature - Degree of hotness or coldness measured on a scale.

Thunderstorm - A cumulus cloud which has risen into the upper air far enough to cap itself with ice crystals. The cumulo nimbus cloud charged with electric action of lightning. Many times violent in up and down drafts, winds, and heavy showery rains.

Tornado - A violent whirlwind type of wind storm extremly difficult to predict as far as formation, path, or disappearance is concerned.

Wind - Direction and Velocity Direction usually classified as that from which it blows. That is, a north wind is one that blows from the north. Velocity is best classified by ranges of speeds as grouped in the Beaufort Scale (See page)

Wave - A low pressure center which is in its infancy and which has formed on a front due to eddy forming effects.

THE INSTRUMENTS AND CHARTS

You will learn that the use of te instruments in the Forecasting Kit is an interesting part of the science of weather. Individually these instruments are of little value but together they produce the evidence necessary for building a reliable picture of the weather to come.

The Barometer

The Barometer is an instrument that measures the weight of the air directly over head. Since we live at te bottom of a great ocean of air, it's weight can tell us if we are below a great "mountain" of air or below "a valley". If there is a great"mountain" above our locality, this air pressure measuring device (The Barometer) indicates a high reading, such as 1020 Millibars or more. Then, too, the reading might be as low as 990 millibars which would tell us that we have a valley above us.

The presence of these mountains and valleys, better known as Highs and Lows, is of great importance. Most of us like to live under the "mountain" or High Pressure Air Mass because of its clear and pleasant weather, but even more important to most of us is the question,"How long are we to have this sunshine or rainy weather"?

Here the barometer becomes a help by showing us the movement of the "mountains" and "valleys" above us. Are we moving into a High? Is the High leaving us , or, are we headed for the low pressures of a"Valley"and bad weather?

Although the actual air pressure reading can be important, it is far more significant to know whether or not the pressure is increasing or decreasing, for this is the informer which tells us in what direction we aregoing. For this reason, unlike most barometers, ours has no "rain", "change","Fair", etc. infomation printed on the face of the dial. In reading the instrument, the

most immediate way of learning whether ornot the pressure is going up or down, is to tap the face lightly. You will note that the indicator will usually move up or down. In most every instance this give you the clue as to which direction the mountains or valleys are moving. The time to make your reading for your observation record is after tapping.

Because we all do not live at the same elevations and we usually think in terms of sea level pressures, it is necessaryfor all aeroid barometers to have some means of adjustment. The small set screw on the back of the barometer makes this setting for you. You can learn what setting to use by listening to your radio weathor broadcast when the air pressure is given. Set your barometer accordingly.

The Psycrometer

The Psycrometer is the instrument which will keep you informed as to change in Temperature and Relative Humidity, two other important measurements. Through practice we learn to recognize that there is a difference in air masses. There is the warm dry air of the Mid West States, the warm moist air of the South, the cold dry air from the North West, and the cold moist airexperienced when the air circulates over a large expanse of water (such as a north east wind blowing across Lake Michigan during the winter months).

A rapid change from one of these airs to another will be noted in your observations and you have discovered additional information about the movement of air masses.

The Wind Vane

The Wind Vane will be one of your most important helpers in determining where you are inthe weather pattern today and where you will probably be in the weather pattern tomorrow. It is important to have your weather vane located in a position where the wind is least obstructed by buildings, high trees, etc.

Use your wind vane to locate the source of the wind and add this wind direction information to your Pressure, Temperature, and Humidity discoveries, and, you are well along toward putting together a reliable forecast.

The Vector-Rule

To forecast weather it is necessaryto have as much information as possible about the types of air that are affecting or are about to affect your location.

By use of the Vector-Rule it is possible to learn a great deal which, when added to your observations of SURFACE WIND DIRECTIONS- PRESSURE -TEMPERATURE - RELATIVE HUMIDITY- CLOUDS - PRECIPITATION - Ect., gives you enough information to make a very reliable forecast, one which you can match against that of the professional.

The Vector Rule gives you the following information in relation to your location:

1 - The general direction of the cold air

2 - The general direction of the warm air

3 - The general direction of the unstable air
(Unstable air brings high winds, gusty conditions, possible showers)

4 - The general direction of the stable air
(Calm, clear conditions)

5 - A close approximation as to the orientation of any nearby weather front. (An example of this : From your Vector Rule, if the surface wind was from the South, and the upper wind is from the West, you would assume that a nearby front would be oriented from the Northeast to Southwest. This being a line falf way between the two wind direction indicators. Learning from your SYSTEM LOCATING CHART that a South wind on the surface usually precedes a cold front, you would then assume that your front is to the West of you.)

CHARTS AND FORMS

Next let us go to the charts and forms in this weather forecasting Kit to see how helpful they are in the analysis of your instrument readings and their ultimate guidance in the making of a dependable weather forecast.

1 - The Observation Form is needed for the recording of your day by day observations of the various weather elements. Always remember continuity in observation and analysis is important for the drawing of proper conclusions regarding future weather.

2 - The Weather Change Chart gives the great majority of weather changes tat affect our middle latitudes. It is a quick reference guide to help find your true location in the weather pattern and to place yourself on the weather map.

Using the recent data from your Observation Report Form, noticing the immediate trend of changes, it is possible to locate your position quite exactly.

Having located your position, you next proceed to your Forecast Chart.

3 - The Forecast Chart gives the forecast that corresponds to your location in the weather pattern. It is important to remember that footnotes may be required for some locations where strong local conditions may give sectional differences such as the cities near the Great Lakes, in the mountains etc.

4 - The Weather Map graphically pictures ts weather pattern for you without the need of drawing a map each time. It is helpful to always have a mental picture ofthese air mass formations and storms in order to vixualize what is to come.

5 - The last step is to record your forecast on the Fomcast Forms provided. Carry your forecast with you so that you can verify its accuracy with the events of the day and match it against the published forecasts.

HOW TO USE THE Weathercaster

1 - Record wind direction and velocity—note any change in 12 hour period.

2 - Record pressure — Note any change in 12 hour period.

3 - Record Temperature — Note any change in 12 hour period.

4 - Record Humidity — Note any change in 12 hour period.

5 - Record cloud conditions — Note any change in 12 hour period.

6 - Use Vector-Rule according to directions. Check on reverse side.

7 - From first five points use Weather Change Chart for locating yourself in the weather pattern.

8 - Place yourself in the weather pattern etched on the transparent map.

9 - Overlay this spot on the map of the U.S. to give a picture of the weather pattern surrounding your area.

10- From your Forecast Sheet and your Weather Map, make your forecast.

11- Write down your forecast and compare with the weather that follows.

FORECAST CHART

After you have completed your observations and chosen the most representative situation on the WEATHER CHANGE CHART and you have oriented the OVERLAY WEATHER MAP with respect to your geographical location on the map of AMERICA, you are ready to make your forecast. You now know the part of the weather system that you are in. You now need only to pick the description of this area in the left hand column of this forecast chart and read your forecast from the column opposite. Due to local forces such as large bodies of water or mountains it will be necessary to add footnotes to these forecasts to suit your particular situation.

YOUR POSITION IN WEATHER PATTERN	YOUR FORECAST
1- NORTHWEST SECTOR OF LOW PRESSURE AREA - Low to the southeast moving in an easterly or northeasterly direction	SKY - Solid cloudiness but showing signs of breaking - breaking will be more rapid in next few hours. PRECIPITATION - will soon end or has ended. WIND - Moving to a more westerly direction in the next 24 hours increasing in intensity during but decreasing toward end of period. TEMPERATURE - Cooler air will be the rule while wind is from the north to west. HUMIDITY - Lower while wind is from north to west. PRESSURE - Will increase until wind is from the west--then will become steady before starting to fall. REMARKS - Fair weather is moving in.

2 - WEST NORTHWEST SECTOR OF LOW

PRESSURE AREA - Low to east moving in easterly or northeasterly direction.

SKY - Clouds are very few and low now

PRECIPITATION - None

WIND - Northwesterly remaining northwesterly to westerly for next 12 to 24 hours. Increasing, then decreasing toward end of 12 hour period.

Temperature - Cooler for next 12 to 24 hours.

HUMIDITY - Dryer for next 12 to 24 hours.

PRESSURE - Will continue to increase until the wind is well established as coming from the west.

REMARKS - Fair weather is the picture but WATCH for a WIND CHANGE to the southwest which could change the whole picture rapidly.

3 - EAST SIDE TO CENTER OF HIGH

PRESSURE AREA - Low now well to the east or northeast - No effect now from the low to the east.

SKY - Clear - only a few tufty clouds if any.

PRECIPITATION - None

WIND - Steady but light from the west

TEMPERATURE - Steadily cool but warming very gradually

HUMIDITY - Steadily dry.

PRESSURE - High with little change.

REMARKS - The above conditions can continue for 12 or more hours. If the pressure shows signs of falling and the sky shows a change in cloud cover, expect a new storm to be moving in. This situation can change rapidly away from such fair weather.

4 - CENTER TO WESTERLY SIDE OF

HIGH PRESSURE AREA - Next nearest storm is undoubtedly to the west, southwest, or south.

SKY - Beginning to show signs of change- becoming hazy or milky in appearance.

PRECIPITATION - None now but a chance of some by end of the next 12 hrs.

WIND - Westerly changing to southwesterly toward the end of a 12 hour period.

TEMPERATURE - Showing signs of increasing.

HUMIDITY - Showing signs of increasing.

PRESSURE - High but showing signs of falling.

REMARKS - Momentarily clear-cool-dry-pleasant with chance of change to opposite conditions within 12 hours. If change is approaching pressure will continue down-temperature and humidity noticeably higher- the wind will mov e to the south and clouds will predominate the sky.

5 - WEST SIDE OF HIGH AND EAST

SIDE OF LOW PRESSURE AREA - Getting near to low or front approaching from west, southwest or south.

SKY - Definite signs of increased cloudiness.

PRECIPITATION - None yet-as clouds thicken, precipitation draws closer.

WIND - Has moved to the southwest or south now becoming stronger.

TEMPERATURE - Increasing steadily

HUMIDITY - Increasing steadily

PRESSURE - Falling steadily

REMARKS - These changes will continue, increasing in intensity for a number of hours, at the end of which time, more visible evidence of approaching storm should be noticed.

6-7-8- LOW PRESSURE AREA NEAR TO THE SOUTH SOUTHEAST OR EAST or west

SKY - Solid overcast increasing in thickness, will increase to precipitation.

PRECIPITATION - None yet but soon starting - slow and fine increasing over 6 to 18 hour period, approx.

WIND - Moving from southerly to easterly- The rapidity of change will indicate the continuance of bad weather - Expect no change until the wind goes to the north.

TEMPERATURE - Fairly constant with slight decrease as the wind moves to the east and on toward the north.

HUMIDITY - Steadily high - Expect no lowering until the wind gets to the north.

PRESSURE - Falls as the wind goes to the east ~~west~~ and begins to steady or increase when the wind goes from northeast to north.

REMARKS - Such a storm is unpredictable - It can come and pass in the matter of 10 or 12 hours or last for days - Your best indication for change is to watch for a wind change or steady pressure increase - A good guess for duration is 18 to 24 hours.

9 ~~10~~ -SOUTH EAST OF LOW PRESSURE AREA - Low passing to the north in an easterly direction.

SKY * Heavy cloud cover which will continue- Time of change would be determined by speed of wind change and tendency for pressure to steady itself.

PRECIPITATION -Light but steady, increasing as pressure reaches its low point.

WIND - Moving to a more westerly direction- clearing when wind gets to west.

TEMPERATURE * Generally moderate but very apt to increase rapidly when affected by the warm air to the south of the Low- Then rather rapid change to colder as the wind goes to the west.

HUMIDITY - Same situation as temperature.

PRESSURE - Decrease until wind is in the southwest, then noticeable rise.

REMARKS - ~~Weather elements existing between storms.~~

~~1a~~ - SOUTHEAST OF LOW PRESSURE

9 AREA(~~1~~ Cont.)

REMARKS - The duration of such a bad weather period would depend onthe rate of change of the elements observed. an average of 8 to 15 hours would not be unreasonable.

1b - LOW TO THE NORTHEAST now moving into a High Pressure area.

SKY - Clouds breaking with obvious appearance of dissipating.

PRECIPITATION - Has ended with perhaps an occasional stray shower.

WIND - Moving to more westerly or northwesterly direction, increasing in intensity.

TEMPERATURE - Falling for next 12 to 24 hours as wind moves to northwest.

HUMIDITY - The same as temperature above

PRESSURE - Will increase for 12 to 24 hours until the wind goes from west to northwest and back to west.

REMARKS - A fairly long period of good weather should exist with more moderate weather elements existing between storms.

1~~c~~ - NORTHEAST SIDE OF HIGH PRESSURE

AREA - Entering fair weather of High

SKY - Clear with a few low scattered clouds during the day.

PRECIPITATION - None

WIND - Moderate with no sudden changes.

TEMPERATURE - Steady and cool.

HUMIDITY - Steady and low.

PRESSURE - Steady

REMARKS - In such a steady condition, no rapid change shoulc take place. These conditions should last for 24 hours or more.

11 - GENERAL SUMMATION FOR POINTS 1 THROUGH 8 - Your location is to the east, or northest of a storm approaching from the west or southwest moving rapidly in a northerly to northeasterly direction.

SKY - Overcast from a high thin condition gradually to a low heavy situation in rain or snow. Breaking in shower clouds toward end of storm.

PRECIPITATION - Steady rain or snow, from light increasing to moderate as clouds thicken . Ending in showery conditions before clearing.

WIND - First noticed as from the south and changing gradually to the south-east ~~west~~ and then to the ~~west~~ east, growing stronger as the pressure falls.

TEMPERATURE - Beginning relatively warm, growing colder as the wind moves to the east ~~west~~ and north.

HUMIDITY - High and remaining high until wind has moved ~~westerly~~. northerly

PRESSURE - Decreasing until wind moves to the ~~west~~ north or north west.

REMARKS - Such a rapid moving system is the sort that generates in the south, moves northeasterly, spreading a wide area of steady precipitation (in the winter bringing moderate to heavy snows- in the summer, rain) Passage is usually within 12 to 24 hours.

12 -GENERAL SUMMATION FOR POINTS 9 THROUGH 12 - Your location now is an the northwest, west, or southwest of a storm generated to the east, southeast, or south of your point of observation.

Description of wave

SKY - High thin overcast increasing in thickness as storm moves northerly and closer.

PRECIPITATION - None in high thin overcast changing to light steady to moderate steady as pressure lowers and clouds become lower. No showery conditionw here.

WIND - First noticed from the southeast moving gradually to the east and growing stronger, deminishing slightly as the wind moves to the north.

TEMPERATURE - Seasonably warm changing slowly to colder until a rapid fall when the wind has switched to the northwest.

PRESSURE - Falling from southeast to northeast, then steadies and rises slowly through passage of stem.

REMARKS - Such a storm can be most widespread and long lasting if it does not pass steadily to the northeast. A low of this sort brings steady

precipitation for a long period. The duration, normally about 24 hours, can exceed this depending on its speed or change of speed as it moves northeasterly.

14 General Summation of Parts 9-11

NOTE - The above situations cover the weather picture for the fall-winter and spring particularly well.

Summer weather conditions are less clear cut because , first, the systems do not move across the country as fast; and, second, they tend to "flatten out" or extend themselves giving longer periods of the same type of weather. In the summer usually a stagnating of weather brings greater chance of the local "afternoon" type of shower or thunderstorm.

Bristol, Lee H.

November 13, 1957

Dear Lee:

I have your letter of November 8th. This is merely a note to tell you that I am still working on the idea of a documentary concerning the United Negro College Fund.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lee H. Bristol
Bristol-Myers Company
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

mcc

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Any further news on our proposed project for an hour's documentary by your own good self in the interest of the United Negro College Fund — more particularly the entire matter of negro education in the USA?

I hate to bother you — just throw this in the waste basket if I am following up too soon.

I am continuing my practice of visiting with you in various homes on TV. It is too bad the whole affair is so censored that you can't ask some of the questions that occur to me!

Here's the recipe for a sputnik cocktail: 1/3 vodka and 2/3 sour grapes.

Best regards,

Yours,

Lee

LEE H. BRISTOL

Bristol, Lee

BRISTOL-MYERS PRODUCTS DIVISION
BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887
630 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

October 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you for the gracious letter, allowing me to use the quotation.

Kind regards and best wishes to you in all you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

LHB:msm

LEE H. BRISTOL, JR.

Bristol

October 9, 1957

Dear Dr. Bristol:

This is in answer to yours of October 4th.

I shall, of course, be delighted if you and your publisher choose to use my introduction in connection with your forthcoming book.

I shall look forward to reading it, and meanwhile send you best wishes for its success.

As ever yours,

Dr. Lee H. Bristol, Jr.
Bristol-Myers Products Division
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

fc

BRISTOL-MYERS PRODUCTS DIVISION
BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887
630 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

October 4, 1957

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Because Father has spoken so warmly of his recent luncheon with you, and because -- thanks to your LL.D. -- you're another Hamilton alumnus, I am taking the liberty of writing you to ask a favor.

In 1953, when I did a "This I Believe" broadcast, you were gracious enough to give me the finest introduction I have ever received anywhere. You were kind enough to say:

> "Lee Hastings Bristol, Jr. is an Advertising Manager of the Bristol-Myer Company. In addition, he is an author, organist and composer, and a prominent Episcopal layman. This substantial achievement in such diversity of fields would be remarkable in a man of any age. It is all the more so in view of the fact that Lee Bristol has done all this at the age of 29."

This coming winter, Little, Brown & Company is publishing my biography of an Episcopal Bishop (Robert Nelson Spencer). Called SEED FOR A SONG, it is the true story of a modern saint.

For the jacket, my publisher will want to give a brief biography of me. Instead of the usual blurb, we wondered if you'd be willing to allow them to publish as a quote from you what you said before (slightly "up-dated" in order to be current). As you see, you'd <u>not</u> be committing yourself on a book you haven't yet seen. This is how the altered quotation would read:

> "Lee Hastings Bristol, Jr. is Director of Public Relations of the Bristol-Myers Products Division. In addition, he is an author, organist and composer, and a prominent Episcopal layman. This substantial achievement in such diversity of fields would be remarkable in a man of any age. It is all the more so, in view of the fact that Dr. Bristol has done all this at the age of 35."

I don't mean to impose on you, but I was so touched by what you were good enough to say, I hoped you'd be willing to let my publisher quote it on the jacket of my religious biography.

Kind regards in any case. Best wishes on all you are doing.

Sincerely,

Lee H. Bristol Jr.

LEE H. BRISTOL, JR.
Director of Public Relations

LHB:shw

Biographical Data

LEE HASTINGS BRISTOL, JR.

Director of Public Relations
Bristol-Myers Products Division
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

(Phone: Plaza 7-8500)

Education: (Degrees, etc.)

Los Angeles Conservatory of Music & Arts, Los Angeles, Calif.: Doctor of Humanities (HH.D.) (1955) (Honorary)

University of Geneva; Graduate Institute of International Studies; Conservatory of Music, Geneva, Switzerland: Graduate Study (1947-1948)

Trinity College of Music, London, England: Licentiate Diploma in Organ (L.T.C.L.) on local examination (1947)

Hamilton College, Clinton, New York.: Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) (1941-1947*)

(*U. S. Army: 1943-1946)

Professional Activities:

Bristol-Myers Products Division, New York, N. Y.: Director of Public Relations (1957-); Advertising Manager (1952-1956); Asst. Advertising Manager (1951-1952); Home Research Staff Director (1951).

Doherty, Clifford, Steers & Shenfield, Inc., (Advertising Agency), New York, N. Y. (1950-1951).

National Broadcasting Co., New York, N. Y.: Television Production Department (1949-1950).

Bristol-Myers Co., New York, N. Y.: Assistant to the President (1948-1949).

Civic Activities:

Creative Education Foundation, Buffalo, N. Y.: Trustee (1955-); Vice President (1957-)

Creative Problem-Solving Institute Faculty, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y. (July, 1956)

American Guild of Organists, New York, N. Y.: Members Interests' Committee (1950-), Dean, Princeton (N. J.) Chapter (1954-1955)

Hymn Society of America, New York, N. Y.: Member, Executive Committee (1948-)

Royal College of Organists, London, England: Member (1947-)

Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.: Trustee (1956-)

Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, New York, N. Y. Member, Board of Directors (1949-); President (1954-1955); Vice President (1952-1954)

All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bay Head, N. J.: Trustee (1955-)

Brotherhood of St. Andrew, York, Pa.: Member-at-large (1953-); Member, Public Relations Advisory Committee (1956-)

Dioceses of New Jersey, New York (Long Island): Lay-reader (1943-)

Provincial Synod, Second Province: Lay delegate from the Diocese of New York (1952-1954); Member, Synod Council (1953-1954)

Diocese of New York Department of Promotion (1953-1954)

Memberships

American Public Relations Association, Greater New York Chapter.

Association of National Advertisers, New York City.

Bay Head Yacht Club, Bay Head, New Jersey.

University Club, New York City.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew, York, Pa.

American Guild of Organists, Princeton (N. J.) Chapter.

The Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, Inc. New York City.

Hymn Society of America, New York City.

Royal College of Organists, London, England.

Pact Associates, Princeton, N. J.

Author:

Books: "Meem," a privately printed character sketch (See also: "Hymns for Children & Grownups" above)

Contributor: "What I Believe About Jesus Christ," (Fleming Revell, 1955); "More Power for Your Church" (Farrar, Straus, 1952) "What on Earth Are You Doing?" (Harper & Bro., 1951); "Unlock Your Faith Power" (Guideposts Associates, 1957)

Pamphlets: "How to Improve Your Chapter Programming and Publicity" (Pamphlet #17, American Guild of Organists, New York 20, N. Y., 1955)

Articles:

"The Living Church" (Regular Columnist, 1955-)

"Art Direction," "The American Salesman," "Printers' Ink," "Super Market Merchandising," "This Week Magazine," "Woman's Home Companion," "True Story," "Christian Herald," "National Council of Churches Outlook," "Guideposts," "St. Andrew's Cross," "Sunday School Digest," "Evangel," "The Diapason," "The Moravian," "The Hymn Quarterly," "Diocese of New York Messenger," "Pulpit Digest."

Composer:

Anthems: "As the Disciples," Canyon Press (1952); "Could Jesus Hear the Sounds to Come?", Canyon Press (1955); "O God Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," H. W. Gray Co. (1956);

Collections: "Songs from Luke," Canyon Press (1953); "Songs from Matthew," Canyon Press (1957); "The Lamb & Other Carols," Hymn Society (1951);

Organ Compositions: "Variations on 'Old Hundredth'" J. Fischer & Bro. (1950); "Prelude in the Ancient Style," G. Schirmer, Inc. (1948);

Editor: "Thirty-Five Sacred Rounds & Canons from Four Centuries," Canyon Press (1955); "Hymns for Children & Grownups" (with Harold Friedell), Farrar, Straus & Cudahy (1953);

Miscellaneous: "Feast of the Star" (Text for Pageant with music by Harold Friedell), H. W. Gray Co. (1956); Contributor of hymn tunes to the following hymnals: "At Worship" (Harper & Bro., 1951); "The Children's Hymnal" (The Missouri Synod Lutheran Church, Concordia 1955); "The United Lutheran Hymnal" (Published: 1957).

Personal:

Born: April 9, 1923

Home: 6 Olden Lane
Princeton, N. J.

Wife: Louise Baber Wells
(Married, May 20, 1950)

Children: Elizabeth Wigton (6 years)
Henry Platt, II (4 years)
Sara Miller (1 year)

Rev. 4/1/57)

Bristol, Lee

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 8, 1957

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the "progress report" on that United Negro College Fund project.

C. D. Jackson and I will hold ourselves available for follow-up just as soon as you sound the "air raid warning."

Sincerely,

Lee

LEE H. BRISTOL

cc: Mr. C. D. Jackson

Bristol, Lee

October 1, 1957

Dear Lee:

We have given considerable thought to the United Negro Fund and I am hopeful that in the next two or three weeks we may be able to whip it into some sort of shape, and I will be in touch with you and C.D. Jackson.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lee H. Bristol
Bristol-Myers Company
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

fc

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 18, 1957

Dear Ed:

This is a belated note to thank you for our recent luncheon together at the Century Club.

I certainly appreciate your splendid offer of cooperation in attempting to undertake some documentary television show for the United Negro College Fund. I am sure you will find it newsworthy.

After I receive your outline of a proposed approach to the subject, I will get together with C. D. Jackson and he and I will undertake our respective assignments in connection with the approach to an underwriting for the project.

In the meantime, all my best.

Sincerely,

LEE H. BRISTOL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Brown, John M.

JOHN MASON BROWN
17 EAST 89th STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

May 14, 1957

Dear Ed,

I know how busy you are, and God knows I'm one of the millions who revere and enjoy the results of your being so. But don't forget, please don't, that promised lunch at the Century with Bob Sherwood as our topic. Until that day comes around, could you, would you dip into your files and see if you have any letters, typed or longhand, from Bob?

With all best wishes to Janet and you,

Devotedly,

JMB

Le 4-7469

Brown, Miss

December 30, 1957

Dear Miss Brown:

Very many thanks for your handsome knitted scarf and the cigarettes.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Miss Brown
1771 61 Street
Brooklyn 4, New York

mcc

12/8

Dear Mr. Merrill

Please accept this little hand made gift.

I enjoy your program immensely

Wishing you a very merry Xmas & a happy New Year

Sincerely

M Brown

Tax

M. Brown
1771-61 St.
Brooklyn NY
1 scarf
handmade
1 Santa
cigarette
1 calendar

SLIM
JIMS
®
Hallmark

Brown, Vanessa

Sylla

11:15 pm
10/18/56

Dear Ed,

The film is under way.

Financially our big assist will be Walter Reuther & UAW. Roger Stevens will also help personally. As for the rest we will see.

This is our crew.

1) Larry Tighe (LA.) - writer - director if necessary. We will send you a format for your perusal & suggestions.

2) Charles Mesario (LA) - camera

3) Gene Milford (NY) - film editor

The people for this film so far are Ed Plant (in unofficial capacity), Paul Butler (officially), Lee Miller (m.e. New America), Roger Stevens, Mat McCluskey, Walter Reuther, Mrs Roosevelt, Sen Clinton Anderson & others here.

We are planning to shoot

The Governor's narration Sun or Mon in Chicago or Libertyville. The boys get into Chicago Sunday morning, barring any last minute changes

Mrs Roosevelt footage will be shot at her apartment in New York Oct. 23 at 4:30 pm

Sen Clinton Anderson is available at any time & let Larry work ~~that~~ out when with him tonight

We have a meeting re-format & script tomorrow at 10:30 am. Will keep you informed.

There are a couple thousand other things but I'm just too tired & have 3 pills in me

Sleepy

Oh yes Dr Harrison Brown has been consulted, as well as Leonard Woodstock V.P. of UAW. They like the tentative format. Man in the street we will pick up

Scylla

wherever the boys are. There was some question raised this morning about using professionals who look like amateurs!

I wish you were here

I heard your show. It was very good. But I still don't understand the word for today. "Here was the news" for the nonce

S

Vanessa Brown

10/9/56

Dear Ed,

How can a political miracle — in your opinion — be effected?

How does one reach the middle ~~class~~ age (35-49), the undecided male voter between 21 + 49, + of below average income?

There are 2 programs in two media that I can influence for sure. A 5 minute (11:55 am. 5:15 pm.) twice daily (repeat the second time) radio program called Car Pool — a discussion in a car pool by 4 riders, one republican (yesterday's dealt w. Nixon, today's with taxes) Monday thru Friday over KABC. And a weekly 15 min television discussion between Richard Richards + 2 men running for Congress — moderated by a charming lady. (I'll do the one on Nov 5) over KTTV — 6:30 - 6:45 pm Mon night.

TELEPHONE HOLLYWOOD 9-0804 · 144 BARODA DRIVE · HOLMBY HILLS · LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

Please tell me if you can.

Best
Phyllis

I'll be in New York w. Robert Oct 27-
Nov 3 for Robert Wagner. And I expect
to see the Governor for the last time
before the election Friday at Long
Beach. I shall try to call you.

---

1) Middle age: 35-49 — How old were they during the
depression? Has the current prosperity any influence on
their thinking? Are they voting economically? or fearfully?
Is their reaction a personal one - towards AES's person —
he is not too much their elder & Eisenhower is?

2) What can be done about the middle class?
That's an economic vote. Or is it a personal one, too?

3.) Why male between 21-49 most undecided?
Why male? Is that personal prejudice. Is the
Governor not warm & affable enough, not paternal
enough? How do others appeal to this mass? (Important
(other than AES. i.e.)

Vanessa Brown

4.) Why is the of below-average income, male, between 21-49 undecided? Below-average is generally Democratic. Why male? Why the age 21-49? What about over 49? and why?

5.) I'm going to try to see Mr Walter H. Eaton & find out more about the nature of the survey & how the sampling was done. I'll have some more poll information in a few days from a research man who works for me.

TELEPHONE HOLLYWOOD 9-0804 · 144 BARODA DRIVE · HOLMBY HILLS · LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

Eisenhower Leads Adlai 51.2-38.4% in L.A. Poll

Copyright, 1956, Mirror Enterprises Co.

BY WALTER H. EATON, Director the Los Angeles Poll

If Adlai Stevenson expects to lead Los Angeles back into the Democratic fold, he has a major job of campaigning to do between now and Nov. 6.

This fact is revealed by the current Los Angeles Poll, conducted for the Mirror-News by the independent research firm of Walter H. Eaton & Associates.

Last week hundreds of voters in all walks of life and sections of Los Angeles County were asked:

In November, do you think you will probably vote for Eisenhower or Stevenson?

Here are the survey results:

Eisenhower	**51.2%**
Stevenson	**38.4**
Undecided	**10.4**
	100.0%

In order to capture this political heartland of a vitally important State, Stevenson must now swing nearly all of the county's undecided voters to his support. And he must also convince a substantial number of Eisenhower partisans that they should vote Democratic in November.

Conceivably, the job can be done. A solid majority of voters here are still registered—at least—as Democrats. And as Harry Truman demonstrated in 1948, political miracles can sometimes happen. But at this moment the odds in Los Angeles County are clearly in favor of Eisenhower.

Exclusive

The Los Angeles Poll found little difference between the Presidential preferences of men and women voters.

When analyzed by age groups, Stevenson support was weakest in the middle-age brackets—among voters between 35 and 49 years of age.

Democratic strength was particularly evident among voters with below-average incomes. Middle-class voters favored Eisenhower by a margin of nearly 2 to 1. And this margin increased to almost 3 to 1 among voters in the upper income brackets.

The typical undecided voter was male, between 21 and 49 years of age, and of below-average income.

Respondents who expressed a definite candidate preference were also asked: **Why would you prefer this candidate?**

Here are the chief reasons — in order of popularity — given by Eisenhower supporters:

1—They believe that Eisenhower has done a good

Turn to Page 4, Column 1

L.A. Poll Hints Ike Victory

Continued from First Page

job; they like his over-all record in office.

2—They feel that Eisenhower is honest and sincere, and has brought increased dignity and stability to the Presidency.

3—They credit him with ending the Korean war and maintaining peace in most of the world since that time.

4—They are Republicans—and will vote for Eisenhower because he is the Republican candidate.

5—They believe that prosperity has increased under the Eisenhower administration.

6—They prefer Eisenhower because of his broader experience, both as President and as an international leader during and after World War II.

Voters who prefer Stevenson give these principal reasons for favoring the former Governor of Illinois:

1—They are Democrats—and will vote for Stevenson because he is the Democratic candidate.

2—They believe that Stevenson will do more to help the working people of America.

3—They approve of the Democratic platform and program; they "like what Stevenson stands for."

4—They disapprove of Vice-President Nixon.

5—They are concerned about Eisenhower's health—his ability to survive another four years in office.

6—They believe that the country is more likely to enjoy continued prosperity under a Democratic administration.

A comparison of these views will do much to clarify the sources of Eisenhower's strength — and the problems that confront Stevenson during the remaining weeks of the 1956 campaign.

In the first place, Eisenhower enjoys the great advantage of already occupying the Presidency. Not since the troubled depression year of 1932, and not for many years before that time, have Americans failed to re-elect a President who wished to continue in office.

As the incumbent, Eisenhower has a record to point to—and it appears that many voters are well satisfied with that record. Stevenson, on the other hand, has been out of office for four years. He can offer a program and policies for the future. But his actual capacity for leadership in government has not been shown since 1952—a long time ago as events are viewed by the average voter.

Even more important, perhaps, is the respect and personal affection which many voters appear to feel for Ike. Whatever charges may be leveled against the Eisenhower administration, the President himself continues to be regarded as a man of honesty, integrity and stability.

A great many voters say that they will support Eisenhower simply because they like him—or like certain of his personal characteristics.

This motive, perhaps unreasoning but certainly effective, did not appear in interviews with Stevenson supporters.

Stevenson—for all his brilliance and the integrity of his own views—has apparently failed to establish this warm sense of liking and confidence in the minds of most voters, Democrats as well as Republicans.

No Democratic Party worker can derive much comfort from the fact that the most common reason for preferring Stevenson—as given by his supporters here—is the fact that they are Democrats and he is the Democratic candidate.

Important also is the fact that peace—a major theme in the Republican appeal for votes—was seldom mentioned by voters who favor Stevenson.

It thus appears that Stevenson's criticisms of Republican foreign policy have had little effect on the thinking even of his own supporters.

Such criticisms, whether valid or not, seem to have run aground on two stubborn facts. The Korean war ended during the Eisenhower administration. And peace, of some kind, now prevails in most of the world.

But no measured analysis, complete with columns of percentages, can tell the story of political opinion as vividly as the people themselves — in their own words.

Here are some of the more typical views in favor of each candidate:

FOR EISENHOWER:

Wife of a city employee: "Eisenhower is an honest, religious person. He has the highest principles himself, and he has done a swell job."

Building contractor: "Things have been going along fine under Eisenhower. Under Stevenson, money would tighten up and there would be unemployment due to business failing."

Dental assistant, male: "He is more personable. I like his character and the things he stands for as a person."

Drugstore owner: "We have great confidence in him, and he will be more inclined to keep us in peace. I have a great respect for his foreign policy, as well as his handling of his whole administration."

Commercial artist, female: "I have been a Republican for years. I like the Eisenhower family. I object to Stevenson's divorce, since I'm a Catholic."

Barber: "He's done a fine job. Why change horses now?"

FOR STEVENSON:

Wife of auto mechanic: "We've always been Democrats, and I think Stevenson will make a good President. He's sincere and a hard worker and he has the interests of the average people at heart."

Retired upholsterer: "I think the Democrats are the best party. As far as the men are concerned, they are both good men. It's the party. The Democrats are better for the poor man, the veteran, the farmer—better for the poor people in general."

Wife of steam fitter: "He's a better man. Eisenhower is ill, and I don't think he could last out another term."

Sheet metal mechanic: "I made up my mind when Eisenhower cut big industry's taxes and didn't cut ours any. Then he came out in the papers and said it would be bad for the country to cut taxes for us. And I voted for him!"

Elderly widow: "I like him, but I'm really voting for the party. I'm a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat since Roosevelt."

Wife of railroad brakeman: "I think he could solve some of the problems this country has. Eisenhower is all right, but he isn't too strong either."

Vanessa Brown

8/28/56

7

Dear Mr Murrow,

I do hope you will substantiate my letter of today's - to Dr F. S. Stanton, v.p of your network - or is it pres?

Sincerely

VB

8/28/56 —

4:34 AM.

Good for that Mike Todd ad.

Oh yes - rec'd CBS-News flap from Mrs Atlas - many thanks for your kindness.

TELEPHONE HOLLYWOOD 9-0804 · 144 BARODA DRIVE · HOLMBY HILLS · LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

Brown, Vanessa

Vanessa Brown

6/12/56

Dear Mr Murrow,

Enclosed is the outline for our plan of operation. I expect to be in New York at the end of the month. I will call you & at that time perhaps you would meet & talk w. me - about specific or general off the cuff recommendations.

Sincerely

Vanessa

BR 2-2490 (home)

TELEPHONE HOLLYWOOD 9-0804 · 144 BARODA DRIVE · HOLMBY HILLS · LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

(OB)

TARC

TELEVISION AND RADIO COMMITTEE

Make up and function: A chairman responsible only to the Governor and his most immediate aide, having equal status with the press secretary.

A staff consisting of a director, at least three writers, an advisory committee, and an advertising and publicity committee.

Tasks:

1. To develop ideas especially suited for the medum (live and film) and the Governor.
   a. The conversations.
   b. Variations on the conversations, including talks with minority heads, youth, farm organizations, etc....see outline.
   c. The campaign activities to be filmed with sound.
   d. The development of so-called non-politicl ideas, including the association of the Governor with existing projects of merit. See outline.

2. Control over the states' television and radio activities.
   a. A survey of existing programs to check for free time.
   b. An analysis of the best times and stations for time to be purchased.

3. Coordinated advertising and publicity.

4. Study of the opposition's programs and tactics.

5. Public opinion surveys to see what types of programs influence the voters.

6. The preparation of the individual programs
   a. Facilities
   b. The local people -- briefed and prepared, as well as selected.
   c. Briefing and preparing the Governor.
   d. And advance unit and a traveling unit in constant contact with each other.

7. Exploration of the television and radio possibilities open at the Convention.
   a. MEET THE PRESS

8. Unofficial conferences with the heads of NBC, CBS, ABC, the public affairs heads of these networks, as well as others in related fields (list of such is being prepared) whose ideas can be invaluable. This must, in the main, be done off the record.

Bruyn, G. V.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

DIRECTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

September 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

What a blow it was to have your telegram turning down the great privilege (shall I say?) of doing the Husbands' letter.

Naturally we are all disappointed but we understand. I did have hopes, however.

My best to Janet and to you.

Cordially yours,

Gertrude V. Bruyn
Director of the Development Program
GVB/t

Brugh, Gertrude

SEPTEMBER 3, 1957

[redacted]

GERTRUDE V. BRUGH
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

I HAVE DONE MY BEST BUT AM SORRY UNABLE TO DRAFT SATISFACTORY OR PERSUASIVE DOCUMENT.

ED MURROW.

414-43
fc

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

DIRECTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

August 27, 1957

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Pawling, New York.

Dear Ed:

It was so satisfactory to talk with you over the phone and to learn that you think the idea of a "Husband to Husband" letter has merit. It was equally satisfying to hear that you would consider wording such a letter. I shall be very much interested to hear Janet's reaction, too.

In the show of hands of members of the Alumnae Fund Committee, fourteen voted in favor (including two qualifications as to whom we would get to write the letter), and two voted against the idea. I add that Mr. Gettell is very enthusiastic about this plan as is Al Guest of Amherst.

I do not need to go into detail as to the main idea which is, of course, to urge the husbands in turn to urge their wives to give to their Alma Maters the equivalent of the husbands' gifts.

Six years ago, Stu Russell, one of our Trustees, a Dartmouth man, paid for an ad in the Dartmouth Alumni magazine of January 1951. I enclose a copy of that.

Also enclosed is a list of average gifts to Men's and Women's Privately Endowed Colleges. On the whole the average gifts to State Institutions are not as high, obviously. These averages are for the college year 1955-'56. We do not have the figures for 1956-'57 except Mount Holyoke's which was $15.18 as compared with $12.18 for 1955-'56.

You spoke of possible content for your letter, as including both the light touch and a good punch based on comparative figures. I trust that these two enclosures will provide background material for both.

Please know how delighted everyone will be if you feel disposed to word this copy for us. As I explained, it would be a printed letter without individual salutations--just "Dear Mount Holyoke Husband". I do not know whether, in connection with your signature, you will want to identify yourself as the husband of Janet Brewster '33. I believe that everyone knows this. In any case, we would like a clear signature (black ink on white stock) for the cut for the letter.

DIRECTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

I have checked the number of envelopes which are already addressed, and find that there are approximately 2500. We addressed envelopes only to those whose questionaires indicated that the husbands were extant and living with their wives. We did not do non-grads of any of the institutions.

Again we thank you for your favorable reply, but assure you that we shall understand if you think it unwise.

My love to Janet and all kinds of best wishes to you.

Yours,

Gertrude V. Bruyn
Director of Development Program
GVB/o

Enc.

Advertisement appearing in Dartmouth Alumni Magazine - January '51

TO CERTAIN DARTMOUTH HUSBANDS

OF CERTAIN COLLEGE GRADS

Tho' fat or tall, tho' bright or stupid
We love you all who, shot by Cupid,
Found mates, like us, to be congenial.
But we confess a fault that's venial.
As wives, tho' we may know our rhumbas,
We only think in little numbers
When writing out a contribution.
(Heaven help OUR Institution!)
Statistics show..and are we stunned,
How you support <u>your</u> Alumni Fund.
But the Little Woman who bears your name
Scarcely ever gives the same,
Tho' she graduated, and not too badly,
from a kindred campus in South Hadley.
Up, husbands, be you man or mouse!
It's high time to alert your spouse.
City slickers and country yokels
Out with check books (and bi-focals)
Show her how to give as you do,
Be it magic, hex, or Voodoo,
How you get your high amount,
What percent brings up this count.
Dartmouth husbands - in your gyves
Train your own Mount Holyoke wives!

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE

Written by Clare Elliott Nelson
Mount Holyoke 1920
Paid for by a Dartmouth man -
trustee of Mount Holyoke

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

DIRECTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Alumni Fund Gifts for the year 1955-'56 to Women's Privately Endowed Colleges.

(Source—American Alumni Council Survey)

Barnard	$36.09
Bryn Mawr	$38.54
Mount Holyoke	$12.18
Pembroke	$10.64
Radcliffe	$31.15
Skidmore	$ 8.28
Smith	$30.53
Sweet Briar	$12.18
Vassar	$68.06
Wellesley	$81.06 *
Wells	$11.57
Wheaton	$10.57

Alumni Fund Gifts for the year 1955-'56 to Men's Privately Endowed Colleges.

(Source—American Alumni Council Survey)

Amherst	$33.97
Bowdoin	$30.95
Dartmouth	$44.48
Hamilton	$29.91
Harvard	$44.62
Princeton	$51.94
Trinity	$18.23
Union	$26.65
Yale	$54.13

* Not representative since Wellesley dumps all Alumni Gifts into one pot.

Buck, Pearl

January 9, 1957

Dear Pearl Buck:

Thank you very much for writing as you did about the Chou En-lai interview. I find myself in complete agreement with your analysis. The interpreter did not, in fact, expand on Chou's replies, we cut some of the Chinese in order to give a verbatim translation of what he said.

I confess myself still puzzled by the whole experience. I have interviewed a number of dictators and always in the past they appeared to be assured, self-reliant, and confident; Chou was none of these things. He was uttering phrases reflecting the captive mind, when he is supposed to be the captor. He repulsed all my efforts at private conversation, even though as you know he speaks and understands English perfectly.

I had the feeling throughout he felt that someone, almost literally, had a gun at his back. I don't know who that someone is, but he certainly did not appear to be "his own man."

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Pearl Buck
R. D. 3
Perkasie, Pennsylvania

rh
bc: Mr. Friendly

R. D. 3
PERKASIE, PENNSYLVANIA

December 31, 1954

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I congratulate you on a most interesting and important accomplishment in that interview with Chou En-lai, filmed as we saw it last night. Of course it was obvious, as Carlos Romulo said, that Chou En-lai was completely at the mercy of Communist powers. At first I could not understand how a man, reputed to be clever and intelligent — I do not know him myself — could make himself seem such a dupe. His face was a mask of despair. The dapper young interpreter was so cold, so cynical, so "correct." In his translations he amplified considerably on Chou En-lai's remarks. Since I know Chinese, I know that Chou's written replies, seen, were seldom as detailed as the interpreter's translation, although all of it was blatant propaganda .... It was Chou's face that was the most puzzling, that and his manner. Had he the slightest enthusiasm for what he was saying, his face would have lightened. Only once, I believe, was there a glimmer of the natural and really almost inevitable humor one finds ~~almost~~ universal in the Chinese, and that was in direct response to you.

After thinking it all over, I wonder if there was a calculated cynicism, a communicable despair, in Chou En-lai's behavior upon this occasion. It is incredible that he could imagine that we could be so stupid as to believe the Soviet drivel he spoke. Can it be that he was deliberately showing us that his heart was not in it, that

he was saying what he had to say and saying it without enthusiasm, his face a mask, his eyes hopeless, even furtive. Was his refusal to comment on internal affairs in China an effort to convey to us that they were bad, too bad to talk about? He could have lied and boasted that all is wonderful. Reflect, please, on his lifeless manner, his parrot-like voice, his expressionless face, his weary indifference toward his translator, his obvious and deep unhappiness. He was so plainly the tool, and he was letting us see it. Is this not significant?

Whether I am right or wrong in these queries, certainly it was one of the most dramatic episodes I have ever seen on television. I am deeply indebted to you. Indeed, I think this interview was the most dramatic I have ever seen in human times, with the possible exception of one event in Senator McCarthy's public career.

With highest regard, I am

Yours sincerely,

Pearl S. Buck.

noted by JA.

Buckley, Wm.

EDWARD R. MURROW

May 1, 1956

Dear Bill:

I am familiar with Dean Sharp's project, and did indeed encourage her. I explained to her that I no longer had anything to do with radio programming here, but I would submit her manuscript, or at least a sample of it, to people who did. That, I am in the process of doing and I will let you know.

Your recommendation of Dr. Ditzen is indeed persuasive. Anyone who could get you to join a church must have unusual abilities. We look into the matter and let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William E. Buckley
Vice President
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Aaron

C
O
P
Y

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC.
383 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

April 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Our College Department has had a proposal from Dean D. Louise Sharp, Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, for a book to be entitled GO TEACH. It is to contain one hundred short inspiration pieces about teachers and teaching, and Dean Sharp informs us that your highly successful "This I Believe" stirred her up on this idea originally. She also tells us that you personally encouraged her on two occasions, at the original conception of the idea, and then again last month.

We have been told that you asked to see some samples, and therefore we are sending twenty-three of them to you now. We were also informed that you might be able to use them, or some of them, on the air as you did with "This I Believe." I hate to impose on you this way, but since Dean Sharp tells us that you have been involved in this project personally and have given it some encouragement, I would appreciate having your thoughts on it, if that would be possible.

I suggested this to you once before, and received no answer, but I would like to propose again as someone you might visit on "Person to Person" the minister of The Reformed Church in Bronxville, Dr. Lowell Russell Ditzen. He is one of the warmest, most articulate, and personable humanitarians I have ever met -- in fact I even joined the church because of him. A short meeting with him would prove to you that he would be a great addition to the "Person to Person" show.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

/s/William E. Buckley

aron

Bundy M

August 30, 1957

Dear Dean Bundy:

Your description of what life is like in September in the shop is altogether accurate. However, I am aware that too often we become so involved with the urgent that we never get around to the important.

Please ask Mr. Maccoby to give my office a ring and I will see him at the first possible opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. M. Bundy
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

fc

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

5 UNIVERSITY HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

August 28, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know what life is like after Labor Day, but I wonder if you could spare a minute some time in the next week or so to talk with a very bright young man who works for Harvard College. His name is Michael Maccoby, and he has what he thinks, and what I think, is a very good idea for a series of broadcasts on problems of the shape of the future--in science, in politics, and in human living. His notion is that with a little imagination and planning it should be possible to bring the liveliest ideas of outstanding scholars into programs that would have a wide appeal.

We at Harvard are trying to get hold of all the money there is this year, so that we have a sharply practical interest in advertising our talent--but what seems just possible is that a series of programs in which Harvard professors looked at the future might make sense from your point of view.

Mr. Maccoby will be calling your secretary, and if you are interested, he will come in at your convenience. If not, I can only repeat that I know what life is like in September.

Sincerely yours,

McGeorge Bundy

McGeorge Bundy
Dean

Burdette, Winston

May 31, 1956

Dear Winston:

This may sound like I'm trying to cast you as a housing agent, but here is the problem: Marlene Dietrich is coming to Rome sometime in July and August to make a picture, and is looking for a place to live - either a four or a five-room apartment or some relatively quiet hotel.

In a moment of boastfulness, I told her I had a colleague in Rome who knew all about everything and she believed me. Therefore, would you at your convenience drop her a note on this world-shaking subject at the Hotel de Paris in Monaco where she will be for the next few weeks.

Many thanks for the excellent report on the Italian elections you gave me last night.

As ever yours,

Mr. Winston Burdett
Via Cassia 15
Rome, Italy

fc

Burke, Arleigh

December 7, 1956

Dear Admiral Burke:

Permit me to say my belated thanks to your "well done" on our report on the Navy. My delay in replying was due to the fact that I spent a little time in Israel during the unpleasantness there. However, I am as usual not sure that we didn't leave a better program on the Cutting-Room floor than we put on the air, but we did the best we knew how to do.

Permit me to express my thanks and those of Fred Friendly for the courtesy and cooperation of Admiral E. B. Taylor whose services in connection with the editing were invaluable. Lieutenant Paul Trahan was unflagging in his efforts on our behalf.

It may interest, or amuse you to know in view of our off-camera conversation on the SARATOGA that I have received no sign from my friends in the Air-Force as a result of the report on the Navy.

To do what one enjoys doing and to learn in the process is a rare privilege, and that is precisely what happened to me in the course of working on this report.

Sincerely yours,

Admiral Arleigh Burke
Chief of Naval Operations
Bureau of Naval Personnel
Washington, D.C.

rh

Ed:

When you answer Admiral Burke will you mention Lt. Paul Trahan who was most helpful in setting up many of the situations for us. And, of course, Admiral E. B. Taylor who sat on so many brass hats for us.

F. F.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

19 November 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your excellent documentary "Revolution in the Navy" was very much appreciated by all of us who saw it. It explained clearly and well the giant strides being taken by the Navy to be ready for the great tasks facing us, and it insured increased public understanding of the mission and capabilities of the Navy to carry out United States policies.

Today with two-thirds of our fleet disposed at sea - standing by for any eventuality, your program provided a terrific lift for all these Navy men and their families by showing how their presence in potential trouble areas is so vital to our national defense. The support of the American people is the finest boost to morale that any fighting man can receive when he faces the privations of overseas deployment.

Thank you for producing and so skillfully editing this hour program to make it interesting, instructive and stimulating to your vast audience. Such a production reflects not only the skill of your camera crews and technical staff, but your own thorough understanding of the world situation and the increasing importance of Naval power to the free world's peace and security.

Please extend the Navy's appreciation to all your personnel, and to you and Fred Friendly my special thanks for your courtesy and patience in arranging our interview. You have done the country and the Navy a real service.

Sincerely,

Arleigh

ARLEIGH BURKE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Burke, Redm

November 8, 1957

Dear Father Burke:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of November 4. I, too, have very pleasant memories of our meeting at the Century.

Unfortunately, illness prevented my going to Grinnell, so I missed seeing Monsignor Sheehy.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Father Redmond Burke
De Paul University
The University Libraries
64 East Lake Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

mcc

De Paul University

Office of the Director
The University Libraries
64 East Lake Street
Chicago 1, Illinois
Financial 6-4000

4 November 1957

My dear Edward R. Murrow:

I have just returned to my office from my sojourn in the east. One of the highlights of my trip was our luncheon at the Century Club and the stimulating conversation you provided on "Modern Scepticism".

While in New York City I addressed an air mail letter to Monsignor Sheehy at St. Patrick's Rectory, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, telling him of your forthcoming visit at Grinnell.

My luncheon with you was a pleasant adventure in friendship; it was also a pleasant adventure in stimulating thought. Keep up your good work, for to me democracy will always be a way of life and will never be a ready-made solution to our problems.

Cordially yours,
Father Redmond Burke

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Burks, Joe

September 3, 1957

Dear Joe:

It was a warm and welcome meeting and I am sorry it couldn't have happened under happier circumstances.

Your report on the duck club fills me with a longing to come out, but I just don't know how I can do it. This is my first day back in the shop and it's just plain hell.

Somehow I must find a way to make a living somewhere out West where friendships last and old age doesn't overtake one at such a furious pace.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joe Burks
Joe Burks Insurance Agency
412 Miller Building - P.O. Box 482
Yakima, Washington

fc

JOE BURKS INSURANCE AGENCY
412 MILLER BUILDING -P. O. BOX 482
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

Insurance and Bonds

Representing AMERICAN EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

August 22, 1957

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Since I saw no press reports to the contrary, I believe it is safe to assume that the pilot who had such a time getting you on the ground at McMinnville enjoyed better luck getting you back and down in Bellingham.

It was indeed a pleasure to see you again and have such a nice visist with you even though the circumstances of our meeting did notlend a bit to a "night of revelry and riotous living."

This past week I had a most wonderful letter from Myron Foster and also one from Roy Sandberg, who has been through the years one of the really good friends that one meets up with along life's highway.

Over the weekend, I spent a couple of days installing blinds down at the duck club, and conditions appear to be extremely good for this season. On Monday the State Game Commission met in Yakima, and we have the longest duck season granted us here in the Pacific Flight Way on record. It will open on October 13th, and will extend through January 15th, of 1958. I doubt if I can stand up under such a lengthly season and still work at it as I have in the past. Depending on the weather, as the season progresses, I am going to keep in touch with you with the hope that perhaps you could arrange to get out here and enjoy a few days of real good hunting.

I think Fred Redmon, who has been quite a friend of Lacy's for several years and who is a personal friend of mine, wrote you recently. The Monday Morning Quarterback Club would enjoy very much throwing their annual dinner to fit the occasion of your visit here, and believe me, Ed, that is quite a deal for a town the size of Yakima.

Over four hundred of us are leaving here by chartered bus to support the efforts of our favorite son, Pete Rademacher when he faces Patterson over the fifteen round route at Sick's Stadium in Seattle.

I hope your trip home for you and your family was a pleasure, and again it was mighty nice to see you even for such a short time. My kind regards and best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Joe Burks

THE EMPLOYERS' GROUP MAN IS *The Man with the Plan*

E.G.

JB:man

Bushnell, E. L.

December 12, 1956

Dear Ernie:

This is a hell of a time to be answering yours of November 6th, but I seem to be out of the country quite a lot; and I am leaving for Burma next week.

The film has arrived safely and I am grateful to you for sending it. I will have a look at it as soon as I come back from Burma.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. L. Bushnell
Assistant General Manager
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Ottawa, Ontario

rh

Bushnell, Eric

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

Ottawa, Ontario,
November 6, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I understand you had an interesting evening with Bob Fowler a couple of weeks ago. He has indicated to Mr. Dunton, Chairman of our Board of Governors, that you displayed some interest in the "Wayne and Shuster" show. I have a 16 mm print of it in my office and although I called your Secretary about sending it on to you probably I was not too bright that day and I am not completely sure as to whether you wanted it and, if so, where it should be sent. I wonder if you would be good enough to let me know.

I realize you are terrificly busy but I think it might be worth your while to take a look at this particular show or if you can't do it yourself at least have some of your expert associates do so.

I hope to be in New York the week of November 18th as I have been asked to talk to the Radio Pioneers. I hope to be able to see you for a few minutes at least if only to do a bit of reminiscing. I can assure you I have no important business to talk about.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Eric B

(E.L. Bushnell)
Assistant General Manager

Butcher, Harry C

August 24, 1957

Dear Butch:

Sorry I missed you when you were East.

Casey and I had a fine trip, but unfortunately had to come back here and there was no time to come to California, much less to Yuma.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Mr. Harry C. Butcher
President and General Manager
Radio KIST
Balboa Building
Santa Barbara, California

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

RADIO KIST
INCORPORATED
SANTA BARBARA • CALIFORNIA
Harry C. Butcher, President and General Manager
BALBOA BUILDING
TELEPHONE WO. 3981 • TWX S BAR 8975

August 1, 1957.

Dear Ed:

The attached information relates to a worthy cause in which you may have an interest. In any event, I rise to endorse the gentlemen who submit it. Frank Price, Jr., is my lawyer, which means he has to be good to try to keep, and ultimately to get me out of trouble. The Foundation and its board are responsible, and very much in earnest about the good work. I suppose the theme of a story might be along the line that "there are those who love the U. S. A."

I missed you when I was in New York, but I had the pleasure of speaking with Janey, who told me of your gypsy tour with Casey, which had started the day before...

I am taking over a near-bankrupt TV station at Yuma, where the temperature yesterday was only 119. I will commute for a while but naturally will base at Santa Barbara...Even I am not that crazy...

I have been hoping your trek would lead you to the Valley Club and to some more of my money...it awaits you, as does the latch string at the Butcher house, surrounded as it is by growing avocadoes, and work, work, work. Mollie has become the woman with the hoe.

As ever,

Butch

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

FOR EMERGENCY NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL REFUGEES AND THE DESTITUTE

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E. CANON PERDIDO STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE WOODLAND 2-0011

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AUDITORS
SCHOLEFIELD & CO.

August 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years you have been one of the foremost interpreters of world affairs to the American people and have built lasting bonds of good will between Americans and people throughout the world.

We would like to ask your cooperation in work of similar purpose, althought on a different level. The DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION was established ten years ago to provide direct aid to people in need throughout the world, especially Europe. We are enclosing material about our organization for your information.

This year the DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION is launching a major campaign - "Share Your Christmas Person to Person with a Family in Free Europe". We feel that it would be of great interest to the American people if you could arrange interviews with some of the recipients of the Direct Relief Foundation in Greece, Italy, Austria or Germany on your colorful program, "See It Now".

The charge is frequently made that the people of Europe do not appreciate the aid given by the American people. As you can see from the enclosed letters, recipients of aid are truly grateful for the help they receive. Perhaps, this can serve as a demonstration of what foreign aid can do and how much it is appreciated. Especially, this is true when it is given directly to individual recipients, and with a minimum of red tape.

INCORPORATED IN 1948 AS A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION
CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTIBLE FOR FEDERAL INCOME AND ESTATE TAX PURPOSES

If this project appeals to you and you would give consideration to participating in carrying out help to needy people in Free Europe in this fashion, a representative of this Foundation would appreciate an opportunity of meeting you.

Thank you for your consideration.

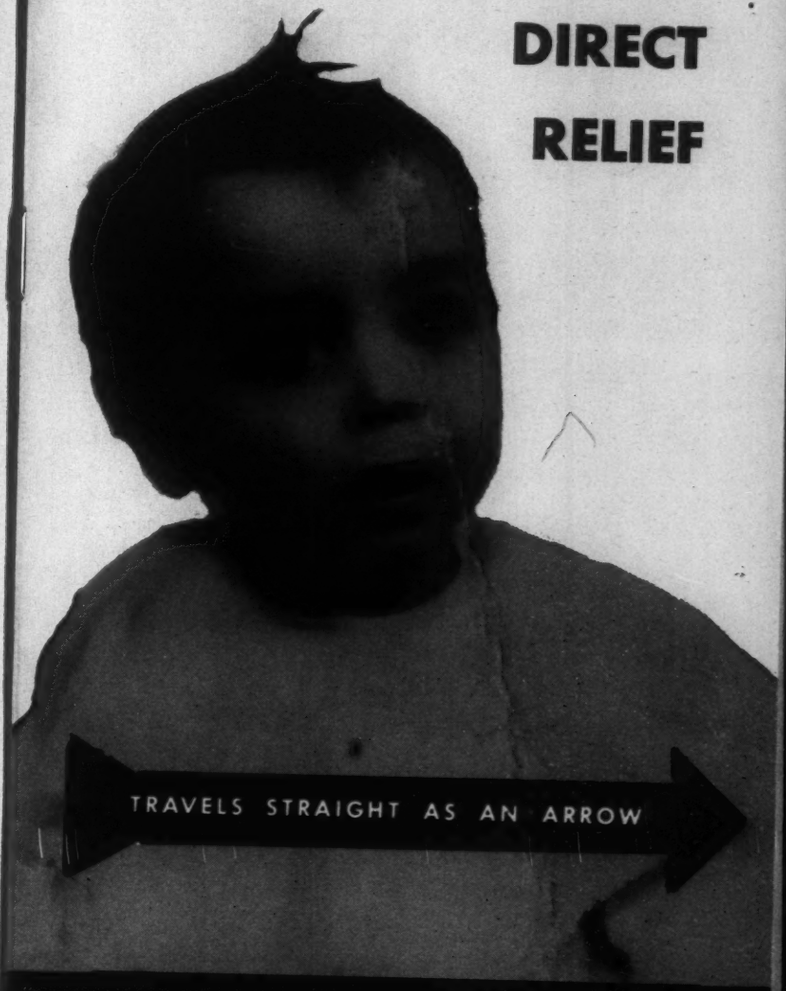
Sincerely,

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION

By Francis Price, Jr.
Francis Price, Jr., President

FP :cn

DIRECT RELIEF



DIRECT TO THE INDIVIDUAL NEEDS OF

THE REFUGEE

THE DISPLACED

THE DESTITUTE

THE HUNGRY

THE HOMELESS

THE SICK

OVERSEAS

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION

FOR EMERGENCY NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL REFUGEES AND THE DESTITUTE

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 EAST CANON PERDIDO STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE WOODLAND 2-0011

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SCHOLEFIELD & CO., SANTA BARBARA

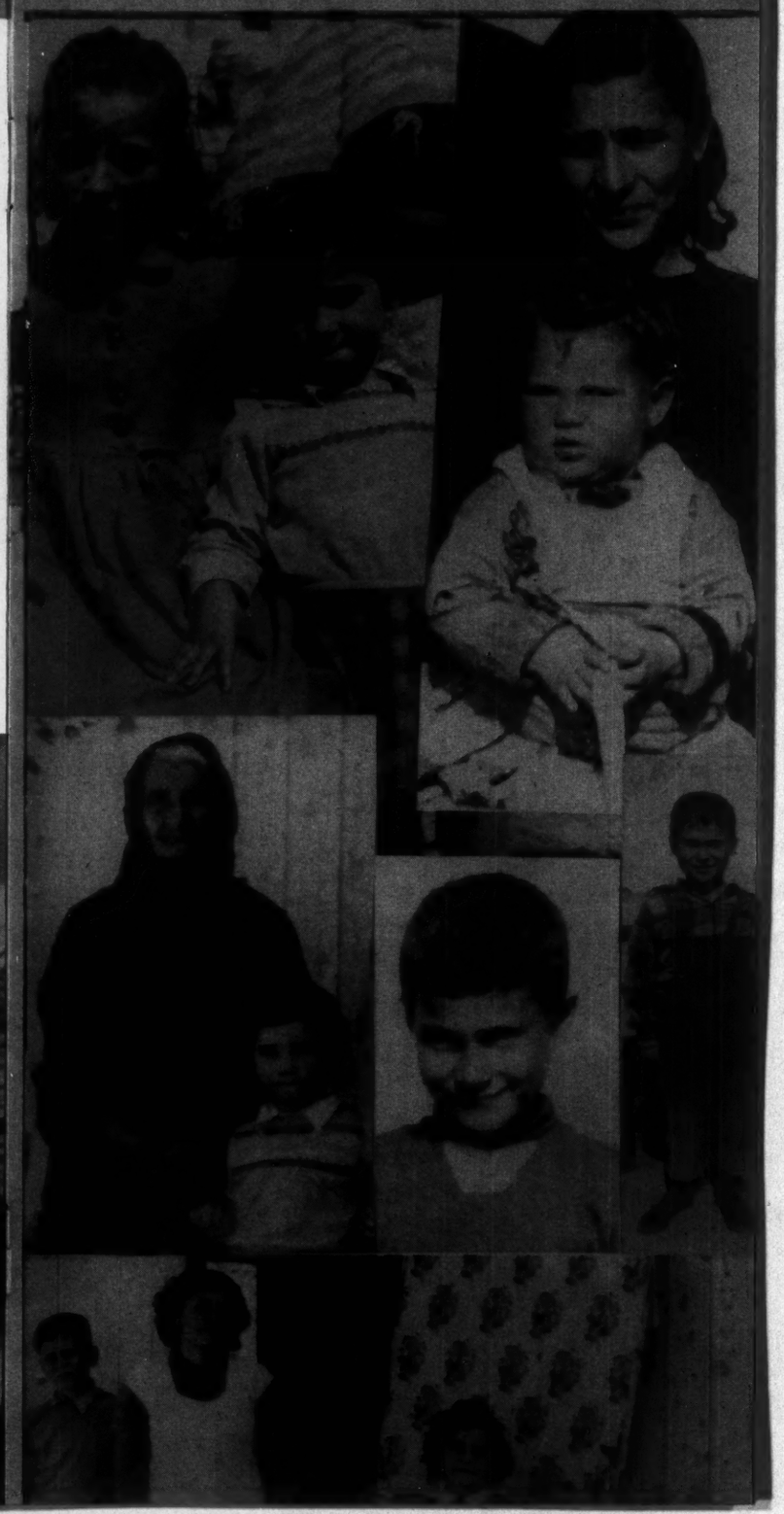
DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION QUARTERS FOR CLOTHING DRIVE
AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING, 1408 CHAPALA ST., SANTA BARBARA

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE

THE CHRISTOPHER FAMILY IN GREECE . . . Father, mother and two boys, aged 9 and 6½, live in a small shed with dirt floor. The Greek father had his own home and shop in Rumania but returned to Greece to serve in the war of 1940-41. He was not permitted to return to Rumania where his property was destroyed. **Suffering** from hernia, rheumatism, inflammation of the kidneys and **cancer** — he cannot work. The mother cannot work either because the **youngest child is paralytic** and needs her care. Poor neighbors share their little food with them. They were **ragged, barefooted and in need of food, clothing, shoes, blankets, and medical care**—when they applied to DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION for help.

HELMUT . . . **An 18-year-old boy stricken with polio** at the age of one. He still sits in the same crib where he was placed as a baby. His sister is crippled also. **Nothing is done for him. The father died recently** and the **mother** has been **in the hospital** for major surgery and cannot carry him downstairs and out into the sunshine. She has **tried in vain to get a wheelchair** so he can get around on his own.

MARGARETHE IN GERMANY . . . She's a 67-year-old widow and alone. **A refugee** from Estonia, her **son** was **killed** in the **Katyn Massacre** and her **husband** was **missing** after **Soviet occupation.** She suffers from angina pectoris, diseased liver, and gall bladder trouble. She **needs milk, butter, eggs** — and cannot even recall when she last had such basic items.



A L

DIS

IN

THE LETTER MAY BE AN APPEAL FOR FOOD

For refugee children uprooted from their homeland

IT MAY BE

An appeal for used clothing for ragged, barefoot children

IT MAY BE

An appeal for medicine for a tubercular husband and father

IT MAY BE

An appeal for money for an eye operation, for cancer treatment

IT MAY BE

An appeal for an artificial foot so a 16-year-old girl can walk again

Athens
March 12, 1957

Save us from starvation. We have no one in the world to help us. My **husband** is **sick**, he suffers from his stomach. We have **no money to go to a doctor.**

I am a woman with education and go from house to house to wash, to make a living for my sick husband and 3 children.

Piraeus
Jan. 18, 1957

Dear Sirs:
We never can forget your kindness. We received the check of $7.50 which helped us a lot. **My grandmom** thanks you very much, she **is very old.** She is **suffering with her eyes.** The doctor said **she needs an operation** but unfortunately **we can't afford** to pay one thousand drachmas ($33). We hope on you.

Olga has been adopted by a very poor Austrian family and cannot obtain German or Austrian citizenship since no one knows her proper name. So Olga hangs between two citizenships — **on one foot** — and cannot receive any contribution for an artificial foot. Now Olga is 16 years old and **needs an artificial foot very urgently;** cost—approximately $100.

HOW IT WORKS

The case is investigated through the Red Cross or other agency . . . and aid is then sent directly to that individual.

DIRECT RELIEF

goes to the individual who needs it most.

DIRECT RELIEF

is acknowledged by the individual who receives a used clothing parcel, food, medicine, money for an operation, medical treatment, hospital care.

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION has had nearly 10 years of experience in screening and handling refugee problems.

Landshut, Germany
January 6, 1957

I thank you for the Christmas check and the package. I altered the dress for Karin and she's very proud of it. Due to your kindness, I could arrange something **for Christmas.** On both days **we even had meat.** The Christ Child came also in our modest apartment. Many times I've been in despair over my illness and poverty. You were and will always be for me a ray of hope for my family and myself in these difficult times.

The **fleeing was cruel** since I had nothing except what I had on my back but I came through and wish I could have remained well in health. I would do any work with pleasure but the **worst is to see the children suffer** in poverty without being able to help. I carry alone all worries for my children and old mother.

Athens, Greece
June 20, 1956

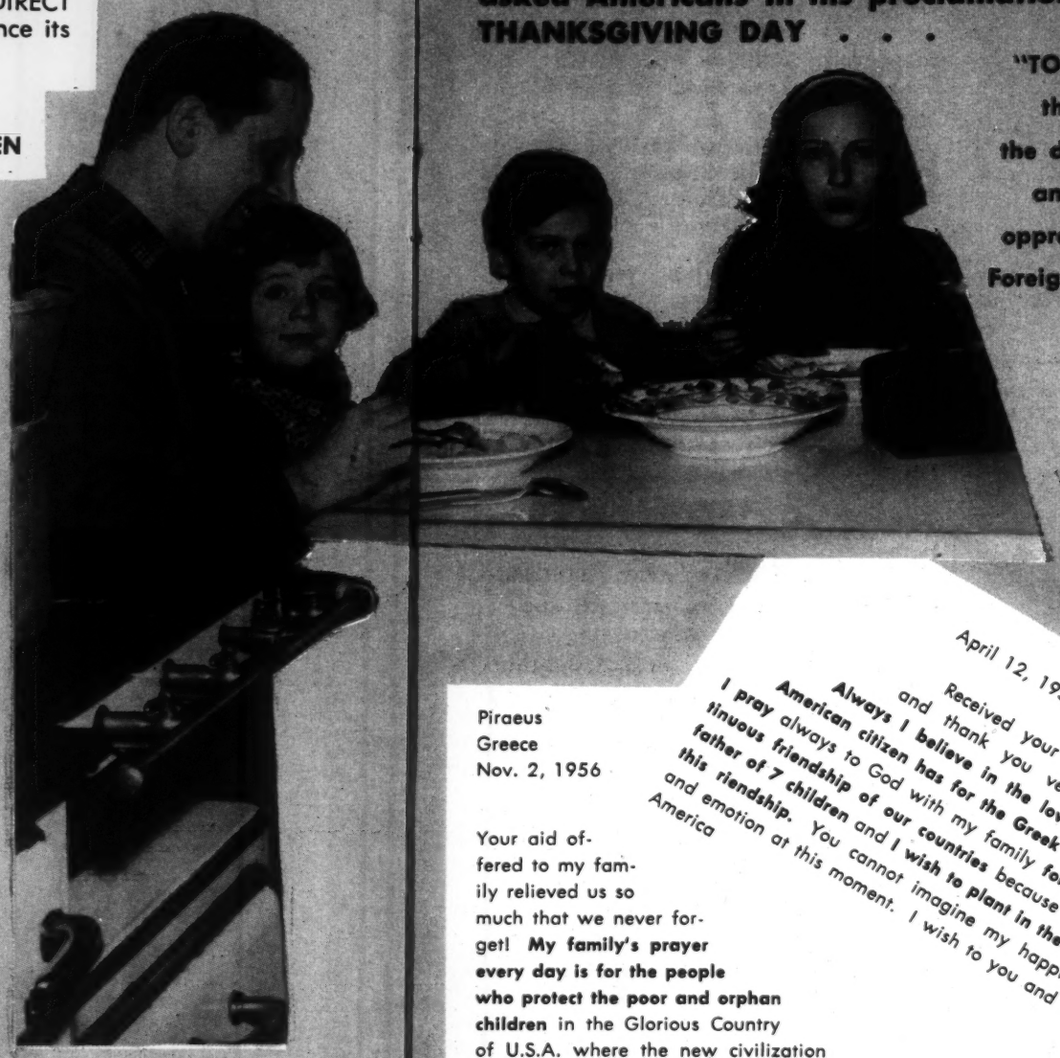
You completely saved my child. Those dollars **saved my child from death.** Now **my little daughter is very ill** and is suffering from **tuberculosis.** The various doctors I consulted in the Athens institutions said that the condition of my daughter is very critical and **only by immediate help will she be saved.**

Refugee Camp
Athens, Greece
Feb. 6, 1957

I thank you very much for the package you sent to me. Everything contained in it is very useful, especially for **my daughter** who is very glad for she **will be able to go to school dressed as all other children.**

HELPING THE DESTITUTE and the ill in foreign lands has been the aim of our DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION since its beginning in 1948.

REFUGEES AND CHILDREN living in poverty and despair are at present the principal beneficiaries. Tuberculosis, anemia, hunger, all forms of illness and lack of warm clothing are prevalent among refugees—both adults and children. Many who escape from behind the Iron Curtain are physically unable to comply with the requirements of countries admitting such displaced persons as immigrants.



PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER asked Americans in his proclamation on THANKSGIVING DAY . . .

"TO HELP the ill, the destitute, and the oppressed in Foreign Lands."

April 12, 1954

Received your package and thank you very much. **Always I believe in the love that the American citizen has for the Greek citizen** and **I pray** always to God with my family **for the continuous friendship of our countries** because **I am a father of 7 children** and **I wish to plant in their soul this friendship.** You cannot imagine my happiness and emotion at this moment. I wish to you and all America

Piraeus
Greece
Nov. 2, 1956

Your aid offered to my family relieved us so much that we never forget! **My family's prayer every day is for the people who protect the poor and orphan children** in the Glorious Country of U.S.A. where the new civilization was born of liberty, success and progress. This will be always marked in our hearts till we die.

AFTER SURVIVING INCREDIBLE HARDSHIPS — many are unwanted by the countries to which they are forced to flee, with no opportunity of earning the barest living. Without home, country or possessions, they become the **POOREST OF THE POOR** — for them all hope is lost.

THESE PEOPLE KNOW THEIR ENEMIES. THEY HAVE NOT YET FOUND THEIR FRIENDS. Direct Relief Foundation exists to befriend these tragic ones wherever they are and without discrimination of nationality, race, creed or color — **IN THEIR HOUR OF MOST PRESSING NEED.**

FLEEING FROM THE TERRORS OF FORCED LABOR AND INTERNMENT CAMPS — they come from all stations of life — often walking hundreds of miles, **HUNGRY, RAGGED, COLD AND WEARY BEYOND BELIEF.**

OUR HELP CONSISTS OF SHIPMENTS OF FOOD, USED CLOTHING, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND MONEY — all **everyday items to us but MIRACLES to those in need.**

THEIR DESPERATE NEED is not only for food and clothing but also FOR THE PROOF THAT SOMEONE CARES — that they are not alone and not forgotten.

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION appeals to YOU to become a PARTNER in this work of salvaging human beings and **RESTORING THEIR FAITH IN THEIR FELLOWMEN.**

The destitute on our waiting list are increasing daily. To assist more families who are fleeing from oppression DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION needs your help at once.

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS AND GIVE GENEROUSLY

$5.00 will provide for cost of shipment of **one** 20-pound parcel of used clothing TO ONE FAMILY.

$10.00 will provide for shipment of **one** 20-pound parcel of food **or** a $10.00 check TO ONE FAMILY.

$20.00 will provide for shipment of **one** 20-pound parcel of food **and** a $10.00 check TO ONE FAMILY.

$50.00 will provide **two** food parcels, **two** checks of $10.00 each and one **Christmas** or **Easter** check TO ONE FAMILY.

$100.00 will help maintain ONE FAMILY FOR ONE YEAR.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO HELP ONE FAMILY?
CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO HELP?

NOT TO DO GOOD—BUT BEST —WITH YOUR MONEY

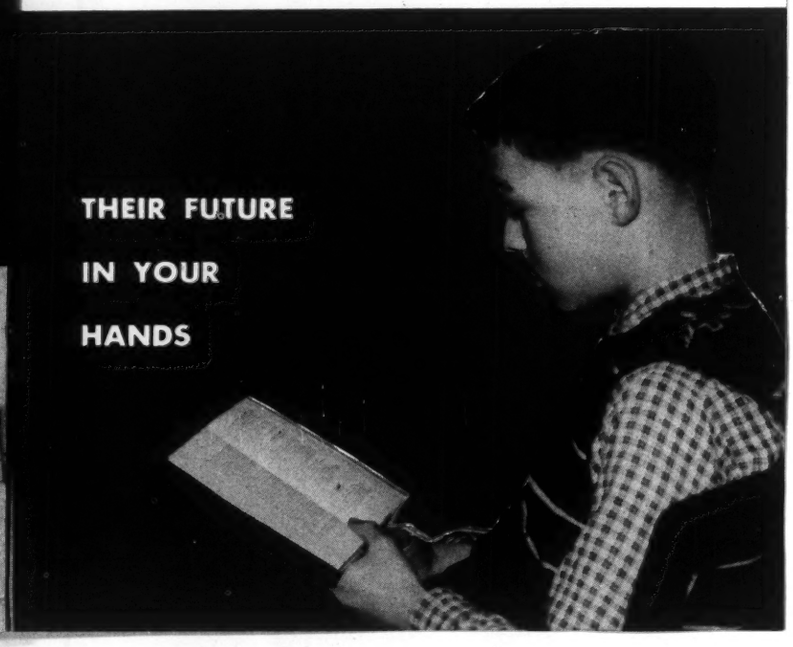
Perhaps in days to come you may wish to sustain such humane endeavors as expressed in the work done by DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION with a legacy — your spirit still living to inspire and bless. Merely insert in your will:

> "I give, devise and bequeath to Direct Relief Foundation, Santa Barbara, California, the sum of $_____."

Direct Relief Foundation is a non-profit corporation, with established exemption under applicable Federal and California State laws governing income, gift, estate, and inheritance taxes. **Your contributions are** therefore **deductible** for Federal income and estate tax purposes.

Memorial funds or Endowment funds providing for special contributions in which the trustor or testator may be interested will be accepted through legacies or lifetime gifts, outright or in trust, bearing the name of the giver or any other name that is to be perpetuated.

Gifts do not have to be in cash or check. Securities (stocks or bonds), real estate or other property, or life insurance, may be given. There are possibilities of tax savings in giving to Direct Relief Foundation.



YOU GIVE DIRECT RELIEF

BECAUSE your contribution will benefit needy individuals or families directly and at once.

FOR EMERGENCY NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL REFUGEES AND THE DESTITUTE

Direct Relief Foundation accepts contributions in any amount in U. S. or foreign currency.

THE NEED IS GREAT — TO BUILD ANOTHER BRIDGE FROM ONE HUMAN BEING TO THE OTHER

PLEASE DETACH AND MAIL TODAY

TO DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 East Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, California

Enclosed is my check for $_____

I will contribute monthly $_____

quarterly $_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

THE STORY OF

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION

National Headquarters
21 E. Canon Perdido
Santa Barbara, California
Phone: Woodland 20011

Los Angeles Office
1213 N. Highland Ave.
Hollywood 38, California
Phone: Hollywood 4-8877

We are grateful to you for giving us this opportunity of bringing before you a problem which is not unique in the history of mankind--but most certainly ever present, in spite of social progress.

Charity is a word of many meanings, and very relative in its application. It is always directed to the under-privileged and the interpretation of the word under-privileged is what gives the word charity its relative nature.

For instance - a mother may apply to charity because her child needs an extra pair of shoes - another because the child has no shoes - and yet another, because her child has no feet!

In the eyes of the Direct Relief Foundation, the first may be considered under-privileged by American standards - the second, poor by most standards - but, the third, is the POOREST OF THE POOR by a universal standard - and it is mainly these POOREST OF THE POOR which are our concern.

Refugees and children living in poverty and despair are the principal beneficiaries. Tuberculosis, anemia, hunger, all forms of illness and lack of warm clothing are prevalent among refugees - both adults and children. Many who escape from behind the Iron Curtain are physically unable to comply with the requirements of countries admitting such displaced persons as immigrants.

After surviving incredible hardships many are unwanted by the countries to which they are forced to flee, with no opportunity of earning the barest living. Without home, country or possessions, they become the POOREST OF THE POOR - for them all hope is lost.

Fleeing from the terrors of forced labor and internment camps, they come from all stations of life - often walking hundreds of miles, hungry, ragged, cold and weary beyond belief.

These people know their enemies. They have not yet found their friends. Direct Relief Foundation exists to befriend these tragic ones wherever they are and without discrimination of nationality, race, creed or color - in their hour of most pressing need.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked Americans in his proclamation on Thanksgiving Day "To help the ill, the destitute, and the oppressed in Foreign Lands."

Our help consists of shipments of food, used clothing, medical supplies and money - all everyday items to us but miracles to those in need.

Their desperate need is not only for food and clothing but also for the proof that someone cares - that they are not alone and not forgotten.

HOW IT WORKS:

A letter for help reaches Direct Relief Foundation from a refugee family. The letter may be an appeal for food for refugee children uprooted from their homeland. It may be an appeal for medicine for a tubercular husband and father. It may be an appeal for money for an eye operation, for cancer treatment, for an artificial foot so that a sixteen-year-old can walk again.

The case is then investigated through the representative of Direct Relief Foundation in the country of the applicant or through the Red Cross or other agency. Based on the application and the report received from our representative, the Board of Trustees resolves if the applicant is to be included in the list of beneficiaries and to what extent. In the affirmative

case, aid is then sent directly to that individual.

Direct Relief goes to the individual who needs it most.

Direct Relief is acknowledged by the individual who receives a used clothing parcel, food, medicine, money for food, an operation, medical treatment, hospital care.

Direct Relief Foundation has had nearly 10 years of experience in screening and handling refugee problems.

I do not know whether you realize how few organizations in the United States today are doing this type of personal charity for the individual abroad, with the result that this Foundation is today carrying a load beyond its financial capacity - as the demands for help continue to increase.

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE:

The Christopher Family in Greece - father, mother and two boys, aged 9 and 6½, live in a small shed with a dirt floor. The Greek father had his own home and shop in Rumania but returned to Greece to serve in the war of 1940-41. He was not permitted to return to Rumania where his property was destroyed. Suffering from hernia, rheumatism, inflammation of the kidneys and cancer, he cannot work. The mother cannot work either because the youngest child is paralytic and needs her care. Poor neighbors share their little food with them. They were ragged, barefooted and in need of food, clothing, shoes, blankets, and medical care when they applied to Direct Relief Foundation for help.

Helmut, an 18-year-old boy in Germany, stricken with polio at the age of one, still sits in the same crib where he was placed as a baby. His sister is crippled also. Nothing is done for him. The father died recently and the mother has

been in the hospital for major surgery and cannot carry him downstairs and out into the sunshine. She has tried in vain to get a wheelchair so he can get around on his own.

Margarethe in Germany is a 67-year-old widow and is alone. A refugee from Estonia, her son was killed in the Katyn Massacre and her husband was missing after Soviet occupation. She suffers from angina pectoria, diseased liver, and gall bladder trouble. She needs milk, butter, eggs - and cannot even recall when she last had such basic items.

For instance, in Greece a third of the people have to exist on less than $8.00 a month income and prices in Greece are comparable to ours. It must be added that unemployment is a big problem. The poverty of the people is aggravated in many sections by wretched housing conditions. Many of them who have employment, lead a hand-to-mouth existence with only the plainest and scantiest food passing from hand to the mouth. Many of the children go to school barefoot even in the winter.

THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY:

> "Always I believe in the love that the American citizen has for the Greek citizen and I pray always to God with my family for the continuous friendship of our countries, because I am a father of 7 children and I wish to plant in their soul this friendship. You cannot imagine my happiness and emotion at this moment. I wish to you and all America ....."

Our American people, with less than one-fifteenth of the world's population and residing on about six per cent of the world's land area, consume fifty per cent of the goods of the world.

However, overseas, the fate of countless refugees and destitute families is tragic beyond belief. Their need is of immediate urgency and there is no substitute for direct aid to them.

In 1956, this Foundation furnished assistance to about 1,000 refugees and destitute people in Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy and other countries. Such direct aid in the hour of their greatest need creates a warm friendship for America that is proven by countless letters.

Direct Relief Foundation appeals to you to become a partner in this work of salvaging human beings and restoring their faith in their fellowmen.

The destitute on our waiting list are increasing daily. To assist more families who are fleeing from oppression Direct Relief Foundation needs your help at once.

Can you afford to help one family? Can you afford not to help?

Your contributions are deductible for Federal income and estate tax purposes.

Gifts do not have to be in cash or check. Securities (stocks or bonds), real estate or other property, or life insurance, may be given. There are possibilities of tax savings in giving to Direct Relief Foundation.

Count your blessings and give generously. Share your Christmas, person to person, with a poor family in Free Europe. $100.00 will help assist one average family for one year starting with a Christmas check for $25.00.

How many families can you help?

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TELEPHONE WOODLAND 2-0011

CASE OF IOANNIS (Greece):

This family consists of husband, a workman; his wife aged 30 years, and 7 children aged 13, 10, 8, 7, 6, and 4 years. Family in serious financial trouble. Letter from Ioannis_____to DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION dated April 12, 1954:

"I received your package and I thank you very much. Always I believe in the love that the American citizen has to the Greek citizen and I always pray to God with my family for the continuous friendship of our countries because I am a father of seven children and I wish to plant in their soul this friendship. You cannot imagine my happiness and emotion at this moment. I wish I were close to you so I can shake your hand as I cannot find words enough to thank you. I wish to you and all of America a Happy Easter."

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C
O
P
Y

Nic. Gialouris
102 Adrianou Street
Athens, Greece
June 20, 1957

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E.Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Sirs:

I received your $30 of the DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION and I would like to thank this wonderful Organization which is so concerned of comforting and helping the poor people in need as I am.

The amount of $30 was used for my little daughter suffering from tuberculosis of the glands.

I am enclosing herewith a photograph of her in bed, thanking you once more again for your kindness.

I remain, Dear Sirs,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Nic. Gialouris

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E. Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, California

FOUNDATION COPY

May 9, 1957

Dear Sirs:

I received your note for the used clothing parcel.

I'll be very much obliged if you would send me $5.00 to buy a bed as in our bed now we sleep three.

I want to express my gratitude to you for your generous help to me.

The fact that an unknown friend from across the sea helped me has also strengthened my courage and my faith in human nature.

I thank you again most deeply for your act.

Cordially your

(Signed) Theodor Mathioudaki

COPY

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LITTLE ORPHAN MARIA IN ATHENS, GREECE:

We first heard about Maria from a neighbor who found the little 5-year-old abandoned in a small dirty room next door--hungry and cold. An impoverished teacher with wife and child, he struggled to keep little Maria alive.

He learned the mother and father had separated and remarried and neither wanted Maria. The Police, he discovered, could not interfere in private family affairs and could not help.

In desperation, he wrote this Foundation: "Poor Maria will die for want of food, dirty and without heavy clothes for the severe winter. I managed to get some powder milk...unfortunately, the last spoonful of the powder milk is going to finish tomorrow and I do not know what to do.

"I appeal to your kind feelings to help me in my effort to keep little Maria's body and soul together. Do send me what you can, food, money, clothes. Whatever you send will be precious for the little one....she is a clever and handsome girl....."

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CASE OF THEODORA:

Theodora came to Greece as a 5-year-old refugee orphan from Asia Minor where her father had been a well-to-do cattle merchant in Smyrna. When she left the orphanage she worked as a servant until her marriage in 1937.

During the events of December 1944, Communists inflicted serious head injuries on her little daughter, and her husband was killed by a mine.

When Theodora became pregnant again in her second marriage, the husband's attack on her daughter left the child mentally deranged. Theodora left her second husband and went to work again as a servant to support her children, but contracted T.B.

She tried to keep working and could not take time to go to a sanatarium for proper treatment.

She wrote this Foundation in July 1956: "My daughter is very ill....The truth is that we are suffering very much... I cannot work to earn money to take care of my children."

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GEORGES AND EKATERINI with their four children aged 2-10 live in a small, unhealthy barracks room in Athens. Georges is in a T.B. Sanaterium. Ekaterini does washing when she can find work. Their poor neighbors share their meager food with this family.

But the children, three little girls and a boy, are often hungry and without warm clothes to wear.

Ekaterini wrote DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION for medicine to cure Georges' tubercular condition, also for food and clothing for the children.

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CASE OF MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDRA (Greece)

"To Direct Relief Foundation, dated April 6, 1956.

Dear Sir:

"With so much joy and pride we received your very welcome check which came as a big surprise to us and it was like as if God sent it to us. When your letter came believe me the children were in bed sick with measles, and the youngest was more serious because it affected his eyes. The doctor came every day and of course ordered medicine and believe me when I say that I had no money, that's why I say that God sent it. I was in debt and worried too because I didn't even have a little money to buy milk for the children.

"So you can understand with the money I paid for the doctor, bought medicine and food and then I bought a pair of shoes for George. If you could only understand how much joy we received from your money you will never know. However dear friends, may God Bless and keep you safe and there's not words I can tell you to say thank you so very much.

With regards,

Mr. and Mrs. Alexandra_____"

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CASE OF CHRISTOPHER (GREECE):

This family consists of father 34 years old, mother 31 years old, boy 9 years old, and boy 6½ years old. They live in a small shed with a dirt floor which was given to them temporarily. They lived before in Bucharest, Rumania, where the father had his own home. As Greece was mobilized in 1939, the father came there to serve in the Army, he took part in the Albanian War of 1940-41. When the war ended they had the intention to return to Rumania but it was not permitted to them. Their property has been destroyed in Rumania; the father worked as a shoeshiner in order to feed the family but got rheumatism, hernia and inflammation of the kidneys. Thereby he became unfit for work. The youngest child is paralytic and in need of treatment. Owing to this family condition the mother cannot go to work. Their condition is tragic, the neighbors, also indigent people, feed them from the little they have themselves, the family suffers very much. They are ragged and bare-footed, they are in great need of foodstuffs, clothing, underwear, footwear, blankets and whatever other possible aid.

(The above information supplied by the Greek Red Cross.)

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Santa Barbara, California

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Staviouia Botsi
Odos Vasilleos Constantiou
Stasis Nezzeki 531 Heliopolis
Athens, Greece
June 17, 1957

Honorable Sirs and Madam:

I beg your pardon because I didn't answer at once, but I had caught cold with a great fever for six days. I received your letter and your check and I felt a great pleasure.

I thank you very, very much for the $15 which sincerely saved me from death and hunger, because I bought my medicine, I paid my doctor, and I bought some food.

The doctor told me that he can't do an operation in my stomach because of my old age, and that's why I have to drink medicine 20 days ever month in all my life.

Now with the medicine I feel a little better and I thank you a lot of times, because you relieved me, an old, poor, unhappy woman.
Every moment I beg from God to give you and your children every happiness.

The $15 was a great relief for my ill body.

I wish God offer you all the goods of the world, health and happiness.
Thank you very much.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Staviouia Botsi

COPY

C
O
P
Y

Odos Lepeniotou 20
Athens, Greece
May 5th, 1957

Direct Relief Foundation
Santa Barbara
California

Gentlemen:

I deeply wish to thank you for the parcel of used clothing I have received from you.

Expressing my gratitude to you, I feel that I represent also the feelings of thousand others who have the same way received presents from your organization, and I am sure that your organization have helped very much in creating the understanding necessary for the cooperation of the different people.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Maria Palta

FOUNDATION COPIES

Athens
September 1, 1956

Direct Relief Foundation
Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:

August 13 of current year I received your parcel post with victuals sent by your organization and destined for my poor family.

I beg you to accept my infinite thanks and the gratefulness of my six children, of my wife, and me personally.

I also thank Almighty God, who inspired you to do this beneficence to a so poor and numerous family as mine.

We hope that you shall continue in the next future, if that's possible and no burden, this pleasing to God help and manifestation of your charity to give the joy and relief, where reigns the penury and misfortune and help a crippled man, who gave a limb of himself in the affair of the freedom durhg the World War II and who bodily is unable when the pension of the State is so stingy.

You came helping in my appeal perceiving my want, I thank you heartily; by your generosity to my family you increased our affection and estimation to the American people who is our great friend and ally of our Fatherland.

Finishing I please you to transmit to all members of your Organization my cordial thanks and wishes for happiness of them and their families.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Nicolous Jalouris

A wounded person of the War

II, Hadeionou str., No. 102
Athens, Greece

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DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION

FOR EMERGENCY NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL
REFUGEES AND THE DESTITUTE

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E. CANON PERDIDO STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE WOODLAND 2-0011

CASE OF SOPHIA AN UNHAPPY MOTHER (July 25, 1956):

"I want to let you know that I got the money...I am pleased to see that there are people whose purpose is to help miserable persons.

"The time I receive your letter I think that people is not any more bad but in the contrary they are good and there is love among them.

"So, mothers must be sure that there are no bad persons to kill their children as they do for my own two children.....

"I wish God could help us to think of doing always good deeds and never doing the bad ones...."

GREECE

INCORPORATED IN 1948 AS A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION
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FOUNDATION COPY

Respectful Sir:

Head of Direct Relief Foundation

COPY

I thank you for your enthusiastic and warm letter of 10-1-56 so I canenter in English school. I have registered.

I cannot forget what you have done for me and all my life I will remember and appreciate it and pray for my respectful unknown friends. You are so good and kind, God Bless you. You are the selection of the people of a great civilization, and philanthropic race. Americans are glorious people, helpers of the suffering and hungry. God Bless America and her people, and you entering me in college for English. I will never forget in all my life and death.

Something happened to me some time ago. I lost my dear father after suffering for years, and I am with my mother.

God give you and all your associates, long life, happiness, health and love.

With great respect andlove for you and your associates.

Irini Lampaditou
St. Aristonekou 41
Athens, Greece

WCS

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E. Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, California

FOUNDATION COPY

Piraeus, Greece
November 2, 1956

Dear Sirs:

I wanted to write you sooner but one day and the other was passing so soon, I wanted to write you because we feel a great obligation to you and gratitude, your aid offered to my family relieved us so much that we never forget, grace of God upon you and your families and always be protected by our Lord. This is my family's prayers every day, because people found protecting poor and orphan children in the Glorious Country of U. S. A. where the new civilization born of Liberty, success and progress. This will be always marked in our hearts till we die.

Many thanks from my family for everything you have done. Well may our Lord bless the world and bring peace on earth.

With respect and eternal gratitude.

(Signed) Christos Tsolis

and family.

FOUNDATION COPY

May 2, 1957

To William Zimdin Foundation

I received your little card and your letter with ten dollars.

Thank you very much. Your goodness and help made me understand that the poor people, as we are, have a few persons in the world who interest for them.

I hope God permit you to interest for poor people for a long time.

I haven't many words to say to you, except to thank you very, very much.

I know that your Foundation help many people as they help me. And I hope God give you health and power in order to continue for a long time your excellent job.

Respectability yours,

(Signed) Katina Nisiotakis
Leoforos Ionia 24 b1
Heracleon, Crete
Greece

COPY

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E. Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, California

FOUNDATION COPY

Bergamo

February 20, 1956

Dear President:

Many thanks for the check which you have sent me and I do not know how to thank you. I am one of the many victims of the war and I am in this institution and unable to describe the misery. I am sick, weak lungs, and in Italy without money. I am really poor and waiting for death, suffering atrocious pains. Food is bad. I do not wish to be too lengthy in my writing but you and all American citizens know what is going on. Would write you more but my arm pains me so much - and you will understand me anyway. Infinite thanks for your kindness as well as that of all Americans.

(Signed) Luria Latkovitch

Casa Clementina
Borgo Palazzo 111
Bergamo, Italy

C
O
P
Y

Ilica No. 72
Zagreb,
Yugoslavia

Direct Relief Foundation
21 East Canon Perdido
Santa Barbara, California

Our dear Benefactors:

Please, do forgive me the delay in my thanking you for your gift of coffee, but my daughter had a bad flue and this hampered my activities.

I, herewith, enclose the receipt contained in the parcel. For the present gift, as for all those in the past, I do not find suitable words how to express my deep gratitude.

We are wishing you and all those of the staff, a Happy Easter. May Almight preserve you all as a nation from which we are seeking help and comfort.

I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) Mrs. Ljubica Matic

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CASE OF LITTLE OLGA (AUSTRIA):

Olga's father and brother were murdered in Poland when she was a little girl. Her mother, desperately fleeing from the terror, attempted to board a moving train, carrying the child in her arms. The mother slipped beneath the train wheels and was killed. Olga was injured and lost a foot.

Today, at sixteen, Olga is with a poor Austrian family who adopted her. She can not prove either German or Austrian citizenship and is therefore denied sufficient help from either country. The cost of the greatest boon in the life of an attractive 16-year-old girl was one hundred dollars for the necessary orthopedic brace to enable Olga to walk again like a human being.

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DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E. Canon Perdido Street
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FOUNDATION TRANSLATION

Salzburg

July 6, 1957

My husband and I thank you for the $10.00 check. I, myself, am thanking you especially since I could at last purchase medicine for my legs which are since many years ill, which I cannot obtain here from Social Security and which is impossible for me to pay for. It consists of combined vitamins F99, treatment and a salve for the wounds. One could not help me in the hospital where all examinations were negative and I have set all my hope on F99. Today I have thanks to your generous help started with the cure and hope to God that it will help. I hope that you yourself are well and thank you again.

(Signed) Else & Harris Kolmans

Lager Hellbrum
Salzburg,
Austria

COPY

FOUNDATION TRANSLATION

January 14, 1957

To Direct Relief Foundation:

I was in Seventh Heaven today when the postman brought your large package. You really know how to give surprises and pleasure. The man who can give is happy indeed. But also the one who receives is very, very happy and thankful that there still are such dear and good people.

My child is still in school and she performed an Indian dance when everything came Christmas that she'd wished for. I would never have been able to buy anything in such quality. Only the two jackets were left to me since my daughter, who is now 13½ years old confiscated practically everything else and is wearing the beautiful gray coat. In all the years it is her first coat and her pleasure. This is the one you sent before and it is already very short.

I'm thinking about the many Hungarians who had to flee their country and have been received with so much love everywhere. How different it was when we had to flee our country; I arrived on December 19, 1945, and had to stay with my child in a hole in the wall under a large cellar, whereby my child had a high temperature. I had only water on December 24, 1945, to give her. Not one apple or a candle. We were really poorer than the Christ Child when we finally got dry bread and black coffee and had to cover my feverish child with my tears.

It is a comforting feeling for us that far away there were people who were led by God and who have restored to us the belief in humanity and we will never forget what you have done for us.

May the Ruler of the world compensate you a thousand times.

Please accept my blessings and my best wishes for your good health and I remain

Thankfully your,

(Signed) Magda Messner and Heidi

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
21 E. Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, California

COPY

FOUNDATION TRANSLATION

Herewith I express my heartiest thanks for the $10.00 which I received as a contribution. I was helped very much with that, since we live only from the support of the Refugee Camp and this is so little that I cannot send my four children to school and cannot buy school supplies, and clothing. I thank you again for your help.

(Signed) Familie Leanie Rosenfeld
D.P.Camp, Barracks 3
Room 7
Spitral Drawu, Austria
July 11, 1957

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HELMUT . . . . An 18-year-old boy stricken with polio at the age of one. He still sits in the same crib where he was placed as a baby. His sister is crippled also. Nothing is done for him. The father died recently and the mother has been in the hospital for major surgery and cannot carry him downstairs and out into the sunshine. She has tried in vain to get a wheelchair so he can get around on his own.

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TELEPHONE WOODLAND 2-0011

MARGARETHE IN GERMANY:

She's a 67-year-old widow and alone. A refugee from Estonia, her son was killed in the Katyn Massacre and her husband was missing after Soviet occupation. She suffers from angina pectoris, diseased liver, and gall bladder trouble. She needs milk, butter, eggs—and cannot even recall when she last had such basic items.

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LETTER FROM A REFUGEE CAMP IN GERMANY

Eduard and his wife wrote to DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION on January 26, 1957 as follows:

"Many thanks for the money and especially for the clothing package....I am using the wool sweater every day since we have very cold weather here almost 15 degrees below zero, and the room cannot be heated. The barracks are cold and the wind blows through the walls.

"It is hard to pull through from day to day and to divide the bread for all the meals. It is impossible to go to sleep with a full stomach.

"I am very thankful for any help I can get.

Eduard_____and wife"

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KARIN IN GERMANY WRITES ON JANUARY 6, 1957:

"I thank you with a happy heart for the Christmas check and the package...The pants fit Winfried very well. He wants to put them on for Sunday church only. I altered the dress for Karin and she's very proud of it. Due to your kindness, I could arrange something for Christmas. On both days we even had meat. The Christ Child came also in our modest apartment.

"Many times I've been in despair over my illness and poverty...The fleeing was cruel since I had nothing except what I had on my back but I came through and wish I would have remained well in health.

"I would do any work with pleasure but the worst is to see the children suffer in poverty without being able to help. I carry alone all worries for my children and old mother."

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Butler, Paul

December 6, 1957

Dear Paul:

I am sorry I failed to answer your previous form letter.

I am not a Democrat. Therefore, I can't join. I am not a Republican either. Alben Barkley once told me that a good political reporter "ought to be agin everybody some."

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Butler
Democratic National Committee
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Dec. 5

They sent a letter on July 31 ~~xx~~ on which you wrote:
"No answer". The letter is attached.

Democratic Natl Committee
Butler, Paul

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PAUL M. BUTLER
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 7-1717

December 4, 1957

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some weeks ago I addressed to you an invitation to become a charter sustaining member of the Democratic Party of the United States. We have had a very wonderful response to this membership program. However, our records do not show that you have been enrolled as a member thus far.

I am sure that your letter and pledge card became mislaid, because I know that you certainly desire to be included among the charter list of members. We reserved the first 1,000 membership cards for prominent members of our Party. Most of these have been assigned, but a few are still available.

A pledge card is enclosed in this letter for your use. The charter sustaining membership is based upon a contribution, payable in monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual installments. If you have already become enrolled on our membership list, I wish you would pass on the pledge card to another good Democrat who may desire to be enrolled. Thus far, we have not made this membership available to the general public, but we intend to do so after the charter period expires on December 31.

I am hopeful that we will have your membership soon. Many thanks to you for all your help to our great Party.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Paul M. Butler

Paul M. Butler

P.S. The recent elections and every poll and other political indicator point to sweeping Democratic victories in 1958 and 1960, but it will cost money to turn the present trend into election victories. Our task of wiping out the remainder of the 1956 campaign debt and building up a fund for the 1958 campaign is an urgent one. I know you will want to do all you can to help get this job done.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PAUL M. BUTLER
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
DISTRICT 7-1717

July 31, 1957

Pro Amer

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The suggestions and requests of many Democrats across the country have resulted in our inaugurating a new program of sustaining memberships in the Democratic Party, approved by unanimous vote of the National Committee. Because you are one of the most loyal and helpful members of our Party, I invite you to become one of the first 1000 charter sustaining members of the Democratic Party.

We have prepared an attractive card evidencing charter sustaining membership and we are reserving the first 1000 of these numbered cards for those prominent members of our Party who are among the first to respond to this letter which is being addressed to only 1000 Democrats.

Former President Truman will receive the number one membership card and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be given the number two card. House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver will be the holders of the next four cards. Others will be issued in the order of response to this letter.

The charter sustaining membership also carries with it a subscription for the Democratic Digest. If you are already a subscriber, you may extend your own subscription or make a gift subscription to a non-subscriber.

If your State Committee has already inaugurated its own sustaining membership plan, please do not consider our program to be inconsistent or competitive. We will cooperate fully with our state organization in coordinating these plans.

Our Party is deeply indebted to you for all that you have done and are doing for it. Your becoming a charter sustaining member will be a further help at this time.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Butler

P.S. I am enclosing herewith a pledge card for your charter sustaining membership.

Caccia, Harold

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

December 4, 1957.

Dear Ed

This is to thank you both very much for a most enjoyable weekend. When we started in the rain from here, the weather forecast was so bad that it hardly looked as if we should even be able to make Stewart airfield. But we did, and I am only sorry that you had such a time trying to find us.

Sunday, as my first day's shooting in America could not have been more enjoyable for me. It was good of you to think of it, and if the chance turns up in January or February I shall certainly remember what you said and find out whether you could let us do it again.

Meanwhile, two things. First, let me return the book on Alexandre Dumas II by Maurois which conveys so vividly the gusto of his life. Secondly, I shall look forward to seeing you in Paris in a week's time or so.

Required Sent to Corp

Yours sincerely
Harold Caccia

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

October 23, 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Many thanks for your letter of October 9 and the very kind invitation to relax in Dutchess County. I am very glad that we have been able to arrange it for the week end of November 30 - December 1. We are looking forward enormously to this.

May I let you know near the date about our time of arrival? Is there any sizeable airstrip near Pawling? As we shall probably be travelling in the Embassy Heron it might save some time to by-pass the New York airport.

Yours sincerely

Harold Caccia

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Caccia

November 30 -

October 9, 1957

Dear Sir Harold:

Pursuant to our all too brief conversation at luncheon the other day, if you should need the feel of a little relaxation after the Royal visit, perhaps you would care to shoot a few pheasant or duck in Dutchess County about 75 miles north of New York City either the first or second week in December.

The shooting is artificial, but not too bad. We can at least promise you quiet and no weighty conversation.

As ever yours,

His Excellency
Sir Harold Caccia
The Ambassador of England
Washington, D.C.

fc

Calhoun File
504 East 84, NY 28

NYS. v

September 27, 1957
New York, N.Y.

TR 93173

Dear Ed,

Your secretary motherhens you so well that I find myself writing you a note instead of interrupting whatever you are doing by a telephone call.

All I want is to see you for a few minutes and get a briefing on the possibilites and the pitfalls in radio and TV.

For three years now I have been living the tarpaper (early American tarpaper, that is) existence out in Sag Harbor. It has been good and it has been worth it to be able to read what I wanted to read and write what I wanted to write--but the winters flatten out in a deadening way and I need the stimulation of events and somebody to talk to besides these damn clam diggers. I swore it wouldn't happen that way, but it did.

So I have decided to go back to work either writing or editing and preferably on a salaried rather than a free lance basis. Television writing and newscasting both interest me but what I need is advice on what makes sense and what doesn't. This, I figure, you know about and the word on it I hope you won't mind passing along.

Phone calls reach me here at Tr 9-3173 in the mornings and evenings, or a note will reach me at 504 East 84th. But if you are too jammed up with all the multitudinous things you seem to be doing, why don't you just give me a clue or the name of someone who might fill me in on the general sort of information I need?

Time's cover story on you was an excellent one--at least from the technical point of view. As an old cover story writer I saw all the ingredients: A few shots through the keyhole, a touch of learned condescension, credit where credit is due, thorough research, good organization, lively writing--it's a formula and it makes good copy. Yours was one of the best in a long while.

I do hope I am not being a bother about this. (That mother hen of yours must have me intimidated)

Betty is lively as ever and joins in the best to all of you,

Bill Calhoun

California Academy of Sciences

PRESS RELEASE

INTERNATIONAL
SCIENCE
FOUNDATION

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES • GOLDEN GATE PARK • SAN FRANCISCO 18 • BAYVIEW 1-5100

MONTEREY, Calif., Oct. 25, 1956--A "brainpower forum" sponsored by five participating members of the International Science Foundation to find a solution to the shortage of scientific brainpower in the United States today laid the blame to poor utilization of existing manpower and in part to lack of numbers.

This was the conclusion reached at the close of a two-day session here this afternoon which saw 75 leaders in industry, government, and science argue various factors responsible for the shortage of scientifically-trained individuals in this country.

An 11-point program, designed to focus the attention of the nation on this problem and developed by a special committee of Forum members, was adopted at the close of today's sessions. The committee included Admiral Raymond Spruance, U. S. Navy Retired; Brig. Gen. John A. Barclay, Deputy Commander, Army Ballistic Missile Agency; Robert L. Champion, President, Cooperative Research Foundation; Richard Balch, Director of Athletics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. Mansel Keene, Deputy Director, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service Region; Robert C. Miller, Director, California Academy of Sciences; and Robert T. Kimberlin, Vice President, Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

The 11-point program follows:

1. Make use of the reservoir of retired scientists and engineers and other qualified personnel capable of assisting in research and development.

2. Government, industry, and educational institutions should join forces in preparing and maintaining a census of retired scientists, engineers, teachers, etc.

3. Teachers should be permitted to take periodic leaves of absence to work for or in industry and government; qualified personnel from industry and government should help to relieve the shortage of teachers by accepting teaching assignments.

4. Utilize more efficiently the services of existing scientific personnel in providing them with qualified administrative support.

5. Technicians should be employed in increasing numbers to relieve the scientist of detail in research projects.

6. Wide use of television and radio and other media is needed to present to the American people, and particularly the younger generation, the importance of teaching, science, and engineering, and the rewarding satisfactions which come in the pursuit of these professions.

7. Government and industry should review their research programs, organization, and personnel with a view to making changes which will keep their personnel more effectively and continuously employed.

8. The educational system should be made flexible enough to provide opportunities for the exceptional student which will challenge him to the full extent of his abilities.

9. The teacher shortage should be relieved through the use of qualified, retired personnel trained in subject matter fields.

10. Attention must be given to the problem of attracting and retaining the more capable teaching, engineering, and scientific personnel by provision for greater incentives and more recognition in the community.

11. Programs for financial assistance to promising students must be substantially increased and must include the development of projects to underwrite the careers of outstanding science researchers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

CH. de GUIGNE, Chairman, Board of Governors

As we approach the anniversary of the establishment of our first International Science Center, it is apparent to all who have participated in its activities that our progress toward a fuller realization of the objectives of the International Science Foundation is creating some remarkably simple and effective avenues for international cooperation in science.

The International Science Foundation has its roots in a program initiated by the Cooperative Research Foundation (CORE) in 1950. Developed under the direction of CORE'S president, R. L. Champion, this program strengthened working relationships between North and South American scientists and engineers and developed some interesting possibilities for cooperative research projects between North and South American institutions.

Early in 1954, after the San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center had been established and operated on an experimental basis by CORE and the California Academy of Sciences, the International Science Foundation was incorporated as a non-profit membership organization to assume sponsorship of the San Francisco center and similar centers in other cities. The Foundation represents a cooperative effort on the part of academies of science, research councils, scientific and engineering societies, colleges and universities, museums, foundations, research institutes, industrial laboratories, banks, corporations, associations, and individuals to create new opportunities for closer working relationships between U. S. scientists and engineers and their colleagues in other countries. The Foundation's program depends upon three types of activity for its effectiveness:

1. *Establishment and operation of science centers in metropolitan areas capable of supporting their programs.* It is expected that, as additional centers are established, they will begin operating in temporary quarters and, like the San Francisco Center, they will at first function as clearinghouses to aid visiting scientists and engineers in exchanging ideas and developing professional cooperation with their colleagues in local sections of scientific societies and in local industrial laboratories, universities, research institutes, and other organizations. Each center will develop a program to meet local needs. ISF's ultimate objective is to have each center housed in its own buildings, providing facilities which may be used by ISF members and especially by engineering and scientific societies for offices, meetings, and other activities. These centers will also furnish housing and other accommodations for scientists.

2. *Strengthening the mechanism of exchange between all scientists and engineers.* Scientific manpower is a critical commodity. Shortages may be alleviated not only by augmenting the supply but also by increasing productivity of manpower now available. Visiting engineers and scientists bring new ideas into laboratories and stimulate our research staffs. ISF promotes world trade in ideas through its center programs, through travel grants, exchange of publications and information, and by special projects such as the publication of handbooks of the scientific resources of the areas served by ISF centers.

3. *Development of cooperative projects between the U. S. membership of the International Science Foundation and its membership overseas.* The team research projects that are now being developed are projects in which each ISF member provides personnel and a portion of the required funds or material for the work. The International Science Foundation also plans to work with its participating members on the organization of international symposia.

The program of the International Science Foundation takes on new importance in view of the recent cold war developments which are ushering in an era of worldwide, open competition between democratic and communist systems. The Foundation depends upon corporate support for its effectiveness and, in turn, gives American business and industrial interests an opportunity to make direct contact with ISF member institutions in other countries and participate in cooperative projects which are mutually beneficial. ISF's corporate members are in a strategic position to demonstrate some of the advantages of our free enterprise system to scientists representing these overseas scientific groups when they are visiting the U. S.

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INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco 18, California

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On the Move

Because of the tangle of questionnaires, detailed loyalty checks, and visa red tape, foreign scientists have become less and less eager to visit the U.S. for sessions of professional give-and-take with their colleagues in this country. This week a group of San Francisco scientists celebrated the first anniversary of a private reception center of their own, designed to accommodate scientific visitors who manage to run the red-tape gantlet.

Operating on a shoe-string in two rooms of the Morrison Planetarium in Golden Gate Park, the center has oriented 200 scientists and engineers visiting San Francisco from the Philippines, Japan, England, France, Sweden, Turkey, Canada, and several South American countries. It puts them in touch with the appropriate local technical societies, arranges calls to industrial laboratories, and sets up two-way brain-picking sessions with university groups.

The senior housekeeper for the center, which is staffed on a volunteer basis, is Dr. Robert C. Miller, a zoologist and director of the California Academy of Sciences, who, before opening for business, secured the blessings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Expanding: Now the center is branching out. It has recently formed a larger body, with Dr. Miller as president, called the International Science Foundation. This group has already cadged some small grants to keep scientists circulating internationally. It sponsored an American isotope expert's attendance at the International Cancer Congress in Brazil last month. It brought a French astronomer, scheduled only for visits to the East Coast, out to Berkeley for some valuable shop talk.

Guided by the precept that science thrives in direct proportion to the amount of informal interchange between its practitioners, the infant ISF is trying to get American scientists to set up other reception centers around the country. Work has begun on one in New York City. Dr. Miller expects centers in operation within a year in Boston and Los Angeles and hopes to set up several other centers for St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, Miami, Seattle, and Columbus, Ohio.

"If the visitor," he says, "should find a way to make a better fertilizer, grow better crops, or build better bridges, then the whole free world benefits. We expect that friendships a visitor makes with his colleagues here will continue by correspondence after he returns to his own country. I've traveled a little myself and some of my best friends are people I've only met once."

Reprinted from **Newsweek**

August 30, 1954

INTERNATIONAL
SCIENCE
FOUNDATION
CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES • GOLDEN GATE PARK • SAN FRANCISCO 18 • BAYVIEW 1-5100

Excerpt from Script for Radio Program on International Science Foundation

"BRIGHT SIDE OF BAY AREA BUSINESS"

Commentator: Ira Blue
Station KNBC, Friday, March 23, 1956
Sponsor: Trans-Bay Federal Savings & Loan
Copy by Wyman Advertising

Trans-Bay Federal Savings & Loan Association presents "The Bright Side of Bay Area Business"--a five-minute program designed to spotlight the sunny side of our Bay Area Business picture....

The clearing house as an institution for exchanging checks is a familiar one to business people. But in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park is located another kind of clearing house. Instead of exchanging checks this clearing house was established for the purpose of exchanging ideas... between scientists and engineers throughout the world. Situated in the California Academy of Sciences, the International Science Foundation is doing a job for all of us in the free world. International Science Foundation has its roots in a program initiated by the Cooperative Research Foundation. Nicknamed CORE, this parent organization was formed in 1950 to conduct research work. A research team of some 26 American scientists and engineers, while on an assignment which took them to Brazil, decided there was a definite need for American industry to assume a responsibility in the Government's successful Point Four program. As a result of this thinking, the San Francisco International Science Center was set up on an experimental basis. Two rooms in the Morrison Planetarium in Golden Gate Park served as headquarters. During the first year of its existence, the Center helped to orient 200 scientists and engineers visiting San Francisco from such far away places as the Philippines, Japan, Europe, and South America. When the permanent need for a service of this kind was evident early in 1954, the International Science Foundation was incorporated as a non-profit membership organization. The Foundation through a cooperative effort creates new opportunities for closer working relationships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their colleagues in other countries. The Foundation's program is a threefold one: First, the establishment and operation of international science centers in metropolitan areas capable of supporting their programs. San Francisco's

Center in Golden Gate Park was the first in the United States. Since then, centers in New York, Los Angeles, Columbus, and Houston are in the planning stage. The Foundation's second activity is strengthening the mechanism of exchange between all scientists and engineers. A third part of the program is the development of cooperative research projects between members of the Foundation and its membership overseas. In February of this year, ISF issued an important publication--"Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area." In addition to containing a directory of scientific and engineering personnel, this handbook includes information on Bay Area educational institutions, local sections of engineering and scientific organizations of interest. The handbook may be purchased at the California Academy of Sciences...or from the San Francisco Bay Area Council at 130 Montgomery Street. Chambers of commerce in Oakland, Berkeley, and Redwood City are other places where the handbook may be obtained. Since expansion of the Foundation's membership will enable it to bring more leading scientists to the Bay Area, ISF welcomes the support of new members. Yes, Trans-Bay Federal Savings & Loan Association is proud to salute the International Science Foundation, a San Francisco-born organization which already is being heard around the world...as a leader in clearing the way for scientific teamwork on the side of freedom....

VIA AIR MAIL

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INTERNATIONAL CENTER FACILITATES SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

San Francisco--A private experiment in international good will has proved a success and the scientific community of the free world stands to benefit considerably.

Some two years ago a group of U.S. scientists agreed that some private, non-profit organization should be formed to increase cooperation between scientists in this country and abroad. They interested the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council in their idea and in February, 1953, the first international science center became a reality.

San Francisco was selected as the site for the experiment after the California Academy of Sciences here agreed to provide office space in its buildings in Golden Gate Park. A cooperative research foundation offerred to assume the operation costs and officials in both organizations volunteered to direct the Center's activities without pay.

The immediate goal was a modest one: to help visiting scientists contact their professional colleagues in this country.

(MORE)

Letters went out to the scientific societies throughout the Free World and the replies were encouraging.

Directors of societies in England, France, The Netherlands, Canada, Japan, the Philippines and other countries offered their congratulations and agreed to inform their members of the Center's facilities.

When a visiting scientist arrives here now he contacts the Center. The Center, in turn, calls in the local scientific or engineering society most closely related to the visitor's work. The society then arranges for the visitor to meet the men in the universities, laboratories or industries whose research projects are similar to the visitor's. The man from abroad and his American colleagues then discuss their mutual problems, inspect each other's work and each benefits from the other's ideas.

In the past year, the Center has helped some 200 foreign scientists and now the formation of the International Science Foundation has been announced.

Plans disclosed by the Foundation prove that the backers of the original idea believe their experiment a success.

Another new center has already been formed in New York City and others are in the planning stage in nine other U.S. cities.

In New York a campaign is under way to raise $2.5 million to construct a building for the center on a parcel of land near Columbia University and it is hoped that each center will eventually have its own quarters.

(MORE)

According to Foundation officials, the centers will also house the local sections of the scientific and engineering societies and this will make it even easier for visiting scientists to meet their colleagues.

Universities, industries and scientific associations are backing the program financially.

In announcing formation of the Foundation, its officials had this to say:

"It has long been recognized that science is an effective medium through which men may meet and exchange views in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom and understanding. It has recently become apparent that more importance should be given to broadening international cooperation at the working level, thus developing better teamwork between individual scientists and engineers throughout the free world.

"The visits of foreign scientists to this country afford an excellent opportunity for cementing professional frienships, developing informal relationships, and furthering scientific cooperation.

"Industry participation in this program represents a contribution to progress in science and technology that should make possible better living conditions in the free world.

"Scientists of all countries, more than any other group, realize the extent to which their achievements depend on work that is going on in other parts of the world. They know that every step forward is a step that has been possible through combined human effort.

(MORE)

"It is becoming more and more apparent that it is not in the crowded conference room that new theories are developed, but rather through informal, cooperative relationships cultivated between scientists of various countries who are engaged in the same kind of research. It is through privately sponsored programs of scientific information and persons that this kind of atmosphere can best be nurtured."

Dr. Robert C. Miller, director of the California Academy of Sciences and secretary of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has been elected president of the Foundation.

The Foundation has been described as "a private Point Four program" and Dr. Miller agreed:

"One of the main purposes in this interchange of ideas is that the visiting scientist will be able to apply what he has learned when he returns home. If he should find a way to make better fertilizer, grow better crops or build better bridges, then the whole free world benefits.

"We expect that the friendships he makes with his colleagues here will continue by correspondence after he returns to his own country. I've travelled a little myself and some of my best friends are people I've met only once. And not only does the friendship last but also the interchange of ideas continues. That's the important thing."

Other new officers elected by the Foundation include George Tenney, president of McGraw-Hill, a publishing company, who will be vice-president; Belford Brown, vice-president of the San Francisco Bank, secretary; and

(MORE)

Dr. Morris Stewart, associate dean of the University of California Graduate School, treasurer.

John Alison, vice-president of the Northrop Aircraft Corporation, was elected chairman of the Board of Governors. Other members of the Board include some of the United States' leading educators, industrialists and research scientists.

* * * * *

Features 91354

HANDBOOK TO COVER AREA'S SCIENCE FIELD

To Be Published Annually by S. F. International Group

By JOHN F. ALLEN

The San Francis Bay area, long recognized as one of the world's great centers of scientific research, is soon to have its own unique handbook of scientific resources.

The handbook, to be published and brought up to date annually, will be the first such compilation ever assembled in the United States and promises to be an invaluable aid to scientists and to corporations contemplating the establishment of plants in the area.

Yesterday's announcement of the handbook's publication marked the first anniversary of an equally unique San Francisco enterprise known as the International Science Foundation, headed by Dr. Robert Miller, director of the California Academy of Sciences.

The foundation grew out of the establishment here in 1953 of an experimental science center—the first in the country—designed to provide a headquarters for local scientists and scientific information, as well as point of contact for visiting scientists from abroad.

NEW CENTERS ORGANIZED.

This pilot center proved so successful that the foundation was set up here to operate it and a second center in New York, and to sponsor nine other centers now being organized in other cities.

The foundation, which is supported entirely by private corporations interested in the progress of technological research, has three major purposes:

1—The operation of a growing number of centers like the one in San Francisco.

2—Financial and other types of assistance to foreign scientists visiting the United States, and to United States scientists who wish to travel abroad for conferences and meetings.

3—The erection of science center buildings in key metropolitan areas, which will provide living quarters and other facilities for visiting research men, plus meeting rooms, offices, libraries and other facilities for area scientists and scientific societies.

The foundation is supported by dozens of corporate memberships; some typical local organizations which are members include:

Last December the center sponsored and helped finance a visit to the United States by Dr. Fritz Zernike, Dutch Nobel Prize winner, who delivered a major paper at the Berkeley meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The center and foundation are currently sponsoring and financing a series of Bay area conferences for Dr. Peter Alexander, one of Britain's most noted cancer experts.

The handbook, which will be available sometime next November, will contain a directory of all area scientists, listed by field of specialty; research facilities and specific experimental goals of educational institutions; local scientific and engineering societies; industrial research laboratories; commercial research laboratories, and a whole host of similar information.

San Francisco Examiner
Sunday, Feb. 13, 1955 CC

Bay Area's Vast and Varied Research Facilities

By Donovan Bess

Do not underestimate the power of the Bay Area.

Maybe you have lived here for many years, maybe you think you know all there is to know about the region.

But chances are you are not aware of the amazing scope and variety of research now going on in laboratories through the nine counties.

For instance, do you know that—

• There is a fireproof room in Berkeley in which research men are studying the behavior of small-scale forest fires.

• A team of food experts at Davis is investigating the discoloration of canned all-green asparagus.

• Federal scientists at Albany are busy trying to find a way to keep wool from shrinking when it is laundered.

• Experts at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Palo Alto have a project which aims to evaluate tranquilizing drugs.

• Engineers at the University of California are enthusiastically studying the effects of light on reproduction in birds.

These are a few examples of many hundreds of pioneer research projects disclosed in a 90-page handbook just published by the International Science Foundation. It is called "Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area."

The handbook, the second in a series, gives a complete inventory of research facilities, public and private. It will go out to scientific organizations and firms throughout the world to inform them in detail of the Bay Area's extraordinary facilities.

Typical of reactions from abroad is a letter from S. G. Brooker of the council of the Royal Society of New Zealand. After examining the first handbook, he said, he decided to come to San Francisco to meet with scientists here working on the chemistry of fatty oils.

The research ranges from basic work on isotopes to specific problems such as a University of California study "of final approach paths of turbo-prop and piston-engine aircraft at London airport."

At Stanford University food scientists are studying the interrelations between African agriculture and urbanization and industrial development.

At UC, one project is concerned with radioactivity in the atmosphere and in soil atmosphere.

The handbook also summarizes the vast research activity carried on by private firms.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
Monday, Aug. 19, 1957

Science Data on Bay Area Out

The 1957-58 edition of the handbook "Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area" has been released by the International Science Foundation, it was announced yesterday.

The unusual publication catalogues and describes the area's rapidly developing scientific, manpower and research facilities, and also furnishes information to acquaint visiting scientists and executives with research projects now under way.

The book will be on sale at $5 per copy at the San Francisco Bay Area Council, California Academy of Sciences and major chambers of commerce and industrial development organizations in the nine Bay area counties. It was compiled and edited for the foundation by the Co-operative Research Foundation.

San Francisco Examiner

Science Catalogue Tells Bay Resources

The 1957-58 edition of a unique publication which catalogues and describes the scientific and technological resources of the San Francisco Bay Area has just been released by the International Science Foundation.

"Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area" not only provides a blueprint of the area's rapidly developing scientific manpower and research facilities but also furnishes information which will acquaint visiting scientists and executives with research projects now under way in its research establishments.

The handbook will be on sale at $5.00 per copy at the San Francisco Bay Area Council, California Academy of Sciences, and the major chambers of commerce and industrial development organizations in the nine Bay Area counties.

Richmond, Calif.
Independent

BOOKS FOR BUSINESSMEN

The 1957-58 edition of a unique publication which catalogues and describes the scientific and technological resources of the San Francisco Bay Area has just been released by the International Science Foundation. Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area not only provides a much-needed blueprint of the area's rapidly developing scientific manpower and research facilities but also furnishes information which will acquaint visiting scientists and executives with research projects now under way in its research establishments. The handbook will be on sale at $5.00 per copy at the San Francisco Bay Area Council, California Academy of Sciences, and the major chambers of commerce and industrial development organizations in the nine Bay Area counties.

The handbook, which was compiled and edited for the International Science Foundation by the Cooperative Research Foundation, is divided into a number of chapters: (1) universities and colleges, with information on current research in their various departments; (2) scientific institutions such as museums and foundations, giving a summary of their research activities; (3) engineering and scientific societies having headquarters or branches in the Bay Area, giving addresses, officers, activities, etc.; (4) consulting engineers; (5) industrial research facilities, describing the research being carried on by the area's industrial organizations; (6) Bay Area trade associations engaged in research; (7) federal, state, county, and municipal agencies concerned with scientific research; (8) scientific and technical periodicals originating in the Bay Area. The most unusual feature of the publication is its opening chapter, which has classified and cross-indexed the Bay Area's research activities according to scientific and engineering disciplines.

The International Science Foundation publishes Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area as a part of the program of its San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center located in Golden Gate Park. The publication of the 1957-58 edition was made possible by the following foundations and members of the International Science Foundation: Stauffer Chemical Co., Crown Zellerbach Foundation, Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corp., California Academy of Sciences, Cooperative Research Foundation, San Francisco Bay Area Council, Santa Clara County, San Jose Chamber of Commerce, Wells Fargo Bank, American Trust Co., Crocker-Anglo National Bank, Hewlett-Packard Co., the Bank of California, Tanforan Charities Foundation, Beachtel Corp., Standard Oil Co. of California, Lenkurt Electric Company, International Business Machines Corp., the Gudeman Co. of California, Columbia-Geneva Steel Division of United States Steel Corp., Federal Pacific Electric Co., Rheem Manufacturing Co., and Levi Strauss and Co.

Daily Commercial News

International Science Foundation

The second edition of "Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area" has been prepared for release by the International Science Foundation. This unique publication, the first edition of which was released last year, is a handbook which lists Bay Area research facilities, societies, associations, colleges, universities, scientific institutions, foundations, industrial laboratories, and, added to the new edition, sections on scientific publications, special libraries, and consulting engineering firms. Copies may be purchased for $5 by writing to the Foundation at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco 18.

ISF is a non-profit membership organization devoted to promoting world trade in ideas through its programs, through travel grants, exchange of publications, and by special projects such as the publication of handbooks of scientific resources of the areas served by ISF centers.

SKY TOURS

Tour 21A
Bay Area Science and Industry at a Glance

The tour is designed to give a complete and educational picture of the Bay Area's Scientific and Industrial Developments. Arranged through the International Science Foundation.

Tour includes round trip over Golden Gate Bridge and a 100-mile Scenic Skytour of the major Science and Industry developments of the Bay Area and East Bay, plus ISF Handbook, "Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area," which includes an instructive map of the tour.

$15.00 Plus $1.50 Tax . . . . . Total $16.50

For reservations call COMMODORE AVIATION . . . EDgewater 2-1100 or Gray Line Reservation Office . . . YUkon 6-4000.

BUSINESS A

Scientific Res
Of Bay Area I

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San Mateo Times Saturd

Book Describes
Bay Area Resources

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New Science Tours

A Birds-Eye View of Bay Area Research

San Francisco Chronicle
Aug. 21, 1957

The International Science Foundation, following up on publication of its latest index to Bay Area research activities, hosted business leaders and members of the press yesterday on a fog-shrouded aerial tour extending from Sausalito to San Jose.

Guests of the Foundation boarded amphibians at Sausalito and were flown southeasterly over Alcatraz, along the eastern side of San Francisco, and into the sun-riddled South Bay area.

Morning fog permitted the amphibs to return via Hayward on the eastern side of the bay, but a low ceiling over Oakland and Berkeley prohibited completion of the 100-mile aerial tour.

Robert Champion, executive director of ISC, said the tour is an outgrowth of interest by scientists who visit the Bay Area each year in quest of information about research activities ranging from acoustics to zoology. He said the tour will be available to the general public—at $15 per person—as well as visiting business men interested in locating industrial plants in the rapidly-developing Bay Area.

The aerial tours are scheduled daily at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. and coordinated with the facilities of the Gray Line bus service for tourists. Each of the amphibians carries eight persons, including the pilot.

Businessmen hosted on the initial flights yesterday by ISF Board Chairman Christian de Guigne of the Stauffer Chemical Company included executives of:

Pick Laboratories, Bank of California, Columbia Geneva Steel Division, United States Steel Corporation, Lenkurt Electric Company, San Francisco Bay Area Council, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Federal Pacific Electric Company, International Business Machines Corporation, Campbell-Ewald Company.

New Science Handbook

Copies of the "Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area," a handbook published by the International Science Foundation, are now available here.

They may be obtained by writing to the Foundation at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco 18, or from participating foundation members, including Berkeley, Oakland and Redwood City chambers of commerce; the Marin Development Foundation, and the San Francisco Bay Area Council.

James K. Lochead, president of the American Trust Company, said the information provided by the handbook "should not only be the means of promoting a wider utilization of our scientific resources at the local level but should be a definite incentive to attracting new industries to the Bay area."

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The International Science Foundation publishes "Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area" as a part of the program of its San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center located in Golden Gate Park. The publication of the 1957-58 edition was made possible by the following foundations and members of the International Science Foundation: Stauffer Chemical Company, Crown Zellerbach Foundation, Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corporation, California Academy of Sciences, Cooperative Research Foundation, San Francisco Bay Area Council, Santa Clara county, San Jose Chamber of Commerce, Wells Fargo Bank, American Trust Company, Crocker-Anglo National Bank, Hewlett-Packard Company, the Bank of California, Tanforan Charities Foundation, Bechtel Corporation, Standard Oil Company of California, Lenkurt Electric Company, International Business Machines Corporation, the Gudeman Company of California, Columbia-Geneva Steel Division of United States Steel Corporation, Federal Pacific Electric Company, Rheem Manufacturing Company, and Levi Strauss and Company.

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The handbook is on sale at the San Francisco Bay Area Council, California Academy of Sciences, and the major chambers of commerce and industrial development organizations in the nine Bay Area counties.

INTERNATIONAL
SCIENCE
FOUNDATION
CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES • GOLDEN GATE PARK • SAN FRANCISCO 18 • BAYVIEW 1-5100

Comments on SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

George Greenwood, Vice-President, The Bank of California, N. A.

"As a corporate member of the International Science Foundation, the Bank of California has been pleased with the results of the Foundation's programs to strengthen the scientific resources of the San Francisco Bay Area. We feel that the most outstanding contribution yet made by the Foundation to the scientific development of the area is the publication of its new handbook. This handbook should be extremely helpful to new business and industries which are looking to this area for future expansion."

S. D. Bechtel, President, Bechtel Corporation

"The publication of Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area effectively provides for the first time a well prepared reference handbook covering the Bay Area's scientific facilities, personnel, and activities."

J. F. Sullivan, Jr., Chairman, Executive Committee, Crocker-Anglo National Bank

"This remarkable compilation will make a great contribution to our industrial development, as it cannot help but attract scientific researchers to the Bay Area."

Richard S. Rheem, President, Rheem Manufacturing Company

"There has long been a requirement in the Bay Area and in other metropolitan areas in this country and abroad for an Indexing of the facilities and people engaged in scientific effort. The International Science Foundation has been of great service to the community in recognizing this need for the listing of scientific resources. This unique publication will be of great assistance to the scientists and engineers of our Company. I look forward to seeing the next edition of this excellent piece of work."

James K. Lochead, President, American Trust Company

"The compilation of Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area, recently published by the International Science Foundation, is most impressive. This information should not only be the means of promoting a wider utilization of our scientific resources at the local level but should be a definite incentive to attracting new industries to the Bay Area."

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SCIENCE

Quarterly Newsletter of the International Science Foundation

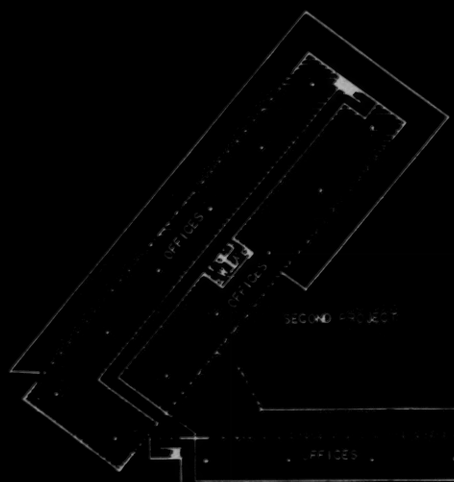
San Francisco **Autumn 1957**

Senior Scientific Manpower Conference Planned

One of the recommendations of the group attending ISF's Brainpower Forum at the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School was that the Foundation sponsor a conference on senior manpower in late 1957. Plans are now being made to hold the meeting in Monterey. Discussing conference objectives during last October's Forum were, left to right, Dr. Wernher von Braun, Director of Development Operations, Army Ballistic Missile Agency; Captain A. B. Metsger, Deputy Chief of Naval Research; Christian de Guigné, Chairman of the Board, Stauffer Chemical Company; Richard S. Rheem, Chairman of the Board, Rheem Manufacturing Company; and Brigadier General John Barclay, Deputy Commander of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

Peninsula Science Center Space Available Soon

Foundation members are now leasing space in the first unit of ISF's new Peninsula Science Center scheduled for completion at the end of the year. When completed, the Center in Stanford Industrial Park will offer a wide range of services to members who locate their offices, laboratories, or light manufacturing facilities in this unique new community of scientific interests. These services will include telephone answering, secretarial,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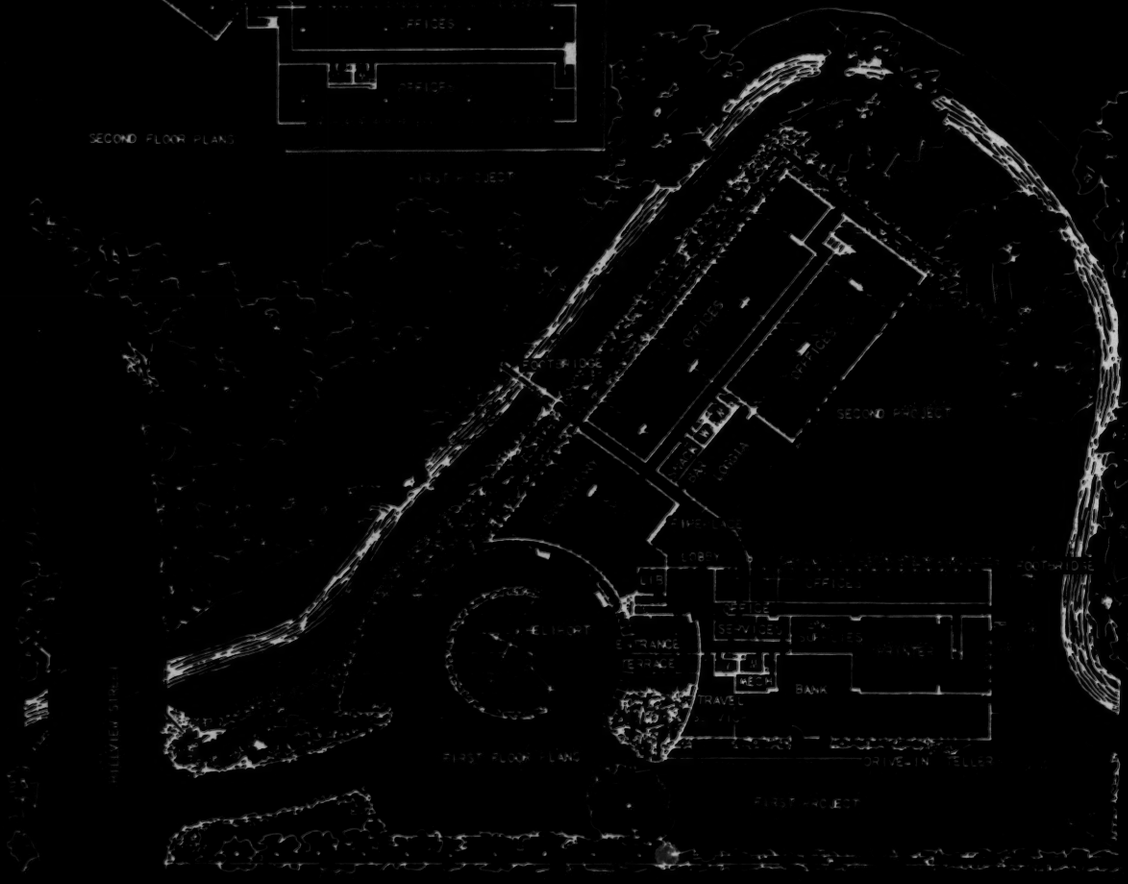
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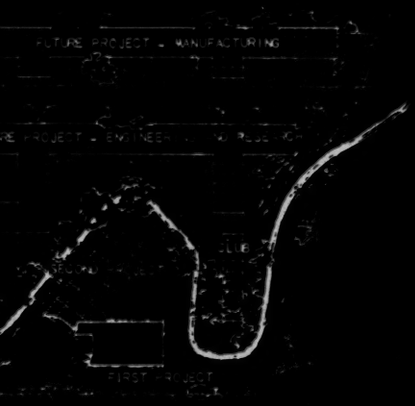

PLOT PLAN

translating, accounting, travel, banking, drafting, and printing. The library and conference room in the Center's first unit will be available for use by all tenants, and eventually a club and housing accommodations for visiting scientists will be built across Matadero Creek from the Center's main building. All members who are interested in leasing space in the Center may obtain information on its availability from ISF's Director.

Air Research and Development Command Membership

On May 20 the Board of Governors awarded a participating membership to the Air Research and Development Command. ARDC has already become an active member of the International Science Foundation family by announcing that it will establish its Bay Area Liaison Office in the new Peninsula Science Center next January.

Members Back Work of ISF With Products and Services

Projects undertaken by the San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center are being backed up by a wide variety of services and products made available by ISF's members.

Participation of this kind is already paying off in public relations advantages to these members, as illustrated by a letter recently received by General Motors' Harlow Curtice. The letter, complimenting General Motors on the Corvette courtesy car idea, was written by Stanley G. Brooker, a member of the Council of the Royal Society of New Zealand who had come to San Francisco to exchange ideas with chemists engaged in food research projects which he had read about in *Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area.*

Members participating in the Center's program by furnishing products or services include Stauffer Chemical Company (special services on seven Center projects), Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corporation (courtesy car), Tidewater Oil Company (fueling courtesy car), Campbell Ewald Company (public relations services), International Business Machines Corporation (Executive model typewriter), Friden Calculating Machine Company (square root calculator), Northern Aircraft Company (courtesy aircraft), Commodore Aviation and Gray Line (services for Bay Area science and industry tours), Champion International Corporation (Center furniture), Army Ballistic Missile Agency and U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (conference services), Cooperative Research Foundation (personnel for handbook project), California Academy of Sciences (Center facilities), San Francisco Bay Area Council (handbook maps), and the University of California (planning staff for international symposia).

Stauffer Chemical Company Becomes ISF's First Sustaining Member

A new, "red-carpet" class of membership, sustaining membership in the class of corporate sponsor, has been established to give recognition to ISF's corporate members who desire to up-grade their financial participation in the Foundation's activities. The Stauffer Chemical Company recently made application for this class of membership and a charter sustaining membership was awarded to Stauffer by ISF's Board of Governors.

BRAINPOWER FORUM
OCTOBER 24-25, 1956
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

IDEAS DEFINE OUR FUTURE . . .

The continuance of the upward trend of our economy and our standard of living is dependent upon increased development of our most important scientific resource – brainpower.

IDEAS ON BRAINPOWER SOURCES . . .

Our shortage of brainpower becomes more acute as social, scientific, and technological problems become more complex. Yet an immediate increase in the rate of production of engineers and scientists cannot ease the shortage for some time. In the interim, would not a re-examination of ideas which might lead us to hidden sources of brainpower be in order?

IDEAS ARE OUR BUSINESS . . .

The International Science Foundation has the object of stimulating the development of scientific resources by increasing the flow of ideas between professional personnel throughout the world. For this reason, a number of the Foundation's participating members have suggested that ISF organize a forum which would provide an opportunity for the exploration of ideas pertinent to the present brainpower shortage.

HAVE WE EXPLORED ALL SOURCES OF SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER?

A forum sponsored by the International Science Foundation on behalf of five of its participating members—

ARMY BALLISTIC MISSILE AGENCY
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH FOUNDATION
U. S. NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY
CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

The forum is being held at the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School at the invitation of Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Superintendent. Mark Thomas' Inn is serving as headquarters for the group of ISF members and their invited guests participating in the forum. The forum headquarters is located in the Oak Room of the Inn and the staff will be happy to assist forum participants with registration, transportation requests, luncheon reservations, and other arrangements.

ISF GOVERNORS COMMITTEE FOR THE FORUM

Jos. S. Thompson, President, Federal Pacific Electric Co., *Chairman*
Robert L. Champion, President, Cooperative Research Foundation
Christian de Guigne, Chairman of the Board, Stauffer Chemical Company
Robert T. Kimberlin, Vice-President, Crown Zellerbach Corporation
Robert C. Miller, Director, California Academy of Sciences
Richard S. Rheem, Chairman of the Board, Rheem Manufacturing Company

PROGRAM FOR OCTOBER 24

10:00 a.m. Registration, Oak Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

10:30 a.m. Opening Session, Faculty Lounge, Spanagel Hall, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School

Presiding: CHRISTIAN DE GUIGNE
Chairman of the Board, Stauffer Chemical Company

Welcome: REAR ADMIRAL EARL E. STONE, USN
Superintendent, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School

Objectives of Conference: DR. ROBERT C. MILLER
Director, California Academy of Sciences

"Scientific Personnel Requirements for Naval Research"
CAPTAIN A. B. METSGER, USN
Deputy Chief of Naval Research

12:00 noon Luncheon, Terrace Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

Toastmaster: RICHARD S. RHEEM
Chairman of the Board, Rheem Manufacturing Company

"Our Research and Development Program and Its Manpower Needs"
DR. WERNHER VON BRAUN
Director, Development Operations, Army Ballistic Missile Agency

PROGRAM FOR OCTOBER 24

2:30 p.m. Session, Faculty Lounge, Spanagel Hall, N. S. Naval Postgraduate School

Presiding: JOHN R. ALISON
Chairman of the Board, Air Force Association

"Summary of Present Programs in the Scientific Manpower Area"
EDWARD MCCRENSKY
President, The Society for Personnel Administration

"A New Look at the Scientific Manpower Problem"
CAPTAIN RICHARD S. MANDELKORN, USN
Director, U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

6:00 p.m. Dinner, Terrace Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

Toastmaster: JOS. S. THOMPSON
President, Federal Pacific Electric Company

8:30 p.m. Lecture, King Hall, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School

Presiding: DEAN ROY S. GLASGOW
U. S. Naval Postgraduate School

"Outlook to Space Travel"
DR. ERNST STUHLINGER
Director, Research Project Office, Army Ballistic Missile Agency

9:00 a.m. SESSION, Faculty Lounge, Spanagel Hall, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School

Presiding: BELFORD BROWN
Vice-President, First Western Bank & Trust Company

Panel Discussions: A new look at our professional manpower resources—have we explored all manpower sources that might contribute to our long-range research programs?

"What and Why?" What is our scientific manpower problem?
in military programs?
in government?
in industry?
in research institutes, universities, and foundations?

Why do we have this problem?

"Where and How?" Where can this needed manpower be found?
outside the United States?
in retirement?
in our college or secondary schools?
in our present research organizations (would better organization and better job design free a hidden supply of manpower)?

How can the productivity of our present supply of scientific manpower be increased?

How can now unused manpower resources be marshalled (how can they be organized for effective use and how can they be motivated)?

PROGRAM FOR OCTOBER 25

1:00 p.m. Luncheon, Windjammer Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

Toastmaster: ROBERT L. CHAMPION
President, Cooperative Research Foundation

"The Brainpower Shortage—a Threat to Our Free Enterprise System"
DR. CLAUDE FAWCETT
Director of Education, Northwest Region, National Association of Manufacturers

3:00 p.m. Session, Windjammer Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

Presiding: CHRISTIAN DE GUIGNE
Chairman of the Board, Stauffer Chemical Company

Summary: DR. ROBERT C. MILLER
Director, California Academy of Sciences

BRIG. GENERAL J. BARCLAY
Deputy Commander, Army Ballistic Missile Agency

DR. C. MANSEL KEENE
Deputy Director, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service Region

"Where do we go from here?"
ROBERT T. KIMBERLIN
Vice-President, Crown Zellerbach Corporation

5:00 p.m. Adjournment

PANEL PARTICIPANTS

Panel Discussion, What and Why?

Moderator: Brig. General J. Barclay
Deputy Commander
Army Ballistic Missile Agency

Dr. Chester Arnold
Director of Research
Stauffer Chemical Company

Dr. Remsen Bird
President Emeritus
Occidental College

Dr. Karl Bowman
Director Emeritus
Langley Porter Clinic

Dr. Calvin C. Flint
President
Monterey Peninsula College

Colonel Walter E. Kraus, USA
Commandant
U. S. Army Language School

Robert F. Mello
Director of Personnel
Army Ballistic Missile Agency

Lee Stockford
Director of Personnel Research
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation

Dr. Royal Weller
Chief Scientist
Naval Air Missile Test Center

Panel Discussion, Where and How?

Moderator: Dr. C. Mansel Keene
Deputy Director
Twelfth U. S. Civil Service Region

Richard Balch
Director of Athletics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Captain A. R. Behnke
Radiological Medical Director
U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

Robert L. Champion
President
Cooperative Research Foundation

Walter Doty
Director of Editorial Research
Sunset Magazine

Dr. Henry S. Houghton
President Emeritus
Peking Union Medical College

Fred Langhorst
American Institute of Architects

Dr. Constantine Panunzio
Director, Emeriti Census

Admiral Raymond Spruance, USN (ret.)

Dr. Russell Varian
President
Varian Associates

Sub-Committee on Panel Discussions

Co-Chairmen: C. Mansel Keene, Deputy Director, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service Region

Robert T. Kimberlin, Vice-President, Crown Zellerbach Corporation

Brig. General J. Barclay, Deputy Commander, Army Ballistic Missile Agency

Walter C. Doty, Director of Editorial Research, Sunset Magazine

Sub-Committee on Speakers

Co-Chairmen: Capt. A. R. Behnke, Radiological Medical Director, U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

Robert L. Champion, President, Cooperative Research Foundation

Edward McCrensky, Director of Personnel, Office of Naval Research

Robert C. Miller, Director, California Academy of Sciences

Sub-Committee on Monterey Peninsula Participation

Co-Chairmen: Malcolm S. Millard, Attorney-at-Law

Robert L. Champion, President, Cooperative Research Foundation

Remsen Bird, President Emeritus, Occidental College

Calvin Flint, President, Monterey Peninsula College

R. S. Glasgow, Dean, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School

Allen Griffin, Publisher, Monterey Peninsula Herald

Henry S. Houghton, President Emeritus, Peking Union Medical College

Helen Hoxie, Manager, Monterey Peninsula Convention Bureau

Colonel Walter E. Kraus, Commandant, Army Language School

Major General Robert B. McClure, USA (ret.)

S. F. B. Morse, President, Del Monte Properties, Inc.

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, USN (ret.)

Mark Thomas, Mark Thomas' Inn at Del Monte

Sub-Committee on Publications and Public Relations

Co-Chairmen: J. J. Kaufman, Account Executive, Campbell-Ewald Company

Marie Mahnken, Asst. Director, San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center

Robert P. Nicolson, Assistant to the Director, U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

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Sub-Committee on Meeting Accommodations and Transportation

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SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA 1956

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

A cooperative project to publish an annual handbook of the Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area was organized in 1954 under the sponsorship of the International Science Foundation and three of its Bay Area participating members:

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COOPERATIVE RESEARCH FOUNDATION
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PREFACE

ONE of the problems inherent in any project to develop a handbook is that, like the evolution of an aircraft prototype, a considerable amount of time must be spent in working out defects which are bound to appear during the early period of use.

We are already cognizant of a number of defects in our first Handbook of the Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area, and we know that others will undoubtedly appear. We will welcome criticism and suggestions from the users of the 1956 edition, as this will ensure a greatly improved publication in 1957.

Our plans for the 1957 edition already include a number of new sections which could not be developed this year because of our limited budget. This new material will provide a chapter on consulting engineering firms, information on special libraries, a listing of science writers and scientific publications originating in the Bay Area, and a section on organizations indirectly contributing to research activities through financing or in other ways.

The International Science Foundation wishes to thank its many associates who have helped make this publication possible. We hope to have your continued cooperation in expanding our coverage of Bay Area scientific facilities, personnel, and activities.

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INTRODUCTION

IT IS APPROPRIATE that the introduction to this handbook should be written by a group of scientists and engineers rather than by any single representative of the area's scientific community. For both the handbook and its publisher, the San Francisco International Science Center, are reflections of a community need — a need, we are proud to state, that is being met. Since its establishment three years ago, the Center has been able to combine effectively the interests of Bay Area engineering and scientific societies, educational institutions, research foundations, and corporations in community activities designed to strengthen the technological resources of the San Francisco Bay Area. The Handbook of the Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area will serve as a major tool not only in strengthening but in bringing about a full utilization of the scientific resources which it lists.

We think the handbook is also a valuable demonstration, or case history, of the way in which the various scientific activities of a community, given the proper atmosphere, can be brought together to serve the common good. For this reason, perhaps it would be well to sketch briefly the history of science in the Bay Area and to describe the birth, in 1950, of the parent organization to our present Science Center.

Historians intrigued by the stirring events in the San Francisco of 1849 and the early 1850's are prone to forget the scientific and intellectual activities that accompanied those events and that left a great and permanent imprint on a rapidly developing city and state. On April 4, 1853, less than two years after California's admission to statehood, seven men met in an office on Montgomery Street and founded the California Academy of Sciences. The group included Col. Thomas J. Nevins, San Francisco's first superintendent of schools, generally regarded as the founder of the public school system in this state; Dr. J. B. Trask, soon to become California's first state geologist; Dr. Albert Kellogg, who achieved fame as a botanist; and Dr. Henry Gibbons, a physician and early leader in the California State Medical Society. Within two weeks, the original group had been joined by Col. Leander Ransome, a distinguished engineer, and shortly there were added the names of John Donald of San Mateo and Henry Durant of Oakland, destined to be first president of the University of California. Subsequently, Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford, and James Lick became members and patrons of the young Academy, first organization of its type west of the Atlantic seaboard. Thus, early in the history of California as a state, the Bay Area began to be united in the pursuit of pure and applied science, of research and education. The founding of colleges and great universities, the building of the Lick Observatory, and the establishment of other research institutions were the natural outgrowth of this intellectual activity.

With such a background of civic interest and pride in scientific and technological cooperation, it is but natural that the San Francisco Bay community should inspire the formation of the group that developed the plan for the publication of this handbook.

In 1950, a group of San Francisco engineers and scientists formed a cooperative, known as the Cooperative Research Foundation (CORE), that had as its objective the strengthening of working relationships between engineers and scientists. In 1953, with the cooperation of the California Academy of Sciences, the group established an experimental international science center which began to serve as a San Francisco focal point for foreign engineers and scientists visiting the Bay Area. It was soon evident that the Center needed a handbook which contained information on the area's industrial research facilities, its scientific societies, its educational institutions, and its scientific organizations in order to provide the type of service desired by the visiting scientists making use of its facilities. A handbook of this kind had never been published before, and CORE began to enlist the aid of the many interests that would be necessary to make the project truly representative of the Bay Area's scientific and industrial community.

In 1954, when the experimental operation of the San Francisco International Science Center had awakened interest in other parts of the United States in this type of program and the International Science Foundation was established to sponsor the operation of the San Francisco Center and similar centers in other cities, the responsibility for the publication of the San Francisco handbook passed from the Cooperative Research Foundation to the International Science Foundation.

As members of the Cooperative Research Foundation, we have been pleased to see our project expand into a community project which, we believe, will aid in building the scientific resources of this area. We also believe that this handbook will set a pattern for the publication of similar handbooks in other parts of the United States.

We doubt if this publication could have been completed had it not been for the untiring efforts of Christian de Guigne, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Science Foundation. The scientific community of the Bay Area is indebted to Mr. de Guigne for the leadership which has made this first handbook a reality.

7 December 1955

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SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

1
American Academy of Pediatrics, Northern California Chapter.
President: Hartzell H. Ray, 23 Baldwin Ave., San Mateo.
Objectives: To foster and stimulate interest in pediatrics and in all aspects of work for the welfare of children.

2
American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pacific Division, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.
President: Robert R. Brode, University of California, Berkeley. *Secretary:* Robert C. Miller.
Objectives: To further the work of scientists; to facilitate cooperation among them; to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare; and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 5,500.

3
American Cancer Society, California Division, 467 O'Farrell St., San Francisco.
Chairman: Mrs. Roger Goodan. *Secretary:* Leonard Dobson, 350 Post St., San Francisco.
Objectives: Cancer research; public and professional education in cancer; services to cancer patients.
Activities: Coordinates program for State of California, finances special research projects at University of California, Stanford, and other Bay Area institutions. Annual cancer conference for physicians and scientists.
Publication: American Cancer Society Volunteer.

4
American Chemical Society, California Section, Room 322, 2082 Center St., Berkeley 4.
Chairman: Harry S. Mosher, Department of Chemistry, Stanford University. *Secretary:* Richard M. Lemmon, 1645 Franklin, Berkeley 2.
Objectives: To promote the science of chemistry in all its branches.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 1,700. *Annual dues:* $2.00.
Publication: The Vortex, 10 times a year.

5
American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Northern California Section, % H. A. Waterfall, 149 - 21st Ave., San Francisco.
Chairman: C. A. Wooldridge, Jr., P. O. Box 1012, Carmel. *Secretary:* H. A. Waterfall.
Objectives: To advance the sciences of surveying and mapping in their several branches, in furtherance of the public welfare and in the interests of both those who use maps and surveys and those who make them, and to establish a central source of reference and union for its members; to contribute to public education in the use of surveys and maps and to encourage the prosecution of basic surveying and mapping programs.
Activities: Technical meetings. Section sponsors University of California extension course.
Members: 200. *Annual dues:* $1.00.

6
American Institute of Architects, Northern California Chapter, 26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco.
President: Wendell R. Spackman, 347 Clay St., San Francisco. *Secretary:* May B. Hipshman.
Objectives: To combine the efforts of the architects of the United States so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the profession of architecture and the building industry to insure the advancement of living standards; to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly. Revision of building codes; participation in civic affairs concerned with city planning; dissemination of information regarding building products and methods.
Members: 250. *Annual dues:* $40.00.
Publication: Northern California AIA Bulletin, monthly.

7
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Northern California Section, % John E. Walkey, California Research Corporation, P. O. Box 1627, Richmond.
Chairman: Thomas E. Drisko, Jr., The Dow Chemical Co., P. O. Box 351, Pittsburg. *Secretary:* John E. Walkey.
Objectives: The advancement of the profession of chemical engineering and maintenance of professional standards and contacts among members.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly. Occasional tours of facilities, such as university laboratories and oil refineries. Annual award given to an outstanding chemical engineering senior in local student chapters. Close cooperation maintained with student chapters at the University of California and Stanford University.
Members: 438. *Annual dues:* $2.50.
Publication: Meetings and activities covered in *San Francisco Engineer.*

8
American Institute of Electrical Engineers, San Francisco Section, 206 Sansome St., San Francisco.
Chairman: Whitman Ridgway, Russ Building, San Francisco. *Secretary:* Charles F. Dalziel, University of California, Berkeley 4.
Objectives: The advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering and of the allied arts and sciences; the maintenance of a high professional standing among its members and the development of the individual engineer.
Activities: Technical and general meetings, held monthly.
Members: 1,500. *Annual dues:* Maximum of $2.00.
Publication: Meetings and activities covered in *San Francisco Engineer.*

9
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, San Francisco Section, % E. M. Barker, 315 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
Chairman: Malcolm B. Gould, 1200 Mills Tower, San Francisco. *Secretary:* E. M. Barker.
Objectives: To promote the arts and sciences connected with economic production of the useful minerals and metals and the welfare of those employed in these industries.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 850. *Annual dues:* $5.00 for Bay Area members; $2.00, out-of-town members.

10
American Meteorological Society, Northern California Branch, P. O. Box 247, San Francisco International Airport.
Chairman: Francis J. Parsons, Jr., Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market St., San Francisco. *Secretary:* Fowler S. Duckworth, Department of Chemistry, Stanford University.
Objectives: All phases of the science of meteorology.
Activities: Monthly meetings. Annual field trip.
Members: 70. *Annual dues:* $1.00.
Publication: Monthly bulletin.

11
American Pharmaceutical Association, Northern California Branch, 430 Post St., San Francisco.
President: Felix A. Conte, 1328 Parrott Drive, San Mateo. *Secretary:* Marie Bukovsky Kuck, 940 San Jose Ave., San Francisco.
Objectives: Professional and scientific aspects of modern medical sciences as they relate to pharmacy practice.
Activities: Minimum of nine meetings held annually. The Branch sponsors an annual banquet honoring the graduating class of the University of California School of Pharmacy.
Members: 313. *Annual dues:* $2.00.
Publication: Bulletin of the Northern California Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, monthly.

12
American Phytopathological Society, Pacific Division, % Roy A. Young, Department of Botany, Oregon State College, Corvallis.
President: George A. Zentmyer, University of California, Riverside. *Secretary:* Roy A. Young.
Objectives: The study and control of plant diseases.
Activities: Annual meeting, usually held in conjunction with Pacific Division, AAAS.
Members: 260. *Annual dues:* $ .50.

13
American Rocket Society, Inc., Northern California Section, % Kenneth G. Heller, Detroit Controls Corporation, 1650 Broadway, Redwood City.
Chairman: M. A. Pino, California Research Corporation, Richmond. *Secretary:* Kenneth G. Heller.
Objectives: Rocketry, jet propulsion and astronautics.
Activities: Bimonthly technical meetings, open to public.
Members: 60.

14
American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Pacific Coast Section, 330 Hilgard Hall, University of California, Berkeley.
Chairman: K. R. Frost, University of Arizona, Tucson. *Secretary:* Walter W. Weir.
Objectives: To promote the science and art of engineering in agriculture.
Activities: Annual technical meeting.
Members: 260.

15
American Society of Animal Production, Western Section.
Chairman: F. F. McKenzie, Oregon State College, Corvallis. *Secretary:* J. F. Kidwell, University of Nevada, Reno. *Bay Area Representative:* Hubert Heitman, Jr., Department of Animal Husbandry, University of California, Davis.
Objectives: Teaching and research in the field of animal and dairy production.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 150.

16
American Society of Civil Engineers, San Francisco Section, % Robert M. Kennedy, 604 Mission St., San Francisco 5.
Chairman: Howard C. Wood, Oakland Bay Bridge Toll Plaza. *Secretary:* Robert M. Kennedy.
Objectives: Advancement of engineering knowledge and practice, cultivation of friendly relations with all engineers, maintenance of high professional standards, and cooperation with other engineering societies with a view to promoting the general welfare of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the engineering profession.
Activities: Technical meetings. Jr. Forum meetings. Field trips.
Members: 1,200. *Annual dues:* $5.00.
Publication: The Civil Engineer.

17
American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Golden Gate Chapter, San Francisco Engineers Club, San Francisco.
Chairman: Don McLeod, % Edward Hill, Jr., 166 Geary St., San Francisco. *Secretary:* Herb Duncan, Natural Gas Equipment, Inc., 938 N. Linden Ave., South San Francisco.
Objectives: To advance the arts of heating, ventilating, cooling, and air conditioning, and the allied arts and sciences, for the benefit of the general public.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 185. *Annual dues:* $6.00.
Publication: Fog Dispenser, monthly.

18
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, San Francisco Section, % J. B. Link, California Steel Products Division of Adsco Industries, Inc., Barrett and A Sts., Richmond.
Chairman: F. W. Beichley, % Westinghouse Electric Corp., 410 Bush St., San Francisco 8. *Secretary:* J. B. Link.
Objectives: Mechanical engineering and the allied arts and sciences.
Activities: Monthly meetings. Technical programs at intervals throughout the year.
Members: 1,150. *Annual dues:* $1.00.
Publication: Meetings and activities covered in *San Francisco Engineer.*

19
American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, San Francisco Chapter, % Allen Ballard, R. B. Holland Co., 461 Market St., San Francisco.
Chairman: Thomas Davenport, % Pacific Scientific Co., 25 Stillman St., San Francisco 7. *Secretary:* Allen Ballard.
Objectives: To further art and science of industrial and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly. Field trips to study actual refrigeration equipment installations.
Members: 180.

20
American Society of Safety Engineers, San Francisco Chapter, % John H. Brooke, 245 Turk St., San Francisco.
Chairman: Gilbert H. Rhodes, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley. *Secretary:* John H. Brooke.
Objectives: To promote the arts and sciences connected with engineering and its relation to safety to life and limb and the protection of property.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 168. *Annual dues:* $13.50.
Publication: Safety Circle.

21
American Society for Testing Materials, Northern California District, % H. P. Hoopes, Pabco Products, Inc., Emeryville.
Chairman: H. P. Hoopes. *Secretary:* R. W. Harrington, Clay Brick and Tile Association, 55 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.
Objectives: Promotion of knowledge of materials of engineering; standardization of specifications and methods of testing.
Activities: Two annual meetings of general technical information in conjunction with interested technical societies.
Members: 230.

22
American Society of Tool Engineers, Golden Gate Chapter, % T. N. Lindquist, 6619 Outlook Ave., Oakland.
Chairman: T. N. Lindquist. *Secretary:* Philip R. Freeman, 1494 67th St., Emeryville.
Objectives: Advancement of science of tool engineering.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 387. *Annual dues:* $10.00.
Publication: Monthly bulletin.

23
American Statistical Association, San Francisco Chapter, % Phillis Beattie, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 802, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco.
President: Winton Pettibone, Economics Department, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco. *Secretary:* Phillis Beattie.
Objectives: Statistics and statistical methods, both theoretical and applied.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 125. *Annual dues:* $1.50.

24
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, Northern California Chapter, 417 Market St., San Francisco 5.
President: Harold W. Knowles. *Secretary:* Frances Baker, 1 Tilton Ave., San Mateo.
Objectives: Research and education in rheumatic diseases; development and enlargement of centers for treatment and rehabilitation; care for home-bound arthritics.
Activities: Monthly meetings.
Publication: Monthly medical bulletin.

25
Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 675 Eighteenth Ave., San Francisco.
President: Olin C. Wilson, Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories, Pasadena. *Secretary:* S. Einarsson, Department of Astronomy, University of California, Berkeley 4.
Objectives: To promote the science of astronomy and to spread astronomical information through its publications, popular lectures, excursions, and meetings.
Activities: Lectures, excursions, and meetings.
Members: 100. *Annual dues:* $6.50.
Publications: Publications, bimonthly. *Leaflet,* monthly.

26
Biometric Society, The, Western North American Region, % Elizabeth Vaughan, 2325 Seventh St., Bremerton, Wash.
Chairman: W. J. Dixon, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles 24. *Secretary:* Elizabeth Vaughan.
Bay Region Member of Executive Committee: Elizabeth Scott, Statistical Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley 4.
Objectives: Mathematical and statistical aspects of biology.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 94. *Annual dues:* $1.00.

27
California Academy of Medicine, % Hilliard J. Katz, 450 Sutter St., San Francisco.
Chairman: Howard L. Mawdsley, 23 Second St., San Mateo. *Secretary:* Hilliard J. Katz.
Objectives: Educational and social medical organization.
Activities: Three meetings per year.
Members: 531. *Annual dues:* $10.00.
Publication: History of the California Academy of Medicine; Proceedings of the California Academy of Medicine.

28
California Botanical Society, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley 4.
President: Lincoln Constance. *Secretary:* G. Thomas Robbins.
Objectives: Publication of botanical research, observation and history; dissemination of such knowledge through meetings and lectures.
Activities: Monthly lectures on botanical subjects, open to the public.
Members: 65. *Annual dues:* $4.00.
Publication: Madroño, quarterly.

29
California Medical Association (American Medical Association), 450 Sutter St., San Francisco.
Chairman: A. A. Morrison, Ventura. *Secretary:* Albert C. Daniels, 490 Post St., San Francisco.
Activities: Scientific meetings.
Members: 13,000. *Annual dues:* $40.
Publication: California Medicine.

30
California State Dental Association, 450 Sutter St., San Francisco.
President: William S. Smith. *Secretary:* Walter J. Healy.
Activities: Makes annual research grants to the dental college, University of California, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

31
California State Psychological Association, % Ben C. Finney, 190 Heather Lane, Palo Alto.
Chairman: Howard C. Gilhousen, Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles. *Secretary:* Ben C. Finney.
Objectives: Scientific and professional organization of psychologists in California.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 550. *Annual dues:* $5.00.

32
California State Veterinary Medical Association (affiliated association of American Veterinary Medical Association), % Charles S. Travers, 3004 - 16th St., San Francisco.
Chairman: A. M. McCapes, San Luis Obispo. *Executive Secretary:* Charles S. Travers.
Objectives: To advance the science and art of veterinary medicine, including their relationship to public health.
Members: 1,000.
Publication: The California Veterinarian.

33
East Bay Council on Surveying and Mapping, % Bruce Grant, 2127 Adeline St., Oakland 18.
Chairman: Harry Shatto, 664 Castro St., Hayward. *Secretary:* Bruce Grant.
Objectives: Control surveys and base mapping in Alameda and Contra Costa counties; encouragement of use of California Coordinate System.
Activities: General meetings, three times a year.
Members: 200.

34
Electrochemical Society, The, San Francisco Section, % H. F. Myers, Columbia-Geneva Steel Co., Russ Building, San Francisco.
Chairman: Charles Tobias, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley. *Secretary:* H. F. Myers.
Objectives: Advancement of the theory and practice of electrochemistry, electrometallurgy, electrothermics, and allied subjects.
Activities: Technical meetings, five per year.
Members: 48.

35
Entomological Society of America, Pacific Branch, Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis.
Chairman: John Steinweden, Los Angeles. *Secretary:* Leslie M. Smith, Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis.
Objectives: To promote the science of entomology in all its branches.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 1,000.

36
Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, San Francisco Section, Rt. 1, Box 61, Livermore.
Chairman: Cdr. E. A. Quarterman. *Secretary:* George Cooper, NACA, Moffett Field.
Objectives: The encouragement of aeronautical sciences.
Activities: Scientific meetings, held monthly.
Members: 270.

37
Institute of Radio Engineers, San Francisco Section, % Wilson Pritchett, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley.
Chairman: B. M. Oliver, Hewlett Packard Co., Palo Alto. *Secretary:* Wilson Pritchett.
Objectives: To advance the theory and practice of radio and allied branches of engineering and its related arts and sciences.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 2,000.
Publication: The Grid, monthly.

38
Mathematical Association of America, % C. D. Olds, Department of Mathematics, San Jose State College, San Jose.
Chairman: C. C. Torrance, U. S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey. *Secretary:* C. D. Olds.
Objectives: Promotion of collegiate mathematics.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 163.

39
Mycological Society of San Francisco, Horticultural Building, City College of San Francisco, Ocean and Phelan Aves., San Francisco.
Chairman: Edward E. Crowley, 2 Seal Rock Drive, San Francisco. *Secretary:* Esther Whited, 4331 - 17th St., San Francisco.
Objectives: Collection, identification, and study of higher fungi of the Pacific slope.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly. Scheduled field forays.
Members: 45. *Annual dues:* $1.00.
Publication: Monthly bulletin.

40
National Association of Corrosion Engineers, San Francisco Bay Area Section, % W. P. Simmons, Alloy Steel Products Co., Inc., 24 California St., San Francisco.
Chairman: H. H. Scott, Shell Oil Co., Martinez Refinery, Martinez. *Secretary:* W. P. Simmons.
Objectives: Corrosion research and control.
Activities: Monthly meetings.
Members: 150.

41
National Audubon Society, Pacific Coast office, 2426 Bancroft Way, Berkeley.
Pacific Coast representative: William N. Goodall.
Objectives: Conservation of the nation's natural resources, including wild life, plants, soil, and water, and the education of the country's citizens in conservation needs and techniques.
Activities: Affiliate societies meet monthly; field trips. Society supports sanctuaries and community conservation activities. Maintains library of reference material and exhibits.
Members: 1,000. *Annual dues:* $5.00.
Publications: The Gull and *The Quail,* monthly.

42
Northern California Public Health Association, 15000 Foothill Blvd., San Leandro.
Chairman: Gene Howell, San Mateo County Health Department, 225 - 37th Ave., San Mateo. *Secretary:* Constance Cavender.
Activities: Technical and informational meetings.
Members: 800. *Annual dues:* $1.00.

43
Northern California Society of Hospital Pharmacists, University of California Hospital, 3rd Ave. and Parnassus, San Francisco.
President: Alphonse A. Seubert, 224 Northwood Drive, South San Francisco. *Secretary:* Marie Bukovsky Kuck, 940 San Jose Ave., San Francisco.
Objectives: Establishment of minimum standards of pharmaceutical service in hospitals in order to provide benefits and protection for the public health. Development of new and better pharmaceutical techniques and service.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 185. *Annual dues:* $3.00.
Publication: Hospital Pharmacy News.

44
Paleontological Society, The, Pacific Coast Section, % V. S. Mallory, University of Washington, Seattle.
Chairman: O. L. Bandy, University of Southern California, Los Angeles. *Secretary:* V. S. Mallory.
Objectives: Study of fossil organisms.
Activities: Annual meeting held in conjunction with Cordilleran Section of the Geological Society of America.
Members: 85.

45
San Francisco Engineering Council, 209 Federal Office Building, San Francisco 2.
Chairman: J. A. Samaniego, Shell Development Co., Emeryville. *Secretary:* E. H. Thouren.
Objectives: To consider and act upon matters of common interest to the engineers and scientists represented in the Council.
Member organizations: American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Northern California Section; American Institute of Electrical Engineers, San Francisco Section; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, San Francisco Section; American Society of Civil Engineers, San Francisco Section; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, San Francisco Section; Institute of Radio Engineers, San Francisco Section; Society of American Military Engineers, San Francisco Post; Structural Engineers Association of Northern California; American Chemical Society, California Section.
Activities: In addition to its work in civic affairs and with other engineering groups, the Council has a very active program in "Career Counseling" for high school science students. The Council also participates actively in the annual "Engineers Week" held in the Bay Area.

46
San Francisco Heart Association, 604 Mission St., San Francisco.
President: Hilliard J. Katz. *Secretary:* Vernon C. Harp., Jr. *Executive Director:* Gladys T. Daniloff.
Objectives: Research, education, and community service.
Activities: Annual symposium and annual meeting. Active committees on cardiac problems.
Members: 500.
Publications: New Hope for Hearts, quarterly; occasional pamphlets; *Prevention of Rheumatic Fever and Bacterial Endocarditis through Control of Streptococcal Infections.*

47
San Francisco Medical Society, 250 Masonic Ave., San Francisco.
Chairman: H. C. Moffitt, Jr. *Secretary:* R. S. Combs.
Objectives: Promotion and development of the science and art of medicine; conservation and protection of the public health.

Members: 1,800. *Annual dues:* $50.
Publications: Monthly Bulletin; pamphlets.

48
San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, 259 Geary St., San Francisco.
Chairman: Ralph N. Larson, 604 Mission St., San Francisco. *Secretary:* William C. Voorsanger, 490 Post St., San Francisco.
Objectives: Prevention, control, and eradication of tuberculosis by means of education, research, carefinding, and rehabilitation.
Activities: Working committee meetings held monthly.
Publication: It's Vital.

49
Seismological Society of America, National Headquarters, Old Mint Building, Fifth and Mission Sts., San Francisco 3.
President: L. S. Jacobsen, Stanford University. *Secretary:* Perry Byerly, Bacon Hall, University of California, Berkeley 4.
Objectives: To promote the study of earthquakes.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 699. *Annual dues:* $5.00.
Publication: Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, quarterly.

50
Society of American Bacteriologists, Northern California Branch, % H. A. Barker, Department of Plant Biochemistry, University of California, Berkeley.
Chairman: H. A. Barker. *Secretary:* H. J. Phaff, Department of Food Technology, University of California, Davis.
Objectives: Medical and general microbiology.
Activities: Technical meetings, held quarterly.
Members: 120. *Annual dues:* $1.00.

51
Society of American Foresters, Bay Area Chapter, 243 Forestry Building, Berkeley 4.
Chairman: Rudolf F. Grah, School of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley 4. *Secretary:* Robert Callahan, California Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forestry Building, University of California, Berkeley 4.
Objectives: To represent, advance, and protect the interests and standards of the profession of forestry; to provide a medium for exchange of professional thought; and to promote the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America.
Activities: Monthly meetings.
Members: 150.

52
Society of American Military Engineers, San Francisco Post, % H. T. Anderson, District Public Works Office, San Bruno.
President: J. G. Wright, 233 Sansome St., San Francisco. *Secretary:* H. T. Anderson.
Objectives: Cooperation between civil and military in engineering profession.
Activities: Monthly meetings. At least one field inspection trip is made each year to an important military, industrial, or engineering construction site.
Members: 600. *Annual dues:* $1.50.

53
Society of Automotive Engineers, Northern California Section, % W. E. Winterbourne, Oliver Tire and Rubber Co., Oakland.
Chairman: Warren G. Brown, Caterpillar Tractor Co., San Leandro. *Secretary:* W. E. Winterbourne.
Objectives: To promote arts, sciences, standards, and engineering practices connected with automotive equipment.
Activities: Technical meetings, held monthly.
Members: 470.

54
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Northern California Section, % Carl R. Meurk, Todd Shipyards Corp., Alameda.
Chairman: William P. Hincks, Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland 4. *Secretary:* Carl R. Meurk.
Objectives: Naval architecture, marine engineering, and allied engineering subjects.
Activities: Six technical meetings a year.
Members: 280.

55
Society of Systematic Zoology, Pacific Section, % Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove.
Chairman: R. C. Stebbins, University of California, Berkeley 4. *Secretary:* Donald P. Abbott, Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove.
Objectives: Taxonomy, systematics, distribution, comparative zoology, paleontology, evolution of animals.
Activities: Annual meeting held in conjunction with Pacific Division of AAAS.
Members: 200.

56
Special Libraries Association, San Francisco Bay Region Chapter, % Isabella Nestor, Anglo California National Bank, 1 Sansome St., San Francisco 20.
Chairman: Ruth Wingfield, 4560 Horton St., Emeryville 8. *Secretary:* Isabella Nestor.
Objectives: Collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of recorded knowledge.
Activities: Monthly meetings.
Members: 175.
Publication: San Francisco Bay Region Chapter Bulletin Special Libraries Association.

57
Structural Engineers Association of Northern California, Room 320, 417 Market St., San Francisco 5.
President: Walter L. Dickey, Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco. *Secretary:* Harry B. Corlett.
Objectives: To promote professional relations among structural engineers and the highest standards of structural engineering.
Activities: Monthly meetings; annual state convention. Working committees in earthquake research and other structural engineering problems.
Members: 320. *Annual dues:* $25.
Publication: Structural Engineers News, monthly.

58
Western Society of Soil Science.
President: B. A. Krantz, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Reclamation Building, Billings, Montana. *Vice-President:* D. G. Aldrich, Jr., Department of Soils and Plant Nutrition, University of California, Davis.
Objectives: Soil physics, soil chemistry, soil fertility, management problems as related to crop production.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 500. *Annual dues:* $ .50.

59
Wildlife Society, California Section, % Richard Taber, School of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley.
Chairman: Walter Howard, University of California, Davis. *Secretary:* Richard Taber.
Objectives: The development of all types of wildlife management along sound biological lines; the establishment of professional solidarity among conservation biologists.
Activities: Annual meeting.
Members: 100. *Annual dues:* $1.00.
Publication: Newsletter, biennial.

The following societies maintain a listing of their San Francisco Bay Area membership at the headquarters of the International Science Foundation, San Francisco International Science Center, Golden Gate Park:

American Academy of Pediatrics
American Association of Immunologists
American College of Physicians
American Institute of Chemical Engineers
American Institute of Nutrition
American Mathematical Society
American Neurological Association
American Physiological Society
American Roentgen Ray Society
American Society for Engineering Education
American Society for Clinical Investigation
American Society for Experimental Pathology
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
American Society of Biological Chemists
American Society of Civil Engineers
American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
American Society of Refrigerating Engineers
Association of American Geographers
Ecological Society of America
The Electrochemical Society, Inc.
Genetics Society of America
Geological Society of America
Mathematical Association of America
Optical Society of America
Seismological Society of America
Society for the Study of Development and Growth
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers
The Wildlife Society

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

MILLS COLLEGE

Oakland

President: LYNN T. WHITE, jr.
Dean of the Faculty and Provost: MARY WOODS BENNETT.

100
Department of Biological Sciences: Howard E. McMinn, *Chairman.*

101
Department of Chemistry: Leona E. Young.

102
Department of Mathematics and Physics: Andrew R. Noble.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco 27

President: J. PAUL LEONARD.
Executive Dean: JOHN H. BUTLER.

Division of Natural Science: Stanley W. Morse, *Chairman.*

103
Biological Science (Bacteriology, Botany, Zoology, General Biology).
Current research projects: Fishery biology at Lake Merced; life history, cytology, and taxonomy of Opalina; experimental morphology of vascular plants; analysis of high-altitude ecology; zoogeograph of Himalaya; physiological plant ecology; fog precipitation in coastal transition zone; comparison of the anatomy of species of Ceratinium; anatomical studies on marine iguanas; reproduction in Galapagos finches; effect of aureomycin on cardiac action; tetrahydropyrimidines as chemotherapeutic agents.
Laboratory facilities: Botany, general zoology, bacteriology, vertebrate zoology and anatomy, and physiology laboratories; general collection of plants and animals of Bay Region.

104
Physical Science (Chemistry, Geology, Physics).
Current research projects: Special problems in analytical chemistry; work on microflagellates as related to oil deposits.
Laboratory facilities: 4 laboratories for chemistry, 2 for physics, 1 for geology; rock, mineral, and fossil collections.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE

San Jose 14

President: JOHN T. WAHLQUIST.
Executive Dean: C. GRANT BURTON.

Engineering and Mathematics Division: Ralph J. Smith, *Chairman.*

105
Aeronautics Department: Thomas E. Leonard, *Head.*
Curricula designed to prepare graduate for entry into wide range of positions in aeronautics industry; Civil Aeronautics Administration—approved mechanics school operated as integral part of curriculum.
Laboratory facilities: CAA-approved laboratory facilities.

106
Engineering Department: Ralph J. Smith, *Head.*
Specialization in electronics, construction, production, food processing.

107
Mathematics Department: William H. Myers, *Head.*
Current research: Classified project for U. S. government.

Natural Science Division: Carl G. Duncan, *Chairman.*
Curricula designed to prepare graduate in subject-matter fields of bacteriology, botany, chemistry, entomology, geology, physics, and zoology; in certain occupational areas as conservation, sanitation, medical and psychiatric technology, and occupational therapy.

108
Biological Science Department: G. A. McCallum, *Head.*

109
Chemistry Department: Benjamin E. Naylor, *Head.*

110
Physical Science Department: Benjamin E. Naylor, *Head.*

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
Stanford

President: J. E. WALLACE STERLING.
Provost: FREDERICK E. TERMAN.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Frederick E. Terman, *Dean.*

111
Division of Aeronautical Engineering: Lydik S. Jacobsen, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Theoretical investigations on boundary layer problems.
Laboratory and library facilities: Aerodynamic laboratory, with a 7.5 ft. wind tunnel (equipped with six-component balance, propeller dynamometer, special equipment for recording and reducing pressure distribution data, etc.) and a portable 1 ft. tunnel used for purposes of demonstration and calibration. Library contains reports of principal aeronautical research organizations and files of scientific journals and technical periodicals.

112
Department of Civil Engineering: Eugene S. Grant, *Executive Head.*
Current research projects: Relation between precipitation and topography; characteristics of the hydrograph of runoff from small areas; evaporation from reservoirs; effect of specimen size in yield strength of steel; coupled bending and torsional vibrations of beams; investigation of structural characteristics of shear walls.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratories include fluid mechanics laboratory, sanitary chemistry laboratory, soil mechanics, concrete testing, materials testing, and photoelastic laboratory; outdoor facilities include weather station and several instrumented stream basins for hydrologic studies.

113
Department of Electrical Engineering: Hugh H. Skilling, *Head.*
Laboratory facilities: Facilities for research include electrical machinery laboratory, high-voltage laboratory, illumination laboratory, electronics research laboratory, microwave laboratory (see Department of Physics), radio propagation laboratory, servomechanisms laboratory, digital and analog electronic computers.

114
Division of Engineering Mechanics

115
Department of Mechanical Engineering: Lydik S. Jacobsen, *Head.*
Current research projects: Heat transfer, aerodynamics, engineering mechanics, non-linear mechanics, gasdynamics, nuclear power reactors.
Laboratory and library facilities: Representative hydraulic, steam, internal combustion, refrigeration, air conditioning, and pneumatic machinery. Exhibits of typical reciprocating turbojet and rocket types of aircraft power plants. Research facilities include CFR engine test units, dynamometer facilities, supersonic flow system for gas dynamic investigations, air duct flow systems for heat and mass transfer studies, and supplies of compressed air, electricity, steam, and water utilities. Facilities for experimental investigations in fields of melting, heat-treatment, forming, and machining of metals. Departmental library.

116
FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Merrill K. Bennett, *Director.*
The Institute is a group of cooperating scholars engaged in basic research on the production, distribution, and consumption of food.
Current research projects: Management of agriculture and food in Germany; manioc as a food resource; interrelations between African agriculture and urbanization and industrial development; staple foods which bulk large in native diets in western tropical Africa.
Library facilities: Specializes in commodity periodicals, government documents, and pamphlet materials essential to study of world food problems in their economic aspects.

HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES

117
Department of Biological Sciences: Victor C. Twitty, *Chairman.*

118
Division of Marine Biology and Oceanography, Hopkins Marine Station: Lawrence R. Blinks, *Director.*
The Hopkins Marine Station is situated at Pacific Grove, on the south side of Monterey Bay. The area has complete control of the coast line and a sheltered landing place and harbor for boats.
Areas of research: Marine biology; bacteriology, botany, embryology, ecology, ichthyology, marine invertebrates, physiology.
Laboratory and library facilities: Alexander Agassiz and Jacques Loeb laboratories. Extensive library collections in marine biology, oceanography, and microbiology.
Special collections: Working collections of local plants and animals.

119
Division of Natural History, Natural History Museum: Ira L. Wiggins, *Director.*

Systematic Botany: Richard W. Holm, *Curator of Herbarium.*
Current research projects: Flora of the Sonoran Desert; flora of Arctic Alaska; cytotaxonomy of the Aesclepidadaceae; taxonomy of the genus Ferocactus; flora of the San Francisco Peninsula; cytotaxonomy of the genus Microseris; cytotaxonomy of the genus Plectritis.
Library facilities.
Special collections: Collections particularly strong in western North American material (Dudley Herbarium); good collections from other parts of U. S., Alaska, South America, and northwestern Mexico. Harvey Herbarium of European plants; Gautier Herbarium of plants of Mediterranean region and Asia Minor.

Entomology: Gordon F. Gerris, *Curator.*
Current research projects: Atlas of scale insects of North America; comparative anatomy of polychaetes and arthropods.
Library facilities.
Special collections: Collection of scale insects; collections of lice and other ectoparasites.

Ichthyology: George S. Myers, *Curator.*
Current research projects: Taxonomy and geographical distribution of various groups of fishes; ichthyology of Brazilian fishes; fish fauna of the Polar Basin.
Library facilities.
Special collections: Marine and fresh-water fishes of both eastern and western North America, the West Indies, Central America, Japan, eastern China, the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, Hawaii, and Polynesia. Large bathyal collections from North Pacific.

Herpetology: George S. Myers, *Curator.*
Current research projects: Taxonomic and geographic distribution of various groups of reptiles.
Special collections: Extensive representation of amphibians and reptiles of the West and considerable material from southeastern Asia and tropical America.

Fisheries Investigations: Donald E. Wohlschlag, in charge.
Current research projects: Population dynamics of fishes in Searsville and Felt Lake reservoirs; fisheries resources in Western U. S.; fisheries resources in Arctic Alaska.

120
Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering: George S. Parks, *Head.*
Current research projects: The cancer problem; carbohydrates; detergents; chemistry of natural products; physical-organic chemistry; new methods in analytical chemistry; fundamental chemistry of interest to petroleum industry.

121
Department of Geography: Joseph E. Williams, *Head.*
Current research projects: China handbooks; investigation of feasibility of zoning for agriculture in certain portions of Santa Clara Valley.
Library facilities: Large map collection.

122
Department of Mathematics: M. M. Schiffer, *Head.*
Current research projects: Theory of cavitational flow; free boundaries; partial differential equations; Riemann surfaces; application of topology to analysis.

123
Department of Physics: L. I. Schiff, *Head.*
Current research projects: High-energy physics; nuclear physics; nuclear induction; paramagnetic resonance; microwave spectroscopy; microwaves, X-rays, theoretical physics.
Laboratory facilities: Cyclotron (2.8 Mev deuterons); linear electron accelerators (35 Mev and 630 Mev).

124
W. W. Hansen Laboratories of Physics:
Hansen Laboratories have three high-energy linear electron accelerators; test gear for microwave and nuclear research.

Microwave Laboratory: E. L. Ginzton, *Director.*
Current research projects: Basic studies concerning high-power microwave tubes; development of linear electron accelerator; microwave measurement techniques.

High-Energy Physics Laboratory: W. K. H. Panofsky, *Director.*
Current research projects: Various high-energy nuclear physics studies utilizing a 675-Mev linear electron accelerator.

125
Department of Sociology and Anthropology: Felix M. Keesing, *Head.*
Current research projects: Cultural change; value systems; population dynamics; social anthropology and industry; archaeology of the Stanford-Palo Alto area; anthropology and education.
Laboratory facilities: Anthropology laboratories (physical anthropology, archaelogy, ethnology, linguistics).
Special collections: Anthropology exhibits; musicology collection.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Windsor C. Cutting, *Dean.*
The School of Medicine is located at 2398 Sacramento St., San Francisco.
The Lane Medical Library, located at Sacramento and Webster Streets, adjoining the medical school, contains about 127,000 volumes and is particularly rich in periodicals. More than 1,700 journals are received. Important special collections are the Barkan Library of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and the Medical History Collection.

126
Department of Medical Microbiology: Sidney Raffel, *Head.*
Current research projects: Experimental tuberculosis; nature of bacterial allergy; physiological and nutritional activities of bacteria; host parasite relationships in virus diseases; nature of spinal fluid proteins; nature of serologic reactions in various infectious and hypersensitive diseases.
Laboratory and library facilities: Laboratories available for investigations in all phases of bacteriology and infectious diseases; equipment available for research in bacterial physiology and morphology, in immunity, and in virus diseases. Departmental library receives 23 periodicals in the field and maintains file of current books in the field.

127
Department of Medicine: David A. Rytand, *Head.*
Current research projects: Diseases of the heart, lungs, kidneys.

128
Department of Pathology: Alvin J. Cox, Jr., *Head.*
Current research projects: Histochemistry and cytology, pathology of stomach, vascular system.
Special collections: Museum of pathological specimens.

129
Department of Pharmacology: Avram S. Goldstein, *Head.*
Current research projects: Cancer chemotherapy, anti-fertility drugs, mechanisms of hormone action, anti-rheumatic drugs.

130
Department of Physiology: J. M. Crismon, *Head.*
Current research projects: Studies on the reguluation of capillary blood flow; effects of freezing on tissue metabolism; effects of bacterial pyrogens on temperature regulation; molecular physiology—plasma substitutes, muscle, immunophysiology; mechanisms of directional flight in birds—magnetic field as a stimulus; blood gas transport and per-cutaneous measurement of oxygen, carbon dioxide partial pressures; mechanisms of cardian hypertrophy in response to high altitude.
Laboratory facilities: Specialized facilities for tissue respiration, studies on isolated heart muscle, electrical activity of the nervous system, observation and photography of the circulation in small vessels of living animals and in man; laboratory for physical chemistry of proteins.

131
Department of Preventive Medicine: Rodney R. Beard, *Head.*
Current research projects: Microbioassay of carcinogenic agents; diatomaceous earth pneumoconiosis; metabolism of amoebae; demographic and medical care utilization studies of San Francisco Peninsula.
Laboratory facilities: Dust exposure chambers.

132
Department of Radiology: Henry S. Kaplan, *Head.*
Current research projects: Radiation carcinogenesis; experimental induction of leukemia in mice and other aspects of radiobiology; super-voltage radiation therapy with a 6 Mev linear accelerator; diagnosis of congenital heart disease, with special emphasis on angiocardiography and aortography; diatomaceous earth pneumoconiosis.
Laboratory facilities: Colony of 10,000 mice of three inbred strains; small tissue culture laboratory. 6 Mev and 70 Mev linear accelerators (at Stanford).
Special collections: Diagnostic roentgenographic teaching file.

133
Department of Surgery: Victor Richards, *Head.*
Current research projects: Cardiovascular research; research in liver and gastro-intestinal function, in neurosurgery, urology, and orthopedics.

134
Dermatology Research Laboratories: Eugene M. Farber, *Director.*
Current research projects: Studies of blood flow in the skin in scleroderma; lupus erythematosus and psoriasis.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratories for skin pathology, experimental mycology, cutaneous physiology; constant temperature room; photography unit.
Special collections: Kodachrome collection of 5,000 slides.

135
SCHOOL OF MINERAL SCIENCES: Charles F. Park, Jr., *Dean.*
Areas of specialization: Geology, geophysics, geochemistry, mining engineering, metallurgy, petroleum engineering.
Current research projects: Internal oxidation, hardening of metals; measurement of energy required to break brittle solids; benefeciation of iron ore.
Laboratory and library facilities: Available for research in various branches of geology (paleontology, micropaleontology, mineralogy, petrology, geomorphology, economic geology, ground water, geochemistry, and geophysics); facilities also available for research in physical and process metallurgy and in mining and petroleum engineering. Photomicrography, X-ray radiography and X-ray diffraction, spectrograph, physical testing equipment. Mineral Sciences Library includes material relating to geology, paleontology, mineralogy, geography, mining, and metallurgy; exceptionally complete files of journals, transactions of scientific societies, and state government reports in these fields.
Special collections: Conchological museum; special collections in micropaleontology, paleontology, metallic ores, mineralogy.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

President: ROBERT G. SPROUL.
Chancellor: CLARK KERR.

BERKELEY CAMPUS

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE: Knowles A. Ryerson, *Dean.*

136
Department of Agricultural Economics: Raymond G. Bressler, *Chairman.*

137
Department of Entomology and Parasitology: E. Gorton Linsley, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Agricultural entomology, forest entomology, insect ecology, insect morphology and physiology, insect toxicology, insect vectors of plant diseases, parasitology, systematic entomology and acarology.
Laboratory and library facilities: Twelve research laboratories; insectary and greenhouse facilities. Library has over 5,500 volumes and collection of approximately 15,000 pamphlets; receives approximately 115 current serials on general entomology, special groups of insects, and economic entomology.
Special collections: 1,500,000-specimen insect collections of California Insect Survey. Survey has as objectives to develop information on nature and extent of insect fauna of the state and to assemble data on ranges, distributions, and ecologies of insect species.

138
Department of Genetics: Roy E. Clausen, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Cytogenetic studies in the following genera of plants: nicotiana, hycopersicon, hilium; genetic studies of drosophila and rats.
Laboratory and library facilities: Three greenhouses with associated headhouse facilities; quarters for small animals. Research laboratories equipped for cytogenetic work with some facilities for biochemical genetics. Collection of seed stocks of plants and special stocks of organisms listed above. Departmental library.

139
Department of Landscape Architecture: H. L. Vaughan, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Measurement of growth rates, plant materials used in landscape design in central California; effects of human erosion on the landscape; effects of changes in character and habit of growth of plants under cultivation versus natural field conditions.
Laboratory and library facilities: Greenhouse; model shop. Departmental library.

140
Department of Plant Biochemistry: P. K. Stumpf, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Metabolism of closbridia; erythitol degradation; anthosyanine biogenesis; fatty acid oxidation in plants; plant respiration; polysaccharide biosynthesis in plants.
Laboratory facilities: Facilities for enzyme chemistry and related problems; cold rooms; constant temperature rooms; chromatography rooms.

141
Department of Plant Pathology: James B. Kendrick, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Diseases of field crops, vegetable crops, ornamental, and nursery crops; nature of viruses and mycological studies.
Laboratory and library facilities: Facilities for biological research, including electron microscope. Departmental library.

142
Department of Soils and Plant Nutrition: Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Photosynthesis; micronutrient essentiality; mechanism of nutrient absorption by plants; plant nutrient availability on soils; thermodynamics of soil chemicals and soil-water systems; physical studies of soil structure; mineralogical composition of soils and clays.
Library: Departmental library of books, journals, and reprints of scientific publications in soil chemistry, physics, microbiology, morphology, biochemistry, plant physiology, botany, horticulture, agronomy.
Special collections: Pedolarium, a collection of soil monoliths representing typical soil profiles found in California.

143
Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics: R. G. Bressler, Jr., *Director.*
Current research projects: Studies in farm management, production costs, and efficiency; land economics, resource development, and conservation; marketing cost and efficiency, market structure and control, and foreign trade; agricultural cooperation and credit; agricultural prices, demand, and consumption; agricultural labor and population; agricultural policy and programs.
Library: 8,000 volumes in agricultural economics; 1,846 periodicals.

144
Kearney Foundation of Soil Science: P. R. Stout, *Director.*
Current research: Fundamental research in soil science.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY: Frederick S. Baker, *Dean.*

145
Department of Forestry: Henry J. Vaux, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Problems in silviculture, forest economics, logging engineering, photogrammetry, effects of forest upon water and erosion.
Laboratory facilities: Workrooms for dendrology and wood technology; specialized laboratories with equipment for measuring strength and properties of wood; fireproof room for study of behavior of small-scale forest fires; plant physiology laboratories; greenhouses; nursery areas; 160-acre Strawberry Canyon with 40-year-old forest plantations. Besides laboratory facilities in Berkeley, School has two forest properties—one eight miles from Quincy and the other on the American River drainage near Georgetown.
Library: Approximately 12,000 volumes and over 880 current serials on dendrology, silviculture, wood identification, conservation of forest resources, forest products research, and range management; approximately 15,000 pamphlets and over 2,000 maps pertaining to same fields.
Special collection: Woods of the world.

146
Range Management: Frederick S. Baker, *Chairman* of the Committee in charge.
Facilities: Greenhouse; herbarium; two range experiment stations, one stocked with sheep in coast range near Hopland and one stocked with cattle in the Sierra foothills near Madera.

147
Forest Products Laboratory (located at Engineering Field Station in Richmond): Fred E. Dickinson, *Director.*
Current research projects: Projects dealing with wood strength, texture, and mechanical properties; problems of seasoning and finishing woods; projects dealing with waxes, resins, tannins, and allied products within the wood structure, as well as the cellulose and lignins of the wood itself.
Laboratory facilities: Small sawmill, wood-working machinery, dry kilns.

COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY: Kenneth S. Pitzer, *Dean.*

148
Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering: Kenneth S. Pitzer, *Chairman.* J. Cason, acting 1955-56.
Laboratory and library facilities: Teaching laboratories, plus research laboratories. Chemistry Library has over 5,500 volumes and receives approximately 150 current serials in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering. Collection contains U. S. chemical patents published since January, 1955 on microcards.

149
Division of Chemical Engineering: Charles R. Wilke, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Chemical engineering unit operations; industrial and chemical processes.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING: Morrough P. O'Brien, *Dean.*

150
Division of Civil Engineering and Irrigation: Harmer E. Davis, *Chairman.*
Laboratory facilities: Engineering Materials Laboratory has facilities for research in materials of construction and contains testing machines and measuring apparatus for study of these materials; control rooms; experimental plant for manufacture of cements, limes, and lightweight aggregates; shops for manufacture of testing apparatus and precision instruments. Structures Laboratory contains apparatus for studying behavior under load of structures and structural models, large universal precision testing machine with capacity of four million pounds; facilities for studying the action of structures subjected to dynamic loads, including large shaking table for developing simulated earthquakes and dynamic recording equipment such as oscilloscopes, oscillographs, and strain gauge amplifiers. Soils and Sub-grades Laboratory includes unconfined and triaxial compression apparatus and equipment for determining direct shear, consolidation, and permeability. Asphaltic-Mix and Flexible Pavement Laboratory equipped with devices for testing properties of asphalts and aggregates and special stabilometers for investigation of pavement-mix stability. Laboratory for Basic Research in Granular Materials has facilities for analyzing clays and other fine-grain materials and equipment for investigating ion complexes associated with soil particles and studying base-exchange phenomena.

151
Sanitary Engineering Laboratory (located at Engineering Field Station, 1301 South 46th St., Richmond): Harold B. Gotaas, *Director.*
Current research projects: Air pollution studies; sewage percolation in soil studies; studies of fate of detergents in sewage treatment plants; algae symbiosis; radioactive waste disposal studies; ground water studies; sludge digestion studies; aspects of activated sludge studies; literature study of water quality.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment for study of physical, chemical, radiochemical, microbial, and bacteriological factors pertinent to above problems. Facilities available for special study of hydraulic and hydrological factors involved in design of sanitary engineering works.

152
Division of Electrical Engineering: Paul L. Morton, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Basic studies of microwave tubes, microwave antennas, ferrites, transistors and transistor circuits, circuit synthesis, electronic digital computers and components; servo-mechanisms and feedback control systems; sampled-data control systems.
Laboratory facilities: Power machinery, control, industrial electronics (including special equipment to demonstrate trigger circuits, inverters, timing and computing circuits), illumination and photometry, communications, switching circuits, computers, and electronics research laboratories.

153
Division of Engineering Design: Clyne F. Garland, *Chairman.*
Laboratory facilities: Analog computers, dynamics, stress measurements, and acoustics laboratories. Latter exists in two sections, one on campus and the other at the Engineering Field Station, which provides space for outdoor noise studies and a concrete chamber for study of noise-insulating qualities of samples of room partitions, ceilings, and floors.

154
Division of Mechanical Engineering: Everett D. Howe, *Chairman.*
Laboratory facilities: Facilities available in engineering production (including special equipment for research in metal cutting and forming), measuring instruments, automatic control equipment, fuels and lubricating oils, heat-power engines and their auxiliaries, aerodynamics (including the world's largest supersonic, high-altitude tunnel and a low-density supersonic-hypersonic wind tunnel), automotive mechanisms, photometry and illumination, hydraulics, acoustics, and ship-model testing. At the Engineering Field Station in Richmond, facilities have been developed for hydraulic studies of open-channel flows with or without sediment transport in flumes or models, surface waves including beach and shore-line phenomena, river and harbor models, tidal flow, ship model tow-tank investigations with or without waves, current meter calibrations, pump testing and research.

155
Division of Mineral Technology: Earl R. Parker, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Factors affecting the strength of metals; talc minerals; cyclic stress; metallic ceramic bond; plastic properties; magnesium deformation; bonding forces in alloys; silicone and germanium refractories; intergranular fracturing; electrode coatings research; gaseous species above high melting solids; metals deformation; slag metal reactions; mineral analysis research; thermodynamic data of alloys; welding research; heat capacity of alloys; multi-phase flow.
Laboratory facilities: Ceramics laboratory, including special vacuum furnaces for preparation of nonoxide compounds and measurement of their vapor pressures; physical metallurgy laboratories, including complete laboratory for quantitative spectrographic chemical analysis, complete X-ray diffraction laboratory. Mining laboratories comprise the Lawson Adit (a small mine to conduct mine surveying, mine ventilation,

rock drilling, and mine opening support under full-scale conditions), compressed air and rock drill laboratory, mine ventilation and dust control laboratories, a new laboratory for research work on radioactive techniques, and the infrared analysis laboratory. Laboratory has been set up to study rock deformation in the crust of the earth by means of scale models, deformed in a manner analogous to actual deformotions in nature. In the field of petroleum engineering, three groups of laboratories are available: physical properties laboratories, containing complete facilities for testing and analysis of crude petroleum and natural gas and its products; development laboratories, with facilities for studying properties of formation core samples and their contained fluids; petroleum production and reservoir engineering laboratories, where facilities are available for measuring properties of crude oil-natural gas mixtures and for studying their behavior under reservoir conditions and also for studying problems involved in handling the produced oil and gas at the surface. The laboratories also contain a high voltage electric dehydrator of the latest design.

Special collections: The Division maintains exhibits in the Hearst Mining Building which are open to the public. These include mineral displays with emphasis on uranium, fluorescent minerals, a diorama of underground stopping methods, model of the Broken Hill Silver-Lead-Zinc Lode, metallurgy display showing early examples of the art dating back to 600-700 B.C., ceramic display, mechanized model depicting the formation and recovery of crude oil, and an oil tool display.

156

Division of Transportation Engineering: Donald S. Berry, *Chairman.*

157

Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering: Harmer E. Davis, *Director.*

Current research projects: Highway economics and administration; materials and structures; traffic engineering; driver behavior and accidents; vehicle equipment and operating factors; air transport; instrumentation.

Laboratory facilities: In addition to having access to Engineering Materials Laboratory on Berkeley campus, the Institute maintains equipment at the Engineering Field Station in Richmond for research related to transportation and traffic. This includes a new Soil Mechanics and Bituminous Materials Laboratory; special vehicles and trailers for studies of road-surface roughness, road-surface skid resistance, and motor-vehicle performance; a mobile unit to record strain, displacement, acceleration, and vibration; an outdoor lighting test area; the laboratories of the testing agency for the California Highway Patrol.

Library: Library contains one of the largest collections of highway transportation engineering reference material in the U. S.; the collection includes more than 11,000 monographs and more than 700 serial titles.

158

Institute of Engineering Research: H. A. Schade, *Director.*

The Institute is the component of the Department of Engineering responsible for the supervision, coordination, and encouragement of externally sponsored research in the Department. Research projects in practically all fields of engineering are undertaken and include the fields of electronics, surface wave mechanics, metallurgy and ceramics, heat transfer, stress analysis, and fluid flow, particularly at low pressures.

The Institute operates certain special research facilities and services, including a Standards Laboratory, a small engineering drafting service, a central computing service, and a publications service.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE: Alva R. Davis, *Dean.*

159

Department of Anthropology: D. G. Mandelbaum, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Technological analysis of California Indian artifacts; ethnogolical studies; archaeology of Yap, Caroline Islands; analysis of development projects in India; glotto-chronology in Indic languages; anthropometry of aboriginal California Indians; social structure of Northwest coast tribes; ethnography of Spain; archaeology of California and Nevada; Peruvian culture; social anthropology of Maunaloa, Molokai.

Laboratory and library facilities: Facilities for study of research collections. Departmental library.

160

Museum of Anthropology: G. M. Foster, *Director.*

The Museum collections total over 350,000 catalogued items. The most important collections center in California, Egypt, Peru, Oceania, and the Classical Mediterranean region.

161

Department of Astronomy: Otto Struve, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Celestial mechanics, theoretical astrophysics, statistical astronomy, stellar spectroscopy.

Laboratory and library facilities: Leuschner Observatory. Departmental library contains over 5,000 volumes and receives more than 370 current serials in the fields of astronomy and astrophysics.

162

Department of Bacteriology: Sanford S. Elberg, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Immunization against brucellosis; effects of trace metals on infection; nature and mechanism of bacteriophage action; biosynthesis of amino acids and gene-enzyme relationships in intermediate bacterial metabolism; photosynthetic reactions by bacterial cells and preparation of active cell-free units; intermediate carbohydrate metabolism of bacterial cells; separation of various activities of viruses by selective action of nitrogen mustards; mechanisms of cellular immunity in tuberculosis; quantitative aspects of air-borne infection in tuberculosis of animals.

Laboratory facilities: Facilities for research in bacteriology and immunology, including ultracentrifuge, phase microscopy, safety hoods, electron microscope, chromatographic equipment, spectrophotometric apparatus, continuous growth apparatus.

Library: Extensive library facilities available through Biology Library.

Special collections: Complete culture collection of pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacterial, fungal, and viral types.

163

Department of Biochemistry: Hermann O. L. Fischer, *Chairman.*

164

Virus Laboratory: Wendell M. Stanley, *Director.*

Current research projects: Isolation and purification of plant, animal, and bacterial viruses and fundamental chemical and physical studies on these and related materials such as nucleic acids.

Laboratory facilities: Usual apparatus of biochemical research, supplemented with electron microscopes, high-speed centrifuges, spectrophotometers; special isolation area for work with the more dangerous human and animal viruses.

Library: Emil Fischer Reference Library, containing leading biochemical books and journals.

165
Department of Botany: Lincoln Constance, *Chairman.*

166
Department of Geography: John B. Leighly, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Climatology of California; physical and cultural geography of the Caribbean Islands and Central America; land forms of the arid Southwest; subsistence geography of aboriginal North America; regional studies of Mexico, Ethiopia, Peru; history of geographic thought.
Library: Small working library of books and atlases; collection of wall and sheet maps.
Special collections: Airphotos, principally of the United States; collection of microfilm and photostatic copies of manuscripts in Spanish and Mexican archives.

167
Department of Geology: Francis J. Turner, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Studies in crystal structure; field mapping in various parts of western U. S.; volcanic geology of Alaska; chemistry of ore genesis; sedimentary petrology; geochemistry of metamorphism; seismology; geomagnetism; thermodynamics of petrology; structural petrology of deformed rocks.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratories equipped for all branches of hard-rock geology; sedimentary laboratory; mining geological laboratory. *Seismological Station*—The University introduced seismology to the United States. Its stations at Berkeley and Mt. Hamilton are the oldest in the country, having been established in 1887. In addition to the central station on the Berkeley campus, the University maintains ten subsidiary stations in the northern part of California, in Oregon, and in Nevada. Records from these stations, together with records from the southern California group of stations, make possible detailed seismometric studies of local earthquakes. Results of research appear in the *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America* which has its headquarters on the Berkeley campus.
Library: Over 4,400 volumes and 165 current serials on crystallography, geochemistry, geophysics, petroleum geology, and seismology, including standard American and European journals; 2,000 geologic maps and 1,800 pamphlets.
Special collections: Extensive research collections of minerals and rocks, with emphasis on California.

168
Department of Mathematics: Derrick H. Lehmer, *Chairman.*
Laboratory and library facilities: Punched card laboratory and digital computer. Mathematics-Statistics Library has approximately 3,000 volumes and receives over 170 serials on pure mathematics and mathematical statistics.

169
Statistical Laboratory: Jerzy Neyman, *Director.*
Current research projects: Tests of statistical hypotheses and methods of estimation; care of flyer-accident proneness; basic research in mathematical statistics and probability-Stochastic Processes; statistical studies of problems of public health; distribution of galaxies; statistical theory of epidemics.
Laboratory facilities: Three computing rooms equipped with electrical calculating machines, etc.

170
Department of Paleontology: Ruben A. Stirton, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Early Cenozoic foraminifera; biological processes in living foraminifera; late Mesozoic and Cenozoic megafossils; circum Pacific Cenozoic floras; Mesozoic reptiles from South Africa, South America, and Western North America; Cenozoic mammals from North America, South America, and Australia.
Laboratory facilities: Museum preparation laboratories and layout space for specimens.
Library: Matthew Memorial Library of Paleontology contains over 7,000 volumes and receives 155 current serials on vertebrate and invertebrate paleontology; in addition, Library has over 6,300 pamphlets and 4,600 maps.

171
Museum of Paleontology: Ruben A. Stirton, *Director.*
The Museum maintains the largest fossil invertebrate collections on the Pacific Coast and, in the vertebrate classes, has the following collections available: amphibians from the Permian and Triassic formations of New Mexico and Arizona; reptiles from the marine and fresh-water Permian and Triassic formations in California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Africa, and South America; stratigraphic collection of fossil mammals. Although fossil birds are rare, the Museum contains one of the largest and most representative collections known. Collection of plant fossils represents most extensive collection of Cenozoic plants in America except for that of the U. S. National Museum.

172
Department of Physics: A. C. Helmholz, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: High-energy nuclear physics; low-energy nuclear physics; radioactivity; solid state physics, cosmic rays; nuclear resonance; optical spectroscopy; mass spectroscopy; discharges in gases; molecular and atomic beams; low-temperature physics; theoretical physics.
Laboratory facilities: Radiation Laboratory and, in medical physics, Crocker Laboratory and Donner Laboratory.
Library: Over 6,100 volumes and approximately 90 current serials on physics, crystallography, and upper-atmosphere research. Library receives nuclear data cards containing information later incorporated in *Nuclear Science Abstracts.*

173
Radiation Laboratory: Ernest O. Lawrence, *Director.*
Current research projects: Development of high-energy particle accelerators; controlled thermonuclear research.
Laboratory facilities: 184-inch synchro-cyclotron; 60-inch cyclotron; 4 Mev Van de Graaff electrostatic generator; 40-ft. linear accelerator; betatron; synchrotron; bevatron; geiger and proportional counters; ionization and cloud chambers.
Library: Specialized technical library concentrating on fields of physics, chemistry, and engineering.

174
Crocker Laboratory: Joseph G. Hamilton, *Director.*

175
Donner Laboratory: John H. Lawrence, *Director.*
Current research projects: Applications of isotopes to biology and medicine; biologic effects of irradiation; radiation protection; photosynthesis; cancer, diseases of the blood, atherosclerosis, anemia.
Laboratory facilities: Multiple-part-in vivo counter; 10-channel scanner; electron microscope; electrophoresis equipment; infra-red spectrophotometer; several analytical ultracentrifuges; body volume chamber operating on gas-displacement principle.
Library: Specialized collection in biology, medicine, medical physics, and organic chemistry.

176
Department of Zoology: Richard M. Eakin, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Physiology of intestinal protozoa; mouse mammary gland tumors; development of amphibian pituitary; chromosome structure, analysis of cell division; effects of light on reproduction in birds; population studies on Sierran fishes; analysis of inheritance in Drosophila; population studies of Kangaroo rats; biochemistry and physiology of mosaic eggs; instrument design; cell metabolism; population studies on arctic birds and small mammals; osmoregu-

lation in brackish water invertebrates; function of parietal eye in lizards; cytochemistry of cell proteins; keratim formation; systematics of coelenterates; caste formation in termites.

Library: Extensive Biology Library. In addition to 115,000 volumes, 29,000 pamphlets, and 1,820 current serials, Library holds large portion of Charles A. Kofoid collection of books and pamphlets on biology and history of science and medicine; collection includes 5,600 volumes published between 1500 and 1800 and many editions of Pliny, Linne, and Buffon.

177

Cancer Research Genetics Laboratory: Kenneth B. DeOme, *Director.*

Current research projects: Preneoplastic state in mouse mammary cancer; tumor cell populations; tumor transplantation and culture; genetic and viral factors in mammary tumor incidence; spectrum of tumors in wild mice; endocrine factors in mouse mammary tumor-genesis.

Laboratory and library facilities: Facilities for sterile culture work, animal surgery, autopsy, biochemical studies, histopathology. Small cancer biology library.

Special collections: Five inbred mouse strains (A/He, C3H/He, BALB/c, C57BL, AKR); certain hybrids; wild mouse colony; comparative histopathology collection; mouse tumor bank.

178

Museum of Vertebrate Zoology: Alden H. Miller, *Director.*

The Museum is entirely devoted to research. It contains the largest collections of terrestrial vertebrates in western North America, approximately 300,000 specimens.

Current research projects: Projects in new systematics, evolution, ecology, anatomy and physiology—all related to natural populations of wild animals; work on mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: John B. Lagen, *Acting Dean.*

179

Department of Anatomy: J. B. de C. M. Saunders, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Nutritional and endocrine relationships in normal and disease processes; perfusion of isolated organs; anatomy of some nervous diseases; cancer research; consequences and treatment of paralysis or injury to limbs; causes of birth deformities; normal and diseased bone development.

Laboratory facilities: Facilities in histologic technique, photomicrography, diagnostic radiology, chemistry; access to animal quarters and biochemical facilities.

Special collections: Osteology collections; histology demonstration slides; gross anatomic and neurologic demonstration dissections; wax and plaster models of developmental and adult anatomy.

180

Institute of Experimental Biology: Miriam E. Simpson, *Acting Director.*

Current research projects: Relation of anterior hypophysis to neoplasms; gonadotrophins in primates; studies on vitamin-hormone interrelations; pituitary control of erythropoiesis; purification of growth hormone; hormonal control of bone physiology; multiple congenital abnormalities produced by maternal dietary deficiences.

Laboratory facilities: Facilities for rearing and housing of rats, hypophysectomy, chemical work, and microscopic technique.

181

Department of Physiological Chemistry: David M. Greenberg, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Biochemistry of cancer; cardiovascular research.

182

Department of Physiology: Leslie L. Bennett, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Projects in endocrinology, metabolism, environmental physiology, heart disease, diabetes, neurophysiology.

183

SCHOOL OF OPTOMETRY: Kenneth B. Stoddard, *Dean.*

Current research projects: Electrophysiological studies of motor and sensory aspects of vision; investigation of genetic basis of anomalous color vision; morphology of the retina and lateral geniculate body of the squirrel family; the hotopter in anomalous retinal correspondence; physiological nystagmus in relation to visual acuity and other visual function.

Laboratory and library facilities: Facilities for research in problems in physiological optics. Branch library.

184

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH: Charles E. Smith, *Dean.*

Current research projects: Encephalitis; coccidiodomycosis; air pollution; water pollution and contamination; fetal wastage; evaluation of X-ray surveys; general public health and clinical laboratory methods; community health programs.

Laboratory facilities: Facilities for research in toxicology and chemistry for sanitary science and industrial hygiene, epidemiology, and biostatistics.

Library: Extensive public health library, including 13,000 volumes, 7,600 pamphlets, and 400 current serials.

San Francisco Campus

185

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY: Willard C. Fleming, *Dean.*

Section on Anatomy and Histology: H. Henry Weisengreen, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Degenerative changes in the articular disc in later maturity; the patterns and pathways of facial pain.

Special collection: Collection of anatomical specimens.

Section on Crown and Bridge Prosthesis: J. Raymond Gill, *Chairman.*

Section on Dental Materials: Joseph V. Mitchell, *Chairman.*

Section on Dental Morphology: Nguyen T. Nguyen, *Chairman.*

Division of Denture Prosthesis: George A. Hughes, *Chairman.*

Current research projects: Facial types and tooth arrangement; taste perception in edentulous patients.

Division of Operative Dentistry: R. W. Rule, Jr., *Chairman.*

Section on Dental Medicine: Hermann Becks, *Chairman.*

Section on Oral Pathology: R. Gordon Agnew, *Chairman.*

Section on Oral Roentgenology: Gordon Fitzgerald, *Chairman.*

Division of Oral Surgery: C. Dudley Gwinn, *Chairman.*

Section on Oro-Facial Prosthesis and Speech Therapy: Charles Lipp, *Chairman.*

Division of Orthodontics: Wendell Wylie, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Human craniofacial morphology—variations therein, clinical investigation in results of orthodontic treatment, variation due to environmental influences, serial study on like-sexed twins.
Laboratory facilities: Broadbent cephalometer and auxiliary equipment.
Special collections: Frontal and lateral oriented headfilms of several thousand individuals over last ten years susceptible of accurate measurement and categorized by means of edged punch cards.

Division of Periodontology: Harold Ray, *Chairman.*

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: John B. Lagen, *Acting Dean.*
Library: The Library of the Medical Center is an extensive collection of monographic and periodical literature in the health sciences comprising, in addition to the main collection, the various small departmental working collections and that of the George William Hooper Foundation in the special fields of bacteriology, public health, and veterinary medicine. The collection in the health sciences contains over 100,000 volumes and some 35,000 medical foreign university dissertations. Approximately 1,550 of the leading medical periodicals of the world are received currently and complete sets of most of the important journals are on file. A small collection of neurological and psychiatric reference material is also available in the Langley Porter Clinic. There are collections on the history of anesthesia, medical California, and medical portraits and prints.
Special collections: The School of Medicine Museum contains a large number of mounted specimens illustrating pathological anatomy and many unmounted specimens. There is also a collection of specimens showing most of the common and many unusual conditions. Morris Herzstein Embryological Collection.

186
Department of Internal Medicine: T. L. Althausen, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Projects in cardiology, endocrinology, gastroenterology.

187
Department of Neurological Surgery: Edwin Boldrey, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Vascular lesions of C.N.S.; hypotension and hyperthermia in neurological surgery; central metabolism; neoplasms of the central nervous system.

188
Department of Neurology: Robert B. Aird, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Projects in neurophysiology, electroencephalography; lipoprotein and infra-red studies of serum in neurologic diseases; tension studies; studies in multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, and epilepsy.
Special collections: Collection of teaching slides and motion pictures in neurology.

189
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology: Herbert F. Traut, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Toxemias of pregnancy; cytological diagnosis of cancer; biochemical studies of human pregnancy.
Laboratory facilities: Animal colony, biochemical and endocrine laboratories.

190
Department of Orthopedic Surgery: LeRoy C. Abbott, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Mechanics of human movement; locomotion; problems relating to amputees (skin, pain, muscle, energy, and prosthetic devices).
Laboratory facilities: Electroneurophysiological laboratory.

191
Department of Pathology: James F. Rinehart, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Nutritional research; research in cardiovascular disease, endocrine disorders, rheumatic diseases, cancer.
Laboratory facilities: Histologic laboratories, biochemical research laboratory, electron microscope laboratory.
Special collections: Museum of Pathology.

192
Department of Pediatrics: William C. Deamer, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Bone metabolism, thyroid metabolism, iron metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism.

193
Department of Pharmacology: H. H. Anderson, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Chemotherapy of parasitic diseases; metabolism of glucose by amoebae; studies on metabolism of morphine, alcohol, and related agents.

194
Department of Psychiatry

195
Department of Radiology: Robert S. Stone, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Projects concerned with diagnostic and therapeutic radiology and cancer research using radioactive materials; problems revolving around a 70 MEV Synchrotron for medical use.
Laboratory facilities: See Radiological Laboratory.

196
Department of Surgery: H. Glenn Bell, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Recurrent chronic pancreatitis; nutritional status of animals following total gastrectomy; development of a fat emulsion for intravenous therapy in malnourished individuals; preservation of arteries; investigation of artificial plastic prosthesis for replacement of blocked arteries.

197
George Williams Hooper Foundation: Karl F. Meyer, *Director*
The Foundation specializes in immunology and virology, with special reference to zoonoses.
Current research projects: Immunization of man against plague; ecology of ornithosis and psittacosis.
Library: Foundation library (see introduction to School of Medicine).

198
Cancer Research Institute: David A. Wood, *Director.*
The Institute carries on a broad spectrum of investigative work in the fundamental sciences having to do with cancer, coordinates and integrates cancer research and teaching in other departments in the School of Medicine, and conducts a program of clinical investigation.

Current research projects: Clinical research in action; research in cancer therapy and patho-physiology; cytology of cancer of the lung and of other organs; evaluation of cancer learning; cytology training program; culture of normal and neoplastic pulmonary tissues; physiologic studies of normal and neoplastic cells and tissues from human and mouse lung.

Laboratory facilities: Facilities include tissue culture area, cell research laboratories, isotope unit, research pathology laboratory, pulmonary physiology laboratory, hematology research facilities, a fluroscopy X-ray unit for clinical investigative studies having to do with the development of X-ray movies; controlled catheterization studies.

199

Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Opthalmology: Michael J. Hogan, *Director.*

Current research projects: Investigations on ocular toxoplasmosis; action of lytic enzymes on eye structures; studies on the vitreous humor; research on primary and secondary glaucoma; study of keratitis sicca and Sjogren's syndrome.

Laboratory facilities: Facilities for microbiologic investigation of virus diseases, biochemical investigation of the cause for glaucoma, and pathology.

Special collections: Collection of external disease and fungus drawings; colored photographs of external diseases (about 10,000 slides).

200

Radiological Laboratory: Robert S. Stone, *Director.*

Current research projects: Cancer therapy along following lines —application of radiations from 70 Mev Synchrotron; radiation physics, especially dosimetry of these radiations; radiobiology, especially comparative response of biological systems to Synchrotron radiations with respect to conventional X-rays.

Laboratory facilities: Special instruments for measuring X-radiation, vacuum calorimeter.

201

Metabolic Unit for Research in Arthritis and Allied Diseases: Peter H. Forsham, *Director.*

The Unit is concerned with research in arthritis and allied diseases from the metabolic and endocrine point of view.

Current research projects: Exact nature of the activity of the adrenal cortex in man in the normal state and in a number of diseases.

202

Radioactivity Research Center: Kenneth G. Scott, *Director.*

The Center is concerned with application of radioactivity to biology and medicine.

Current research projects: Investigation of uptake of inorganic iodide from human serum by anionic exchange resins; studies of human gastric motility secretion; measurement of localized cortical blood flow in the brain.

Laboratory facilities: Equipment for handling of radioisotopes.

203

Audiology and Speech Clinic: Francis A. Sooy, *Director.*

Laboratory facilities: Two-room sound-proof facility with audiometric equipment, including Allison 12B speech audiometer, Maico E2 clinical audiometer, beltone portable audiometer, ADC clinical audiometer.

204

Clinical Laboratories: W. L. Bostick, *Director.*

Current research projects: Hodgkin's disease; electrolyte studies.

205

Langley Porter Clinic.

The Clinic is a research and teaching institute for psychiatry erected by the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of California with the provision that the research and teaching functions be carried on under the direction of the School of Medicine. In addition to the psychiatric wards for adults, the Clinic has a ward for neurosurgery, a psychiatric ward for children, and an out-patient department. Facilities include general clinical laboratories and special laboratories for electro-encephalography and neuro-pathology, an X-ray department, operating department, and an occupational therapy department.

206

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY: Troy C. Daniels, *Dean.*

Current research projects: In pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry; projects relating to the relation between the structure of organic molecules and their biological activity; studies in the general field of mechanism of action of drugs.

Laboratory and library facilities: Facilities for research in pharmacy and various aspects of the physical and biological sciences as they apply to pharmacy. Library of approximately 9,000 volumes.

Special collections: Documents and volumes of historical importance.

Mount Hamilton

207

Lick Observatory: C. D. Shane, *Director.*

Current research projects: Studies of nature, distribution, and motions of extragalactic nebulae; studies of special types of stellar spectra; photoelectric photometry of stars and other celestial objects; astrometry of double stars, comets, minor planets, and proper motions of stars.

Facilities: 36-inch refracting telescope; 36-inch reflecting telescope; 20-inch astrographic telescope; 12-inch refracting telescope; 120-inch reflecting telescope (second largest in the world) under construction and near completion; instrument shop.

Library: 25,000 volumes.

Special collections: Collections of stellar photographs and spectograms of astronomical objects.

Davis Campus

The Davis campus has some of the state's finest farmland and facilities including a full-scale creamery; a food-processing plant for canning, freezing, and dehydrating; climatic chambers for studies of poultry and other animals; an insectary; greenhouses; seedhouses; indoor and outdoor irrigation laboratories; and engineering shops.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES: Harry R. Wellman, *Vice-President.*

The Division of Agricultural Sciences is a state-wide framework within which the various fields of agricultural science operate. On the Berkeley campus, it includes the College of Agriculture, School of Forestry, Agricultural Experiment Station (Paul R. Sharp, Director), Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, and Kearney Foundation of Soil Science. On the Davis campus, it includes the College of Agriculture and the School of Veterinary Science.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE: Fred N. Briggs, *Dean.*

208
Department of Agricultural Engineering: Roy Bainer, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Rural home design; farm fencing; poultry housing; relation of electricity to agriculture; efficiency of orchard heating; engineering applications to the production and handling of vegetable crops; heat transfer in dairy machinery; mechanical equipment for pest control; packing house practices; use of aircraft in agriculture; mechanical harvesting of deciduous tree fruits.

209
Department of Agronomy: Maurice L. Peterson, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Cereal and rice investigations; genetics of resistance to disease; effect of different field crops and crop residues upon the soil and crops which follow; studies on oil-producing crops; improvement of range grasses; physiological and ecological responses of range plants to environmental factors and management practices; field crop fertilization; biochemical and physiological aspects of disease inherited by plants; application of quantitative genetics to plant breeding; effect of environment on genetic shift.
Laboratory and library facilities: Soils laboratory, physiology laboratories, cytogenetics laboratory, seed research laboratories. 420 acres for field research. Herbarium. Small departmental library.

210
Department of Animal Husbandry: H. H. Cole, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Effect of hormones on growth: studies on dwarfism in beef cattle; nutritive requirements of farm animals; nutritive value of forages and concentrates; molybdenum toxicity in farm animals; use of isotopes in studying intermediate metabolism in farm animals.
Facilities: Specialized laboratories for studies in nutrition, physiology, and wool technology; a chamber and psychrometric room for large animals; small-animal colony; barns, corrals, and pastures for dairy and beef cattle, horses, sheep, and swine; herds and flocks of several breeds in each species raised commercially in California maintained for instruction in breeding, feeding, management, and judging.

211
Department of Dairy Industry: E. L. Jack, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Chemistry of milk and milk products; microbiology of milk and milk products; application of engineering to dairy processing.
Facilities: Department maintains modern dairy plant and chemical, bacteriological, and testing laboratories, specialized commercial-scale milk processing plant, pilot plant laboratory for concentrated milks.

212
Department of Food Technology: Emil M. Mrak, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Metabolism and industrial application of fermentation microorganisms; yeasts and molds; dehydration of fruits; influence of processing on microscopic structure of foods; disposal and utilization of agricultural wastes; catalysis and inhibition of fat oxidation at low temperatures; organoleptic properties of pesticide-treated vegetables, fruits, and nuts; organoleptic factors involved in wine acceptance; microbiology of dehydrated vegetables; biosynthesis of carotenoids in fungi.
Facilities: Chemical, biological, and microbiological laboratories; complete facilities for taste testing; food processing pilot plant (chilling, packaging, canning, and freezing). Departmental library.
Special collections: Large yeast collection; collection of food spoilage bacteria.

213
Department of Irrigation: Robert M. Hagan, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Watershed and range management; water quality and its effects on soil and crops; use of sewage effluent for irrigation; land preparation for irrigation; water application methods; canal and reservoir lining materials; irrigation equipment; soil moisture characteristics and soil moisture measurement; relations of soil moisture to growth and production of crops; application of fertilizers through irrigation water; drainage of irrigated lands as related to crop production.
Facilities: Indoor and outdoor hydraulic installation; physics laboratory for soil moisture and drainage studies; chemical laboratory for water, soil, and plant analysis; plant growth chamber; general soil moisture sample processing laboratory; greenhouses; 80-acre irrigated tract for irrigation experiments; irrigation equipment. Departmental library containing collection of bulletins and reprints of scientific papers on irrigation problems.

214
Department of Landscape Management: John H. Madison, Jr., *Acting Chairman.*
Current research projects: Turf research (management phases); use of ornamental to improve livability in hot dry climates.
Facilities: 10-acre arboretum; hothouse; greenhouse; laboratory.
Special collections: Arboretum of plants adapted to Central Valley without supplemental water.

215
Department of Pomology: Warren P. Tufts, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Irrigation; mineral nutrition; effects of sprays and hormones on fruit plants; pollination; fertilization; thinning; pruning; breeding; post-harvest physiology; transportation and packaging.

216
Department of Poultry Husbandry: George F. Stewart, *Chairman.*
Facilities: Brooding and laying houses equipped with bulk storage and automatic feeding devices; facilities for incubation and hatching.

217
Department of Vegetable Crops: James E. Knott, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Various types of physiological, genetical, and biochemical aspects of vegetable production.
Facilities: Greenhouse; series of constant temperature storage rooms; chemical laboratories; microtechnique laboratory.

218
Department of Viticulture and Enology: Albert J. Winkler, *Chairman.*
Facilities: Chemical and microbiological laboratories; fermentation and conditioning rooms; distilling equipment; storage and aging cellars.

219
SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE: D. E. Jasper, *Dean.*
The School offers work in anatomy, pathology, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, public health, microbiology, poultry pathology, medicine, surgery, reproduction, radiology, parasitology.
Current research projects: Nitrate and plant poisonings of livestock; genetic studies on inheritance of blood groups in cattle and sheep; pathogenesis of listeriosis in natural hosts; transmission of virological studies of bat rabies virus; therapeutic methods in treatment of parasitic infections; development of immunity to internal parasites; hematological characteristics of diseases of animals; metabolic and nutritional diseases of livestock; neoplastic diseases of animals; and others.

UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

2130 Fulton St., San Francisco 17

President: JOHN F. X. CONNOLLY, S. J.
Dean of Colleges of Arts and Sciences: ALEXIS I. MEI, S. J.

220
Department of Chemistry: William Maroney, *Head.*
Current research projects: Thermal rearrangement of the alkyl enol ethers of acetophenone; preparation of organic compounds for possible use in chemotherapy; amperometric titrimetry; measurement of Dipole Moments.
Laboratory and library facilities: In addition to laboratories for educational purposes, there is one laboratory wholly devoted to research. Departmental library.

221
Department of Mathematics: John E. Fischer, S. J., *Head.*

222
Department of Physics: Karl J. Waider, *Head.*
Current research projects: Physical and optical properties of thin films; electronics.
Laboratory and library facilities: Vacuum deposition apparatus and electronics laboratory as well as usual laboratories in physics; RCA electron microscope; seismological station equipped for recording of earthquakes and study of geophysical phenomena. Departmental library.

223
Department of Zoology: Edward L. Kessel, *Head.*
Current research projects: Marine biology (San Francisco Bay estuary studies, physiology of estuary animals); protozoology; genetics and chromosome cytology (geographical distribution of butterflies, population genetics of Colias butterflies, comparative genetics); neurophysiology (pain mechanism, both peripheral and central nervous system); systematics and biology of Diptera (biology of Empididae, taxonomy and biology of Platypezidae).
Laboratory and library facilities: Cytological laboratory, including electron microscope and refrigerated centrifuge; laboratory for protozoology. Private library on Lepidoptera and general genetics and on Diptera.
Special collections: Marine invertebrate collections from Lower California, Santa Barbara channel islands, and San Francisco Bay; collection of Colias butterflies.

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA

Santa Clara

President: HERMAN J. HAUCK, S. J.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: JAMES A. KING, S. J., *Dean.*

224
Department of Biology: Lloyd L. Bolton, *Chairman.*

225
Department of Chemistry: Joseph F. Deck, *Chairman.*
Current research projects: Azeotropic mixtures; organic syntheses.

226
Department of Physics: John B. Drahmann, *Chairman.*

227
Ricard Memorial Observatory: John A. Weber, S. J., *Director.*
Astronomical, meteorological, and seismological observations.
Observatory has done much work in long-range weather forecasting through a study of sun spots; important collection of records and observations in this regard. Monthly forecasts sent out regularly from Observatory.
Seismic station contains an 80Kg Wiechert horizontal and vertical seismograph and three Galitzin seismographs especially designed for local earthquakes.

228
Archaeological and Historical Research Committee: Francis R. Flaim and Austen den Warburton, *Co-chairmen.*
Committee directs field teams in archaeological, mineral, and paleontological research, including identification and classification of artifacts; supervises Galtes Geological Collection.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING: ROBERT J. PARDEN, *Dean.*

229
Department of Mechanical Engineering: Richard K. Pefley, *Chairman.*
Laboratory facilities: High-frequency response equipment; hydraulic and electric dynamometers; equipment for evaluating thermal insulations; electrical analog equipment; metallurgical equipment.

230
Department of Civil Engineering: Edmund C. Flynn, *Chairman.*
Laboratory facilities: Laboratories for surveying, highway sanitary, soil mechanics. and structural work.

231
Department of Electrical Engineering: Henry P. Nettesheim, *Chairman.*
Laboratory facilities: Electromagnetic oscillograph; standard electronic measuring equipment.

232
Department of General Engineering (Materials testing and Fluid Mechanics).
Laboratory facilities: Tension and compression testing machines to 200,000 lbs. capacity; torsion testing machine; mechanical, electrical, and optical strain gauges; Baldwin strain analyzer.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

300

A. E. Bennett Neuropsychiatric Research Foundation, Herrick Memorial Hospital, 2001 Dwight Way, Berkeley 4.

President: A. E. Bennett.

Field of research: Psychiatry.

Current research projects: Drug studies (Thorazine and Serpasil); hearing research.

Laboratory and library facilities: Electroencephalographic Laboratory located at 2505 Milvia St., Berkeley. Library in fields of psychiatry and neurology.

301

California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

President: Ira L. Wiggins, Stanford University. *Secretary:* H. P. Stewart, Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Company. *Chairman, Board of Trustees:* Charles Page. *Director:* Robert C. Miller.

Activities: The activities of the Academy are divided into two areas: research in the natural sciences and public education in the natural sciences.

The Academy maintains the following research departments: *Department of Aquatic Biology, Department of Astronomy, Department of Botany, Department of Entomology, Department of Exhibits, Department of Geology, Department of Herpetology, Department of Ichthyology, Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy.*

All of the departments engage in a continuing program of basic research. Research of special significance at the present time in the *Department of Aquatic Biology* is concerned with aquarium management, with emphasis on the prevention and control of diseases. The Department is also engaged in a long-term study of the fish population of San Francisco Bay in cooperation with the *Department of Ichthyology.* The *Department of Ichthyology* participated recently in an effort to standardize biological names on an international level. The Academy frequently draws on the combined talents of its regular departments to undertake special research projects, either in cooperation with or for governmental agencies or industrial organizations. Programs under way at present include a study of the California ocean prawn, a study of sardines and related fishes, an investigation of the effects of pollution on fish and other aquatic life in San Francisco Bay, and a study of marine boring organisms of the Pacific area.

The Academy's educational activities include the operation of the Alexander F. Morrison Planetarium, the Science Museum, and Steinhart Aquarium; the publication of a popular magazine of science, *Pacific Discovery;* the production of "Science in Action," a weekly television program broadcast on a multi-station basis across the country; the maintenance of a rental library of educational motion picture films; the operation of a Student Section where young people of superior abilities may pursue their interests in science; and the presentation of monthly science lectures.

Special collections: Research collections within the departments represent a major scientific asset on the Pacific Coast. The herpetological collection of 75,000 specimens is noted for the completeness of its material from the Galapagos Islands. The entomological collection (3,000,000 specimens) ranks with the more important collections in the U. S. Other study collections within the departments consist of 10,871 mammals, 68,814 birds, 532,000 fishes, 380,000 plants, and 1,650,000 geological and paleontological items. There is also the Vonsen Collection of Minerals, containing 2,900 specimens.

Facilities: Serving the regular departments of the Academy is its optical and instrument shop, which also engages in experimental instrument work, designing and manufacturing special equipment for research use in aquatic biology, oceanography, and a wide variety of other fields. The shop designed and built the projector in the Morrison Planetarium, which is the first major planetarium projector ever constructed in the U. S.

Library: The Academy library contains more than 100,000 volumes and a like number of pamphlets dealing with natural history subjects.

302

California State Division of Mines, Ferry Building, San Francisco 11.

Director: Olaf P. Jenkins.

In connection with the offices of the State Division of Mines, the State of California here maintains the largest rock and mineral exhibit west of the Mississippi. The exhibit, which is open to the public, emphasizes California minerals, rocks, and ores and includes over 21,000 catalogued specimens of the following: (1) minerals arranged according to the Dana System; (2) ore minerals; (3) industrial minerals; (4) semi-precious stones; (5) building stones.

303

Cooperative Research Foundation, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Chairman of the Board: George C. Tenney. *President:* Robert L. Champion. *Secretary:* John A. Markuson.

The Cooperative Research Foundation (CORE) is a research organization which draws its membership from universities, research institutes, industry, and government, both in the United States and abroad.

Fields of research: Members of CORE participate in team research projects undertaken by the Foundation for governmental or private organizations in all disciplines.

Current research projects: Present activities of the Foundation center in projects involving groups of members or individual members interested in the following areas: operations research, logistics, transportation, aviation facilities, meteorology, biology, public health, peace-time utilization of atomic energy, higher education, low-cost housing, water resources, land conservation, and international relations.

304
Harold Brunn Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Mount Zion Hospital, 1600 Divisadero St., San Francisco 15.
Director: Meyer Friedman.
Current research projects: Cardiovascular diseases.

305
John Beard Memorial Foundation, 642 Capp St., San Francisco.
Director: Ernst T. Krebs.
Fields of research: Pharmacological, nutrition, basic biology.
Research projects: Development of antibiotic Leptonin; vitamin B-15; dietary essentiality of beta cyanogenetic glucosides; unitarian or trophoblastic thesis of cancer.
Laboratory and library facilities: Special equipment for high-vacuum work in biology—molecular distillation and Cryosection; general and special instruments used in physiology, pharmacology, and synthetic chemistry. Library—1,200 volumes.

306
Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation, 333 Channing Ave., Palo Alto.
President: Russel V. Lee. *Director of Research:* Marcus A. Krupp.
Fields of research: Medical research, including biochemistry, immunology, and cancer research.
Current research projects: Studies on esterases and lipases, carcinogenesis; functions of white cells in antibody formation and function; metabolism of Neurospora under the influence of azo dyes; development of an agent suitable for hepatolienography; clinical studies in renal disease, psychiatric disease, tuberculosis.
Laboratory and library facilities: Facilities for radioactive materials, for use of small animals in laboratory investigation, for detailed studies in enzyme activity and in immunology. Extensive medical, chemical, and biological library.

INDUSTRIAL LABORATORIES AND APPLIED RESEARCH FACILITIES

400
Aircraft Engineering and Maintenance Company, Hanger No. 5, Oakland Municipal Airport, Oakland.
President: Douglass F. Johnson. *Secretary:* Richard R. Pettit.
Field of activity: Aircraft overhaul, servicing and conversion; design and manufacture of aircraft components.
Research activity: Airborne electronic equipment and geophysical devices.
Research director: Andrew Madsen.
Laboratory facilities: Electronic measurements; light measurement devices; sonic generation.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,000.
Consulting services.

401
Alto Scientific Company, Inc., 855 Commercial St., Palo Alto.
President: Lester L. Libby. *Vice-President and General Manager:* Thomas F. Turner.
Field of activity: Electronic design and development.
Research activity: Circuit development.
Research director: David D. Cherry.
Laboratory facilities: Complete electronics laboratory, machine shop, sheet metal shop, painting and plating facilities.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 15.
Consulting services.

402
American Brass & Iron Foundry, 7825 San Leandro St., Oakland 21.
President: Eugene Boscacci. *Executive Vice-President:* A. S. W. Love.
Field of activity: Cast iron soil pipe and fittings; plastic tubing and forms.
Research activity: Cast iron and plastics.
Research directors: A. K. Tang, Iron Division; Roy Theiss, Plastics.
Laboratory facilities: Sand laboratory, metallurgical laboratory, plastics testing laboratory (pressures and stresses).
Number of employees: 200.
Consulting services.

403
American Smelting and Refining Company, 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco 4.
Manager: W. S. Reid.
Field of activity: Metal mining, smelting, and refining.
Research activity: Mining geology, property analysis, exploration for ore deposits.
Research director: L. K. Wilson, Exploration Geologist.

404
American Spectrographic Laboratories, Inc., 557 Minna St., San Francisco.
Director: Charles E. Harvey.
Field of activity: Spectrographic analysis.
Research activity: Development of methods and applications of emission spectrography.
Research director: Charles E. Harvey.
Laboratory facilities: Standard equipment for emission spectra analysis including many accessories not available commercially.
Number of employees: 5.
Consulting services.

405
Ampex Corporation, 934 Charter St., Redwood City.
President: George I. Long.
Field of activity: Magnetic recording and reproducing equipment.
Research activity: Magnetic recording.
Research director: Walter T. Selsted.
Laboratory facilities: Completely equipped laboratory for research in the field of magnetic recording.
Number of employees: 700.

406
Anresco, 554 Fulton St., San Francisco.
Director: Sylvan Eisenberg.
Field of activity: Foods, industrial cleaning materials, corrosion.
Research activity: Fermentation, enzymes, galvanic corrosion and dehydration.
Research director: Sylvan Eisenberg.
Laboratory facilities: Complete baking laboratory, including recording dough mixer, and equipment for investigating rates of fermentation. Laboratory vacuum and atmospheric dehydration equipment. Flame photometer and electro-analytical apparatus.
Library: 500 volumes.
Number of employees: 3.
Consulting services.

407
Applied Electronics Company, Inc., 1246 Folsom St., San Francisco.
President: Sidney S. Konigsberg. *Secretary-Treasurer:* G. Blumenfeld.
Field of activity: Marine electronic equipment.
Laboratory facilities: Standard signal generators, vacuum tube volt meters, miscellaneous laboratory test equipment, model shop machine tools.
Number of employees: 45.

408
Applied Radiation Corporation, 1210 Springbrook Road, Walnut Creek.
President: M. R. Jeppson. *Vice-President and General Manager:* D. W. Garbellano.
Field of activity: Electron linear accelerators; klystron tubes.
Research activity: Electron linear accelerator use and design for foods, drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, plastics, medical therapy, etc.; klystrons for special and military applications; reactor design and development.
Research director: Richard F. Post.
Laboratory facilities: Microwave equipment, tube laboratory equipment, machine shop, irradiation facilities.
Library: 500 volumes.
Number of employees: 26.
Consulting services.

409
Armour and Company, East Grand Ave., South San Francisco.
President: F. W. Speck. *General Manager:* H. J. Secrest.
Field of activity: Livestock slaughtering and meat processing.
Research activity: Organic chemistry in relation to meat and meat by-products.
Research director: Leo Barsotti.

Laboratory facilities: Necessary equipment for determining protein, fats, moistures, free fatty acids, rancidity, nitrates, and nitrites.
Number of employees: 425.

410
Auto-Lite Battery Corp., 9716 Sunnyside St., Oakland.
President: P. F. Brown. *Plant Manager:* P. F. Brown.
Field of activity: Lead-acid storage batteries.
Research activity: Separators, grid metals, and processing.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment available for chemical analysis and physical testing of storage batteries.
Number of employees: 125.
Consulting services.

411
Avoset Company, 661 Geary St., San Francisco.
President: M. K. Jordan. *Vice-President:* P. J. Boorchier.
Field of activity: Specialty food products and milk by-products.
Research activity: New food products; high-temperature, short-time sterilization and aseptic filling; process improvement.
Research director: A. E. Poarch.
Library: 500 volumes.
Number of employees: 150.

412
Basalt Rock Co., 8th and River Sts., Napa.
President: A. G. Streblow. *Vice-President:* E. F. Brovelli.
Field of activity: Concrete and related products.
Research activity: Ready mixed lightweight and heavyweight concrete; precast concrete; pre-stressed and post-tensioned concrete; concrete masonry units; lightweight aggregate; stone and natural gravel aggregate; pozzolan.
Research director: Carl M. Rollins.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratory fully equipped to conduct all major tests on the above-mentioned fields.
Number of employees: 500.
Consulting services.

413
Bechtel Corporation, 220 Bush St., San Francisco.
President: S. D. Bechtel. *Executive Vice-President:* W. E. Waste.
Field of activity: Engineering and construction for the chemical, petroleum, and petro-chemical power industries.
Research activity: Chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil and structural engineering, nuclear engineering, power plant design, petroleum and chemical processing, materials handling, instrumentation and automatic control.
Library: 4,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 3,000.
Consulting services.

414
Beckman Instruments, Berkeley Division, 2200 Wright Ave., Richmond.
President: A. O. Beckman. *Division Manager:* T. Allinson.
Field of activity: Electronic instruments.
Research activity: Frequency measurement; nuclear instrumentation; industrial instrumentation and control analog computing equipment; data handling devices; digital instrumentation devices.
Research director: W. W. Harger.
Laboratory facilities: Facilities for instrument development work in the fields of analog computers, frequency measuring equipment, and industrial instruments. An analog computer with 50 operational amplifiers is maintained as a facility available to outside organizations.
Library: 300 volumes.
Number of employees: 300.
Consulting services.

415
Berkeley Pump Company, 829 Bancroft Way, Berkeley.
President: Fred Stadelhofer. *Vice-President:* C. W. Laufenberg.
Field of activity: Centrifugal pumps.
Research activity: Hydraulic pumps.
Research director: Ralph Rhoda.
Laboratory facilities: Test pits for testing pumps.
Library: 50 volumes.
Number of employees: 275.

416
Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corp., 20th and Illinois Sts., San Francisco.
President: H. H. Fuller.
Field of activity: Steel production and fabrication; shipbuilding.
Laboratory facilities: Metallurgical laboratories in South San Francisco for testing purposes.
Library: 1,500 volumes.
Number of employees: 6,000.

417
Bio-Research Laboratories, 2437-2445 Sixth St., Berkeley 10.
Partners: B. K. Shahrok, R. M. Chesbro.
Field of activity: Microbiology and biochemistry.
Research director: B. K. Shahrok.
Laboratory facilities: Completely equipped for microbiological or biochemical work. Limited facilities for radioactive tracers.
Library: 2,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 12.
Consulting services.

418
Blaw-Knox Company, Buflovak Equipment Division, 1706 Broadway, Oakland 12.
President: W. Cordes Snyder. *Vice-President;* James P. Beyser.
Field of activity: Chemical process equipment including dryers, evaporators, process kettles, drum dryers, spray dryers, flaker, and related equipment.
Research activity: Drying in the food and chemical industries.
Research director: James W. Casten, Chemical Engineer.
Number of employees: 500.
Consulting services.

419
Broadview Research and Development, 1127 Chula Vista, Burlingame.
Partners: Richard I. Condit, Richard De Lancie, Warren R. Ketler.
Field of activity: Scientific research in physics, engineering, operations research, and photographic interpretation.
Research director: Richard I. Condit.
Laboratory facilities: Isolated test site maintained in coastal hills a few miles southwest of Burlingame for projects which cannot be performed in town because of the noise or hazards involved.
Library: 300 volumes.
Number of employees: 15.
Consulting services.

420
California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp., Ltd., 215 Market St., San Francisco.
President: Donald Maclean.
Field of activity: Refining and marketing of raw cane sugar.
Research activity: Process improvement and development; quality improvement; reduction in cost of operations; development of analytical methods and instrumentation; technical sales investigations.

Research director: P. F. Meads, Chief Chemist.
Laboratory facilities: Located at Crockett.
Library: 2,500 volumes.
Number of employees: 2,000.

421
California Ink Company, Inc., The, 545 Sansome St., San Francisco.
President: William H. Brandes. *Vice-President:* R. N. Wellington.
Field of activity: Ink, all types; paint raw materials.
Research activity: Ink developments, especially in fields of coatings for packaging materials such as foils, films, etc. Paint colorants, paint raw materials, chemicals for lithographers, photoengravers, etc.
Research director: William C. Parle.
Laboratory facilities: Plant located at 711 Camelia St., Berkeley. Complete chemical laboratory with color-matching and testing equipment.
Number of employees: 600.
Consulting services.

422
California Packing Corporation, 215 Fremont St., San Francisco 19.
President: R. G. Lucks.
Field of activity: Canning of seasonal fruits and vegetables and production of these canning crops; fish canning; processing and packaging of dried fruits.
Research activity: Research in growing and canning of perishable foods; packaging research; product development; technological development.
Research directors: J. E. McConkie, Scientific Research. P. D. Caldis, Agricultural Research.
Laboratory facilities: General laboratory, at headquarters; agricultural research, 850 Thornton St., San Leandro; special projects laboratory, 4204 Hollis St., Emeryville.
Library: 1,577 volumes.
Number of employees: 5,400 (during peak of canning season, may reach 33,000).

423
California Pottery Company, Niles.
President: Burton B. Brace. *Secretary-Treasurer:* George A. Mays.
Field of activity: Clay products.
Research activity: Clay bodies and techniques.
Research director: George A. Mays.
Laboratory facilities: Normal ceramic equipment.
Library: 50 volumes.
Number of employees: 90.

424
California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Lucas and Ortho Way, Richmond.
President: A. W. Mohr.
Field of activity: Agricultural chemicals and fertilizers.
Research activity: Pesticides and fertilizers.
Research director: Leo R. Gardner.
Laboratory facilities: Chemical and biological laboratories.
Library: 500 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,000.

425
California Steel Products Division, Barrett Ave. and A St., Richmond.
President: T. M. Evans. *Vice-President and General Manager:* H. W. Dornsife.
Field of activity: Alloy fabrication, light and heavy structural steel, pressure vessels, tanks, gun mounts, ship sections, hot water boilers, and buoys.
Research director: L. G. Janzow.
Laboratory facilities.
Number of employees: 155.

426
California Wine Association, 900 Minnesota St., San Francisco.
President: Sydney C. Wortley. *Vice-President and Manager:* M. Perelli-Minetti.
Field of activity: Cooperative wine marketing.
Research activity: Quality control and analysis of wines, vermouth, champagne, and brandy.
Research directors: Stanley Strud, Production Manager. Dawson Wright, Director of Quality Control.
Laboratory facilities: Quality control laboratory which checks adherence to product standards, clarity, acidity, analysis, degrees Balling, etc. Analytical laboratory which analyzes wines received from member plants and uses this information in the preparation of blends of wine and/or vermouth or champagne.
Number of employees: 150.

427
Cascade Research Corporation, 53 Victory Lane, Los Gatos.
President: Dwight Caswell. *Vice-President:* Jerome S. Jaffe.
Field of activity: Electronics (microwave).
Research activity: Electronics and microwave; microwave ferrite devices; microwave oscillators; microwave impedance plotter.
Research director: Dwight Caswell.
Laboratory facilities: Complete microwave test equipment for frequencies between 1,000 and 40,000 megacycles per second; complete machine shop; equipment for manufacturing vacuum tubes; silver and rhodium plating facilities.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 32.
Consulting services.

428
Central Scientific Company of California, 1040 Martin Ave., Santa Clara.
President: J. T. Gossett. *Vice-President:* Wm. Pflueger.
Field of activity: Scientific apparatus and laboratory equipment; reagent grade chemicals for industrial and educational fields.
Research activity: Development of new tools for scientists.
Number of employees: 25.

429
Champion International Corporation, Menlo Park.
Chairman of the Board: R. L. Champion. *President:* P. A. Peller.
Field of activity: Landing aids research and development; airways and airports design; low-cost housing.
Research activity: Airport design and landing aids; low-cost housing.
Research director: P. A. Peller.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 20.
Consulting services.

430
Chemical Process Company, 901 Spring St., Redwood City.
President: A. E. Post. *Vice-President:* Paul A. Gross.
Field of activity: Ion exchange resins, polyester resins, and phenolic resins.
Research activity: Ion exchange resins, polyester, polyelectrolytes, adhesives, surface coatings.
Research director: I. M. Abrams.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratory equipment to do polymer research in accordance with fields described above.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 60.
Consulting services.

431
Christian, J. D., Engineers, 480 Potrero Ave., San Francisco.
President: J. D. Christian. *General Manager:* R. F. Christian.
Field of activity: Custom-built apparatus in the fields of power transmission, conveying, and heat transfer.
Research activity: Mechanical transmission, gear-type spiral conveyors for vertical operation; heat transfer between liquids and solids, gases and solids.
Research director: J. D. Christian.
Laboratory facilities: Full-size test units; gear checking equipment; special measuring devices for convexability checks; conventional heat transfer instrumentation.
Number of employees: 100.

432
Chromatic Television Laboratories, Inc., West Coast Development Laboratory, 1476 - 66th St., Emeryville 8.
General Manager: H. R. Patterson.
Field of activity: Research and development of color cathode ray tubes.
Research activity: Color cathode ray tubes and related problems.
Research director: C. S. Nunan. *Development director:* D. R. Cone.
Laboratory facilities: Diversified cathode ray tube developmental facility.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 47.

433
Colgate-Palmolive Company, 2700 - 7th St., Berkeley.
President: W. L. Sims II. *Plant Superintendent:* D. E. Stanberry.
Field of activity: Soap, glycerine, synthetic detergents, and toilet articles.
Research activity: Analytical procedure and production problems.
Research director: Harold S. Mumford, Plant Chemist.
Laboratory facilities: Facilities for making routine chemical tests on quality of products.
Number of employees: 400.

434
Color Television Incorporated, 973 East San Carlos Ave., San Carlos.
President: T. I. Moseley. *Vice-President and General Manager:* J. M. Carter.
Field of activity: Electrical and electronic equipment.
Research activity: Radar; infrared radiation and detection.
Research director: J. D. Adkins.
Laboratory: Standard electronic test equipment.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 80.
Consulting services.

435
Container Laboratories, Inc., 151 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.
President: C. J. Zusi. *Division Manager:* H. R. Kattelmann.
Field of activity: Research, engineering, consultation, and testing on containers and packaging materials, paper, and wood products.
Laboratory facilities: Complete facilities for testing, development, and research in this field.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 6.
Consulting services.

436
Crown Zellerbach Corporation, 343 Sansome St., San Francisco.
President: J. D. Zellerbach. *Executive Vice-President:* H. L. Zellerbach.
Field of activity: Pulp and paper and by-products.
Research activity: Pulping, paper manufacture, by-products from wood and pulping wastes.
Research director: W. W. Moyer.
Laboratory facilities: Research laboratories located at Camas, Washington.
Library: 4,000 volumes.

437
Cutter Laboratories, Fourth and Parker, Berkeley.
President: Robert K. Cutter. *Vice-President:* E. A. Cutter, Jr.
Field of activity: Human and veterinary biologicals, hospital solutions and appliances, blood fractions, pharmaceuticals.
Research activity: Bacteriology and virology, organic chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacy, pharmacology, biophysics.
Research director: Howard M. Winegarden, Vice-President and Scientific Director.
Laboratory facilities: Chemical and biological laboratories, pilot plant facilities, pharmacology laboratories.
Library: 3,500 volumes.
Number of employees: 550.

438
Dalmo Victor Company, 1414 El Camino Real, San Carlos.
President: T. I. Moseley. *Vice-President and General Manager:* J. A. Chartz.
Field of activity: Electronic equipment.
Research activity: Applications of hydraulics, electronics, and microwave antennas.
Research directors: G. A. Walter, Electrical Engineering. R. F. Leinicke, Mechanical Engineering.
Laboratory facilities: Antenna test facilities, environmental laboratory.
Library: 2,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 900.
Consulting services.

439
Day-Brite Lighting Inc. of California, 530 Martin Ave., Santa Clara.
President: D. J. Biller. *Executive Vice-President:* O. W. Klingsick.
Field of activity: Commercial and industrial lighting.
Research activity: Development of lighting products.
Laboratory facilities: Demonstration of lighting systems in quantity, quality, and appearance.
Number of employees: 50.
Consulting services.

440
Detroit Controls Corporation, 1650 Broadway, Redwood City.
President: Charles H. Hodges. *Executive Vice-President:* George B. Duffield.
Field of activity: Automatic temperature and pressure-responsive controls; controls for heating, refrigeration, and air-conditioning equipment and for domestic home appliances.
Research activity: Research and development of electronic, electrical, and automatic mechanical controls, specialized ordnance jet-propulsion and combustion apparatus, metering and regulating equipment, and components for the atomic power program.
Research director: William J. Barr.
Laboratory facilities: Large model shop; electronics and engineering laboratories.
Library: 275 volumes.
Number of employees: 85.

441
Diablo Animal Laboratories, 290 Liverna Heights Road, Walnut Creek.
President: Theodore Aarons. *Manager:* Saul A. Aarons.
Field of activity: Commercial breeders of laboratory rat and mouse strains; special services, including hypophysectomizing rats, tumor transplantation.

Research activity: Animal husbandry studies; nutrition evaluation; ectoparasite studies.
Research director: Theodore Aarons.
Laboratory facilities: Complete laboratory animal colonies; isolation quarters, test rooms, animal surgery. Second laboratory located at 1808 Harmon St., Berkeley 3.
Number of employees: 10.
Consulting services.

442
Dole, James, Engineering Co., 58 Sutter St., San Francisco.
President: H. R. Goff. *Secretary-Treasurer:* V. J. Moran.
Field of activity: Food processing equipment.
Research activity: Short-time, high-temperature sterilization of food products and aseptic canning of same.
Research director: G. A. Guchel.
Laboratory facilities: Plant and laboratory located at 600 Whipple Ave., Redwood City. Laboratory equipment consists of short-time, high-temperature sterilizing units and aseptic canning unit and kitchen.
Number of employees: 25.

443
Dow Chemical Company, The, Western Division, 350 Sansome St., San Francisco 4.
President: L. I. Doan. *General Manager:* R. L. Curtis.
Field of activity: Organic and inorganic chemicals including solvents, caustic soda, ammonia, chlorine, and others.
Research activity: Basic research in organic and inorganic chemical compounds; further research in mining field and in field of synthetic fibres.
Research director: R. G. Heitz.
Laboratory facilities: Standard laboratory facilities for basic research in the field of organic and inorganic chemicals; also facilities for high polymer research and facilities for exploring chemical applications to the mining industry, in particular, synthetic flocculation. Laboratory is located at Pittsburg.
Library: 5,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 790.

444
du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Company, Inc., 160 Linden Ave., South San Francisco.
President: Crawford H. Greenwalt. *South San Francisco Plant Manager:* M. L. Byron.
Field of activity: Finishes.
Research activity: Product control and development.
Research director: S. N. Kelly, Technical Supervisor.
Laboratory facilities: Testing equipment for finishes.
Number of employees: 230.

445
Electro Engineering Works, 6021 College Ave., Oakland 18.
President: W. W. Wahlgren. *Vice-President:* J. J. Halloran.
Field of activity: Transformers and allied products.
Research activity: Miniaturization of power transformers and inductors; resins.
Research director: W. W. Wahlgren.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment includes humidity chamber, cold chamber, ovens, shake table. Laboratory located at 2010 - 7th St., Berkeley.
Number of employees: 75.
Consulting services.

446
Federal Pacific Electric Company, Pacific Electric Switchgear Division, 5815 Third St., San Francisco.
President: Jos. S. Thompson. *Vice-President:* A. A. Browne.
Field of activity: High-voltage electrical circuit breakers and disconnecting switches.
Research activity: High-voltage switchgear details.
Research director: A. A. Browne.
Laboratory facilities: Potential transformer 500,000 V. maximum; current test transformers 60,000 amperes maximum; other auxiliary equipment.
Number of employees: 500.

447
Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Mountain View.
President: Stephen Beale. *Executive Vice-President:* Frank G. Cuthbertson.
Field of activity: Seed growers and dealers.
Research activity: Plant Breeding.
Research director: John J. McCabe.
Laboratory facilities: Seed breeding and research station at Salinas.
Number of employees: 1,200.

448
Fibreboard Products, Inc., 1789 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
President: T. N. Bland. *Executive Vice-President:* R. E. Bundy.
Field of activity: Paperboard and paperboard products.
Research activity: Properties and performance of paperboard packaging; application of coatings, adhesives, and laminants; printing processes.
Research director: Howard S. Gardner.
Laboratory facilities: Research and development laboratory located at Antioch. Four controlled atmosphere rooms permitting exposure and testing of packaging under wide range of temperature and humidity. Extensive testing equipment for paperboard and packaging. Experimental coating and printing units.
Library: 550 volumes.
Number of employees: 5,900.

449
Fisher Research Laboratory, Inc., 1931 University Ave., Palo Alto.
President: G. R. Fisher.
Field of activity: Geophysical instruments for prospecting; utility instruments for location of buried pipes and cables; fluid leak detectors.
Research activity: Geophysical exploration for minerals.
Research director: G. R. Fisher.
Laboratory facilities: Standard electronic laboratory.
Library: 300 volumes.
Number of employees: 35.

450
Ford Motor Company, P. O. Box 1101, San Jose.
President: Henry Ford, II. *Plant Manager:* W. A. Abbott, Jr.
Field of activity: Assembly plant.
Research activity: Quality control organization to insure quality of constructions and parts in automobiles produced.
Research director: T. L. Meyer, Quality Control Department Manager.
Laboratory facilities: General laboratory for testing of materials.
Number of employees: 2,500.

451
Foremost Dairies, Incorporated, 425 Battery St., San Francisco.
President: Grover D. Turnbow.
Field of activity: Dairy and food products control.
Research activity: New milk products, by-products, specialty products from milk involving new processing methods.
Research director: Clayton A. Kempf.
Laboratory facilities: Special laboratory equipment for studying new processing methods; special analytical and testing equipment.
Library: 800 volumes.
Number of employees: 750.

452
Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc., 2350 Washington St., San Leandro.
President: Walter S. Johnson. *Secretary-Treasurer:* C. T. Gruenhagen.
Field of activity: Office equipment.
Research activity: Office appliances, data integrating systems and equipment, electromechanical devices, electronic devices, systems producing and reading teletype tape and punched cards.
Research director: Dunstan S. Gross.
Number of employees: 2,400.
Consulting services.

453
Fuller, W. P., and Company, 301 Mission St., San Francisco.
President: A. H. Brawner.
Field of activity: Paint, varnish, lacquer.
Research director: A. P. Pahl.
Library: 400 volumes.
Number of employees: 700.

454
General Metals Corporation, Enterprise Division, 18th and Florida Streets, San Francisco.
President: W. E. Butts. *Executive Vice-President:* William Clausen.
Field of activity: Industrial diesel, dual fuel, spark ignition and marine diesel engines; oil burners; process machinery.
Research activity: Industrial internal combustion engines and process machinery.
Research director: B. A. Robbins, Manager of Engineering.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment for test of medium size industrial engines. Auxiliary test facility in main plant includes hydraulic dynamoter capable of 7,500 horsepower. Main laboratory facilities located in South San Francisco.
Number of employees: 425.

455
General Paint Corporation, 2627 Army St., San Francisco.
President: W. L. Watkins. *Secretary-Treasurer:* D. M. Beale.
Field of activity: Paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products.
Research activity: Formulation.
Research director: Howard E. Smith.
Laboratory facilities: Normal equipment for paint laboratory. Color eye. Research and development laboratory located at 2280 Palou Ave., San Francisco.
Number of employees: 750.
Consulting services.

456
Gerber Products Company, 9401 San Leandro St., Oakland.
President: Dan F. Gerber. *First Vice-President:* W. V. Hudson.
Field of activity: Baby foods.
Research activity: Applied research; development of new products and processes and special equipment; nutritional research.
Research director: B. Grossi.
Laboratory facilities: Complete pilot plant canning equipment, including complete Martin Asceptic Line with steam injection sterilization process.
Library: 800 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,000.

457
Gilliland Instrument Company, 3124 East 14th St., Oakland 1.
Partners: William Douglas Gilliland, Kenneth Gordon Gilliland.
Field of activity: Custom scientific instrument design; precision mechanical and electronic devices.
Research activity: Automatic machine tool research and design; radar measuring apparatus; anthropometric instrument design.
Research director: Ralph W. Schwarze, Chief Engineer.
Laboratory facilities: Complete model shop and some electronic measuring equipment.
Library: 750 volumes.
Number of employees: 9.
Consulting services.

458
Grant Laboratories, 6020 Adeline St., Oakland.
President: Philip F. Grant.
Field of activity: Manufacturing chemists; insecticides, pharmaceuticals, agricultural specialties.
Research activity: Chemical specialties.
Research director: Philip F. Grant.
Laboratory facilities: Complete research and pilot plant.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 9.

459
Heating Equipment Manufacturing Company, 600 Indiana St., San Francisco.
President: Frederick L. Anderson. *General Manager:* G. W. Cheney.
Field of activity: Gas fired heating.
Research activity: Higher efficiency in gas fired furnaces and heating equipment for domestic uses.
Research director: E. J. Harris.
Number of employees: 60.
Consulting services.

460
Hercules Powder Company, Hercules.
President: A. E. Forster. *Plant Manager:* E. St. P. Bellinger.
Field of activity: Explosives and synthetic ammonia.
Research activity: Control and process service.
Research director: John E. Riley, Technical Supervisor.
Laboratory facilities: Control laboratory and process development connected with manufacturing facilities.
Number of employees: 315.

461
Hewlett-Packard Company, 275 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto.
President: David Packard. *Vice-President:* Wm. R. Hewlett.
Field of activity: Electronic test equipment.
Research activity: Development of electronic test and measuring equipment and development of new measurement techniques.
Research director: Bernard M. Oliver.
Laboratory facilities: Complete electronic measuring equipment; standards laboratory and complete environmental test facilities.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 770.

462
Hexcel Products Co., 951 - 61st St., Oakland.
President: Roger C. Steele. *Executive Vice-President:* Kenneth M. Holland.
Field of activity: Low density honeycomb core materials for structural sandwich application.
Research activity: Development and testing of low density sandwich core materials; testing of finished sandwich structures; development and testing of structural adhesives.
Research director: Kenneth M. Holland.
Laboratory facilities: Tinius Olsen testing machine—60,000 lbs. capacity; Dillon testing machine—10,000 lbs. capacity; facilities for testing at elevated temperatures up to 1000°F.; hydraulic press, 20 ton capacity; 1500°F. muffle furnace.
Library: 200 volumes.
Number of employees: 175.
Consulting services.

463
Hird Chemical Refining Corporation, 2081 Bay Road, Palo Alto.
President: Ralph C. Hird. *Secretary:* V. Cary.
Field of activity: Solvent recovery, recovery of waste chemicals, recovery of industrial waste.
Research activity: Recovery of waste metals, chemicals, and solvents.
Research director: R. C. Hird.
Laboratory facilities: Analytical laboratory; pilot plant.
Library: 300 volumes.
Number of employees: 10.
Consulting services.

464
Huggins Laboratories, Inc., 711 Hamilton St., Menlo Park.
President: R. A. Huggins. *Secretary:* M. T. Huggins.
Field of activity: Microwave vacuum tubes.
Research activity: Traveling wave tubes; backward wave oscillators.
Research director: L. A. Roberts.
Laboratory facilities: Metal and glass working equipment, plus necessary auxiliary equipment associated with a vacuum tube laboratory.
Library: 250 volumes.
Number of employees: 25.
Consulting services.

465
Industrial Minerals & Chemical Company, 836 Gilman St., Berkeley 10.
President: Louis R. Moretti. *Vice-President:* W. S. Cowgill.
Field of activity: Non-metallic minerals.
Research activity: Utility of newly discovered non-metallic minerals.
Research director: L. R. Moretti.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 30.
Consulting services.

466
International Business Machines Corporation, 99 Notre Dame Ave., San Jose.
President: T. J. Watson, Jr. *Manager, San Jose Laboratory:* R. B. Johnson.
Field of activity: Data processing equipment.
Research activity: EDPM business machines; electronic and electro-mechanical components.
Research director: R. B. Johnson.
Laboratory facilities: General electronic instruments.
Library: 1,200 volumes.
Number of employees: 162.

467
Jacuzzi Bros., Inc., 5327 Jacuzzi Ave., Richmond.
Vice-President and General Manager: C. Jacuzzi. *Production Manager:* G. Jacuzzi.
Field of activity: Agricultural, industrial, and domestic pumping equipment.
Research activity: Pumping machinery.
Research director: F. M. Nash.
Laboratory facilities: Hydraulic laboratory for routine and specialized testing of pumps, ejectors, etc.
Number of employees: 300.

468
Jennings Radio Mfg. Corporation, 970 McLaughlin Ave., San Jose.
President: Jo Emmett Jennings. *Vice-President and General Manager:* Calvin K. Townsend.
Field of activity: Vacuum electronic components for high-voltage applications.
Research activity: Development of vacuum components; research on high-current and voltage interruption in a vacuum.
Research director: Lewis B. Steward.
Laboratory facilities: Glass-working, furnace-brazing, and evacuation equipment with high-voltage test facilities including a 1,200,000-volt impulse generator and 10,000 kva available for testing development models of vacuum switches.
Number of employees: 210.
Consulting services.

469
Johnson-Williams, Inc., 2625 Park Blvd., Palo Alto.
President: Oliver W. Johnson. *Secretary-Treasurer:* Philip S. Williams.
Field of activity: Instrumentation for gas analysis by electrical methods.
Research activity: Behavior of combustible gases and vapors, primarily from safety standpoint; instruments for detection of such materials by electrical methods.
Research director: Kenneth W. Johnson.
Laboratory facilities: Facilities and equipment for making known gas or vapor mixtures and testing them for explosibility. Electrical measuring instruments for use in instrument development.
Library: 30 volumes.
Number of employees: 15.
Consulting services.

470
Kaiser Aircraft and Electronics Corporation, 1924 Broadway, Oakland.
President: Clay P. Bedford. *Vice-President:* W. A. Cannon.
Field of activity: Aircraft and electronics.
Research activity: Cathode ray tubes and related electronic circuits.
Research director: William Ross Aiken.
Laboratory facilities: West Coast Electronics Laboratory, 850 San Antonio Road, Palo Alto.
Number of employees: 950.

471
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, 1924 Broadway, Oakland.
President: Henry J. Kaiser. *Vice-President and General Manager:* D. A. Rhoades.
Field of activity: Alumina and aluminum metal; magnesia and basic refractories.
Research activity: Metallurgy of aluminum metal and its alloys; production of alumina and aluminum products; production of magnesia and magnesia products; reduction of alumina to aluminum; basic refractories.
Research director: R. E. Knight.
Laboratory facilities: At Permanente: pilot plant facilities including a 10,000 ampere reduction cell. At Milpitas: pilot plant facilities for production of new refractory products.
Library: 400 volumes.
Number of employees: 760.

472
Kaiser Engineers, Division of Henry J. Kaiser Company, 1924 Broadway, Oakland.
President: Henry J. Kaiser. *Vice-President and General Manager:* George Havas.
Field of activity: Architect, engineer, contractor services in the fields of heavy construction; steel, aluminum, hydro and steam power generation; petroleum and petrochemicals, nuclear energy, water supply and waste disposal, mining, dams, tunnels, cement, materials handling, light and heavy manufacturing plants.
Fields of research: Atomic energy; oxygen converter steel; operations research.

Research directors: P. D. Bush, atomic energy; C. R. Austin, oxygen converter steel.
Library: 4,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 4,000.
Consulting services.

473
Kaiser Gypsum Company, 1924 Broadway, Oakland.
President: Henry J. Kaiser. *Vice-President and General Manager:* Claude E. Harper.
Field of activity: Building materials.
Research activity: Industrial product and process improvement; development of new and improved gypsum products.
Research director: Manvel C. Dailey.
Laboratory facilities: Standard physical and chemical testing equipment. Research laboratory located in Redwood City.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 900.

474
Kraftile Company, P. O. Box 907, Niles.
President: C. W. Kraft. *Secretary-Treasurer:* J. A. McDonald.
Field of activity: Structural clay products.
Research activity: Clay bodies and glaze improvement; new product development.
Research director: Alfred Wild.
Laboratory facilities: Transverse breaking machine; "Synchro-Lectric" viscometer; high pressure autoclave.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 70.

475
Krenz, Oscar, Incorporated, 6th St. and Ashby Ave., Berkeley.
President: Walter R. Krenz. *Vice-President:* Lester A. Blair.
Field of activity: Alloy and alloy steel processing equipment; process design for food and distilling industries.
Research activity: Food and chemical processing, with particular emphasis on concentration, heat transfer, and processing of heat-sensitive materials.
Research director: R. L. Nowlin.
Number of employees: 60.
Consulting services.

476
Land-Air, Inc., Instrument and Electronic Division, Building 711, Oakland International Airport, Oakland 14.
President: S. J. Solomon. *Executive Vice-President:* Martin T. Dyke.
Field of activity: Avionics and electronic engineering.
Research activity: Time signal generators; sub-miniature airborne power supplies and FM and AM radio receivers; synchronous control circuits; digital cinetheodolites; cinetheodolite, data cameras.
Research director: Warren H. Hammer.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 30.
Consulting services.

477
Lenkurt Electric Co., 1105 County Road, San Carlos.
President: L. G. Erickson. *Executive Vice-President:* Kurt E. Appert.
Field of activity: Multi-channel telephone and telegraph carrier and microwave systems; allied electronic products.
Research activity: Telephone and telegraph carrier and microwave equipment.
Research director: R. S. Caruthers, Chief Development Engineer.
Laboratory facilities: Microwave and large circuit design laboratory.
Library: 900 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,000.

478
Leslie Salt Co., 505 Beach St., San Francisco.
President: Sheldon Allen. *Vice-President:* J. C. Buchen.
Field of activity: Production and marketing of salt.
Research activity: Large-scale algae culture.
Laboratory facilities: Quality control laboratory located at Newark.
Number of employees: 400.

479
Levinthal Electronic Products, Inc., 2821 Fair Oaks Ave., Redwood City.
President: Elliott Levinthal. *Vice-President:* Albert J. Morris.
Field of activity: Radar and microwave equipment; medical instruments; radiation instruments; applied physics.
Research activity: Research in microwave transmitters, medical instrumentation, nuclear radiation detection, nuclear resonance.
Research directors: Albert J. Morris, microwave and medical electronics. Elliott Levinthal, applied physics. Wesley J. Van Sciver, radiation detection.
Laboratory facilities: Furnaces for growth of scintillation crystals. Machinery for production of variable inductors and IF transformers with special stability. Special medical and electronic test devices.
Library: 250 volumes.
Number of employees: 35.
Consulting services.

480
Lindsey Plastics Corporation, 133 S. Linden Ave., South San Francisco.
President: Harvey Lindsey. *Vice-President:* Richard Lindsey.
Field of activity: Plastic enamel coatings, corrosion control release coatings, applications of "Teflon" and other fluorocarbon enamels.
Research activity: Investigation of new applications for high-temperature inert enamels.
Research director: Robert S. Deal.
Laboratory facilities: Spraying equipment, ovens, and related machinery.
Number of employees: 5.
Consulting services.

481
Little, Arthur D., Inc., 114 Sansome St., San Francisco 4.
President: Earl P. Stevenson. *Manager West Coast Office:* Christian J. Matthew.
Field of activity: Industrial research and engineering.
Research activity: Chemistry, physics, biology, food technology, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, operations research.
Laboratory facilities: Small chemical research laboratory, analytical laboratory, and pilot plant facility.
Number of employees: 25.
Consulting services.

482
Marchant Calculators, Inc., 1475 Powell St., Oakland 8.
President: Edgar B. Jessup. *Vice-President, Manufacturing:* Walter Kassebohm.
Field of activity: Automatic electric calculating machines, electronic computers, and integrated data processing systems.
Research activity: Calculators, their functional and constructional improvement; improvement of their components, and manufacture of equipment for building and testing them.
Research director: Harold T. Avery, Vice-President, Engineering.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment for building and testing mechanical and electrical equipment.
Library: 3,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,400.

483
Masson, Paul, Inc., 717 Market St., San Francisco.
President: John F. O'Connell. *Vice-President:* Otto E. Meyer.
Field of activity: Growing, making, bottling, and selling of wines, vermouth, champagnes, and brandy.
Research activity: Grape growing, wine making, wine chemistry.
Research director: Leo Berti.
Laboratory facilities: Wine chemistry laboratory, Pierce Road, Saratoga.
Library: 900 volumes.
Number of employees: 120.
Consulting services.

484
McCormick & Co., Inc., Schilling Division, 301 Second St., San Francisco 7.
President: C. P. McCormick. *San Francisco representative:* R. C. Crampton.
Field of activity: Spices, extracts, coffee, and tea.
Research activity: Quality control.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment for testing and controlling quality of manufactured spices, extracts, and coffee.
Number of employees: 550.

485
Merck & Co., Inc., Marine Magnesium Division, East Grand Ave., South San Francisco.
President: James J. Kerrigan. *Director:* D. H. McCondichie.
Field of activity: Magnesium salts.
Research activity: Applications for magnesium compounds and modification of magnesium compounds with particular emphasis on industrial applications.
Research director: L. F. Heneghan.
Laboratory facilities: Chemical laboratory equipment and complete rubber compounding laboratory containing all equipment necessary for rubber compounding and evaluation.
Number of employees: 60.

486
Microchemical Specialties Co., 1834 University Ave., Berkeley.
Manager: C. E. Camenson.
Field of activity: Microchemical apparatus (plastic, glass, metal, electronics); microchemical analysis, organic and inorganic.
Research activity: Microchemical apparatus.
Research directors: C. E. Camenson, T. M. Tracewell.
Number of employees: 32.
Consulting services.

487
Mountain Copper Co., Ltd., The, 100 Mococo Rd., Martinez.
General Manager: L. T. Kett.
Field of activity: Copper chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and by-products of pyritic ore.
Research director: C. P. Matzinger.
Laboratory facilities: Inorganic analytical laboratory.
Number of employees: 40.

488
National Canners Association, Western Research Laboratory, 1950 Sixth St., Berkeley 10.
President: William U. Hudson. *Executive Secretary:* Carlos Campbell.
Field of activity: Research laboratory for trade association of the canning industry.
Research activity: Food preservation and the production of raw products suitable for canning.
Research director: Ira I. Somers, Associate Director, Western Research Laboratory.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratories for chemical analysis and bacteriological investigations, Beckman Spectrophotometer, colorimeters, viscosimeters; small-scale canning equipment; apparatus for thermal death time determinations on bacterial spores and for studying heating rates in canned foods.
Library: 1,350 volumes.
Number of employees: 25.
Consulting services.

489
Pabco Products Inc., 475 Brannan St., San Francisco.
President: W. L. Keady.
Field of activity: Building materials, linoleum, felt base floor covering.
Research activity: Building materials, linoleum, floor coverings.
Research director: R. H. Lester. *Technical director:* H. E. Kaiser.
Library: 1,950 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,300.

490
Pacific Chemical Laboratories, 350 Clay St., San Francisco.
Director: Benno Lowy.
Field of activity: Analytical and commercial chemistry.
Research activity: Foods and beverages, fermentation; water correction; toxicology; cosmetics.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 6.
Consulting services.

491
Pacific Coast Engineering Co., Oak and Clement Sts., Alameda.
President: Will C. Hall. *Vice-President:* C. D. Ramsden.
Field of activity: Contract manufacturers, engineers, fabricators, machinists.
Research activity: Ship model testing.
Research director: Don Faber.
Number of employees: 250.
Consulting services.

492
Pacific Foundry Company, Ltd., 3100 - 19th St., San Francisco.
President: H. J. Hartley. *Vice-President:* W. Schroeder.
Field of activity: Production of corrosion and heat-resistant castings; production of ore roasting multiple hearth furnaces.
Research activity: Metallurgy, ore processing.
Research directors: H. C. Wegner, metallurgy; J. Wissing and C. Rankin, furnace engineers.
Laboratory facilities: Chemical and metallurgical laboratory; multiple hearth ore roasting laboratory furnace and facilities.
Library: 500 volumes.
Number of employees: 250.
Consulting services.

493
Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 245 Market St., San Francisco.
President: N. R. Sutherland.
Field of activity: Public utility.
Research activity: Testing of equipment used in providing gas and electric service; research in corrosion and protective coatings.
Research director: W. N. Lindblad.
Laboratory facilities: High voltage D.C. equipment for testing insulation. Facilities located at 4245 Hollis St., Emeryville.
Library: 200 volumes.
Number of employees: 18,000.

494
Pacific Paint & Varnish Co., 4th and Cedar Sts., Berkeley 10.
President: S. U. Greenberg. *Vice-President:* W. T. Butner.
Field of activity: Enamels, paints, and varnishes.
Research activity: Research and development of enamels, paints, and varnishes, specialized industrial coatings, and synthetic resins.
Research director: E. A. Gauger.

Laboratory facilities: Hunter reflectometer, accelerated weathering apparatus, salt-fog cabinet, 100% humidity cabinet; special equipment for application, fabrication, and testing of coatings for food containers.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 215.

495
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., 62 Townsend St., San Francisco.
President: B. T. Rocca.
Field of activity: Vegetable oils, animal and marine fats; oil bearing materials and their by-products.
Research activity: Drying oils; industrial application of all vegetable, animal, and marine oils; agronomy of oil bearing materials; oil cake meals in animal feeds.
Research director: John A. Kneeland.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratory located in Richmond.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 150.

496
Paint Research Laboratory of Harlan Associates, 11 Duboce Ave., San Francisco 3.
President: Harold R. Harlan.
Field of activity: Paint formulating, testing, evaluation; drawing and enforcing painting specifications. Investigation into causes of paint failures and determination of corrective action required.
Research activity: Drying oils; synthetic resins.
Research director: Harold R. Harlan, Jr.
Laboratory facilities: Complete paint and varnish manufacturing in miniature. All paint and varnish testing equipment including that for accelerated weathering, abrasion, washability, wax slipperiness tests (Jones and Sigler instruments). Research equipment includes spectrographic equipment for infrared, ultra-violet, visible reflectance arc-and-spark spectrograph for analytical work. X-Ray diffraction equipment for pigment crystal research.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 7.
Consulting services.

497
Palo Alto Engineering Company, 440 Olive Ave., Palo Alto.
President: W. Noel Eldred. *Secretary:* W. F. Cavier.
Field of activity: Transformers.
Research activity: Transformer design.
Laboratory facilities: Complete set of standard meters, bridges, etc.
Number of employees: 44.

498
Pelton Water Wheel Company, The 2929 Nineteenth St., San Francisco.
President: McClure Kelley. *Vice-President and General Manager:* W. F. Boyle.
Field of activity: Hydraulic turbines, governors, hydraulic valves.
Research activity: Hydraulic.
Research director: I. M. White, Manager of Engineering.
Laboratory facilities: Complete hydraulic laboratory for the testing of hydraulic turbines and valves.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 250.
Consulting services.

499
Philadelphia Quartz Company of California, 6th and Grayson Sts., Berkeley 10.
President: A. W. Elkinton.
Field of activity: Heavy chemicals.
Research activity: Applications for soluble silicates.
Research director: T. K. Cleveland.
Laboratory facilities: Limited facilities for tests on detergency and adhesives.
Library: 600 volumes.
Number of employees: 75.
Consulting services.

500
Radiant Heat & Cooling Corporation, 795 Kifer Road, Santa Clara.
President: Ellis A. Rother. *Vice-President:* Steven B. Anderson.
Field of activity: Domestic heating.
Research activity: Personal comfort, boiler, furnace, and air conditioning; controls for these items.
Research director: Walter A. Long.
Laboratory facilities: Warm wall temperature test booth and other equipment for measurement of CO_2, CO, recovery rate of heat, pressure loss, and associated tests.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 60.
Consulting services.

501
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 120 S. Linden Ave., South San Francisco.
President: C. J. O'Connor. *Vice-President:* M. W. Reece.
Field of activity: Synthetic resins, chemical colors, industrial adhesives, plasticizers, phenol, formaldehyde, glycerine, phthalic, anhydride, maleic anhydride, sodium sulfate, sodium sulfite, pentaerythritol, pentachlorophenol.
Research activity: Synthetic resins (alkyd, phenolic, urea, vinyl, melamine, styrene, and acrylic type); pigmented coatings.
Research director: Herbert L. Wampner.
Laboratory facilities: Facilities for paint testing and evaluation and for grinding, applying, and examining coatings; facilities for foundry resins testing and polymerization, esterification, and condensation reaction studies.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 70.
Consulting services.

502
Relaxizor, Inc., 134 N. B St., San Mateo.
President: Burton Skiles. *Vice-President:* William J. Browner.
Field of activity: Electronic muscle contracting apparatus.
Research activity: Nerve impulse machines.
Research director: William J. Browner.
Laboratory facilities: Hi-amplification electronic equipment; test equipment and metal shop for sample production.
Number of employees: 28.
Consulting services.

503
Remler Company, Gray Scientific Division, 2101 Bryant St., San Francisco 10.
President: R. C. Gray. *Vice-President, Manufacturing:* A. R. Ogilvie.
Field of activity: Electronics.
Research activity: Radio, radar, vacuum tubes, and nuclear particle accelerators.
Research director: Winfield W. Salisbury.
Laboratory facilities: Signal generators, oscilloscopes, meters, and machine shop facilities.
Library: 1,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 125.
Consulting services.

504
Rheem Manufacturing Company, 800 Chesley Ave., Richmond 4.
President: R. S. Rheem. *Executive Vice-President:* D. L. Rheem.
Field of activity: Steel and fibre shipping containers; hot water heaters, water softeners, forced air and space heating appliances; air conditioning appliances; gas ranges; clothes dry-

ers; storage tanks; automotive parts; aircraft and ammunition components.
Research activity: Plumbing and heating appliances; steel and fibre shipping containers; ordnance and aircraft.
Research director: L. Price, Jr.
Laboratory facilities: Facilities for developing and testing.
Number of employees: 1,525.

505
S & W Fine Foods, Inc., 155 Berry St., San Francisco.
President: Adrien J. Falk. *Secretary:* Frank A. Beeton.
Field of activity: Food canning, processing and distribution.
Research activity: New product, methods, quality control, food technology.
Research directors: Adolph R. Asti, Quality Control Director and Food Technologist; Richard Mathews, Research Chemist.
Laboratory facilities: Principal laboratory at Laurel and Heller Streets, Redwood City. Two commercial canned foods laboratories: one devoted to quality control, the other to new products research.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,000.
Consulting services.

506
Schlage Lock Co., 2201 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco.
President: Marron Kendrick. *Vice-President:* D. E. Golden.
Field of activity: Door locks, door closers, and miscellaneous builders' hardware.
Research activity: Kinematics, mechanics, friction, protective coatings.
Research director: Ernest L. Schlage.
Laboratory facilities: Experimental and model shop; chemical laboratory; mechanical testing laboratory.
Library: 200 volumes.
Number of employees: 1,700.

507
Spreckels Russell Dairy Co., Ltd., 1717 Mission St., San Francisco.
President: E. Mogensen. *Vice-President:* C. K. Katon.
Field of activity: Dairy.
Research activity: Milk and ice cream.
Laboratory facilities: Dairy products laboratory located at 4401 18th St., San Francisco.
Number of employees: 240.

508
Spreckels Sugar Company, 2 Pine St., San Francisco.
President: Charles de Bretteville. *Vice-President in charge of operations:* F. H. Ballou, Jr.
Field of activity: Sugar and its by-products.
Research activity: Processing and development of beet-sugar and sugar-beet by-products; agricultural research-plant nutrition, genetics.
Research directors: R. A. McGinnis, factory research; R. J. Johnson, agricultural research.
Laboratory facilities: Located at Woodland. Laboratory equipped with analytical, bench, and pilot equipment. Greenhouses, cold storage chambers, experimental farms.
Library: 800 volumes.
Number of employees: 2,500, during operating season.

509
Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush St., San Francisco.
Chairman of the Board: R. G. Follis. *President:* T. S. Petersen.
Field of activity: Petroleum.
Research activity: Petroleum and allied fields.
Research director: A. L. Lyman, President, California Research Corporation.
Laboratory facilities: Principal laboratory facilities for the company are the California Research Corporation facilities at Richmond.
Number of employees: 35,000.

510
Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park.
Director: J. E. Hobson. *Executive Associate Director:* George R. Herbert, Jr.
Field of activity: Applied research in the physical sciences, economics and engineering and allied fields, for industry and government.
Research activity: Physical sciences, including chemistry, chemical engineering, metallurgy, ceramics, physics, air pollution, and biology; economics, including social sciences research; engineering; high explosives phenomena.
Research director: E. Finley Carter.
Laboratory facilities: Ion-scattering analyzer, radiation engineering (Cobalt 60 source), mass Spectrometer, antenna pattern measuring range, high explosives testing facility, air pollution environmental testing chambers, laboratory animal colony, computer facility.
Number of employees: 1,150.

511
Stauffer Chemical Company, 636 California St., San Francisco.
Chairman of the Board: Christian de Guigne. *President:* Hans Stauffer.
Field of activity: Industrial and agricultural chemicals.
Research activity: Industrial and agricultural chemicals and related fields.
Research director: Chester L. Arnold.
Laboratory facilities: Research facilities located in Richmond and Mountain View. Richmond Laboratory (1375 South 47th St.) includes extensive pilot plant facilities. Mountain View facilities (1496 East Fremont Rd.) include greenhouses and acreage for large-scale testing of agricultural chemicals.
Library: 2,500 volumes.
Number of employees: 475.

512
Stayner Corporation, 2100 Ward St., Berkeley 5.
President: Ralph R. Pletcher. *Vice-President:* L. W. Varblow.
Field of activity: Pharmaceuticals.
Research activity: Drugs for medicinal use.
Research director: Willis Jennings.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment for manufacturing compressed or coated tablets, capsules, liquids and ointments.
Library: 150 volumes.
Number of employees: 50.
Consulting services.

513
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. (Microwave Tube Laboratory), 500 Evelyn Ave., Mountain View.
Manager: Gerald C. Rich.
Field of activity: Traveling wave tubes, klystrons, microwave devices.
Research activity: Design and development of low-noise, low-power, medium-power, high-power pulse traveling wave tubes, backward wave oscillators, reflex and two cavity Klystrons, interdigital structures, microwave devices.
Laboratory facilities: Complete facility for the manufacture and control of vacuum tubes. Equipment also available for environmental evaluation of all such items.
Number of employees: 210.

514
Temescal Metallurgical Corporation, 1415 South 47th St., Richmond.

President: Hugh R. Smith, Jr. *Secretary:* Milton B. Walkup.
Field of activity: High-vacuum engineering and development.
Research activity: High-vacuum research; vacuum-melted metals and alloys; metallized coatings.
Research director: Charles d'A. Hunt.
Laboratory facilities: 20 lb., 200 lb., 1,000 lb. high-vacuum furnaces (operating below 0.1 microns), necessary vacuum gauges; vacuum and metallurgical testing equipment.
Library: 400 volumes.
Number of employees: 25.
Consulting services.

515
Tide Water Associated Oil Company, 79 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.
President: D. T. Staples. *Vice-President in charge of Manufacturing:* H. Y. Hyde.
Field of activity: Production, transportation, manufacture, and marketing of oil.
Research activity: Petroleum processing.
Research director: C. K. Viland.
Laboratory facilities: Research laboratory, located at Avon, equipped for general research work on petroleum and its products.
Library: 2,800 volumes.
Number of employees: 9,000.

516
Timber Engineering Company of California, 4314 California St., San Francisco.
President: A. C. Horner. *Secretary-Treasurer:* W. C. Wallace.
Field of activity: Testing, promotion, and distribution of lumber and fastenings therefor.
Research activity: Fastenings for lumber.
Research director: A. C. Horner.
Number of employees: 9.
Consulting services.

517
Tinsley Laboratories, Inc., 2526 Grove St., Berkeley.
President: D. A. Jenkins. *Secretary:* H. I. Morrison.
Field of activity: Optical engineering.
Research activity: Optics.
Research director: Gustav Fassin.
Laboratory facilities: Mechanical and optical equipment capable of manufacturing scientific apparatus.
Number of employees: 15.
Consulting services.

518
Tracerlab, Inc., Western Division, 2030 Wright Ave., Richmond 3.
President: C. W. Tittle. *Business Manager:* John Trujillo.
Field of activity: Nuclear instruments and radiochemistry.
Research activity: Nuclear instrumentation; preparation of radiochemicals; radiotracer applications.
Research directors: Abel DeHaan, Jr., Chief Chemist; Jerome Kohl, Chief Engineer.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratory includes a separate radiation wing divided into "hot" and "semi-hot" areas for working with large amounts of radioactivity. This wing is physically detached from the main building and contains storage facilities, hoods, working areas, and remote handling equipment for isotopes of all kinds. Facilities and instruments are available for the absolute determination of any radioisotope. These instruments include alpha, beta, and gamma spectrometers; four-pi counters; liquid scintillation counters; and methane-end-window proportional counters.
Library: 350 volumes.
Number of employees: 95.
Consulting services.

519
Tri-Valley Packing Association, 240 Battery St., San Francisco.
President: Edgar Jackson. *Secretary:* L. Lehtin.
Field of activity: Canning, fruits and vegetables.
Research activity: Production and harvesting of agricultural products; production methods and controls.
Research director: N. E. Lilies.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratory of food technology in San Jose.
Library: 50 volumes.
Number of employees: 250 to 2,200 (seasonal).

520
United Airlines, Inc., San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco.
President: W. A. Patterson. *Vice-President, Engineering and Maintenance Administration:* John A. Herlihy.
Field of activity: Commercial transportation of passengers, mail, express, and freight.
Research activity: Study of future types of aircraft and propulsive means for same; tests of current aircraft and recommendations for new; development of special equipment for service aircraft.
Research directors: Raymond Kelly, Superintendent of Technical Development; William Mentzer, General Manager of Engineering.
Laboratory facilities: Laboratory and testing facilities.
Number of employees: 3,900.

521
Varian Associates, 611 Hansen Way, Palo Alto.
President: Russell H. Varian. *Executive Vice-President:* H. Myrl Stearns.
Field of activity: Microwave vacuum tubes (klystrons, traveling wave tubes, backward wave oscillators), radio-frequency spectrometers (including nuclear magnetic resonance), microwave electronic systems.
Research activity: Vacuum tubes, especially microwave tubes and high power klystrons; radio-frequency spectroscopy, including nuclear magnetic resonance, electron paramagnetic resonance, microwave absorption; magnetic field measurement; magnetoabsorption; linear electron accelerators.
Research directors: Sigurd F. Varian, Vice-President, Engineering. Robert L. Jepsen, Director of Research.
Laboratory facilities: Equipment for design, construction, test, and analysis of microwave vacuum tubes and tube components. Laboratories for high resolution and variable frequency nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy, microwave spectroscopy, magnetic field measurement, magnetoabsorption.
Library: 400 volumes.
Number of employees: 750.
Consulting services.

522
Victor Equipment Company, 844 Folsom St., San Francisco 7.
President: L. W. Stettner. *Secretary-Treasurer:* W. S. Fulwider.
Field of activity: Flame welding and cutting equipment; medical gas therapy equipment; high-pressure regulators; high-pressure gas discharging manifolds; hardsurfacing alloy rods; cobalt and tungsten castings.
Research activity: High-pressure gases; flame welding and cutting; medical gas therapy.
Research director: Ray Zimmer.
Laboratory facilities: Range of rotometers for testing volume gas equipment 0-30,000 c.f.h.; facilities for testing oxygen or compressed air up to 2400 p.s.i.; monometers for testing up to 100" water column or 0-20 p.s.i. mercury; high-pressure air available for static testing up to 30,000 p.s.i.
Number of employees: 325.
Consulting services.

523
Wallace, William, Co., Old County Road, Belmont.
President: Alan Kinkead. *Secretary:* H. V. Scott.
Field of activity: Metalbestos gas vent pipe, sheet metal products.
Research activity: Theory of venting; design and development of venting products; development of vent design data.
Research director: Richard L. Stone.
Laboratory: Vent pipe test structures; UL type flue gas producers: electronic indicating and recording potentiometers.
Library: 100 volumes.
Number of employees: 300.
Consulting services.

524
Webster-Ratliff Company, 593 Market St., San Francisco.
Partners: R. H. Webster, Bob Ratliff. *Manager:* William K. OpDyke.
Field of activity: Photo-copy equipment.
Research activity: Research and development of sensitized photo-copy paper and chemicals and of photo-copy equipment and the uses to which it can be put by industry, government, academic circles, etc.
Research directors: William K. OpDyke, R. H. Webster.
Number of employees: 25.
Consulting services.

525
Wells Manufacturing Company, 220 Ninth St., San Francisco.
President: George T. Wells. *Secretary:* Samuel Jacobs.
Field of activity: Industrial heating devices, commercial electric cooking equipment, automatic heat sealing equipment.
Research activity: Engineering and development of electrical products and heat sealing equipment.
Research directors: George Wells, Edwin Fichtner.
Laboratory facilities: General plant.
Number of employees: 75.
Consulting services.

526
Western Asbestos Co., 675 Townsend St., San Francisco.
President: C. B. Purcell. *Secretary-Treasurer:* J. J. Kelly.
Field of activity: Industrial insulation; acoustical and top daylighting.
Research activity: Top daylighting.
Research directors: E. J. Ahern, insulation; F. J. Taforo, acoustical; and F. H. Logan, top daylighting.
Number of employees: 150.
Consulting services.

527
Western Gear Corporation, 1035 Folsom St., San Francisco.
President: Thomas J. Bannan. *Regional Manager:* William Hoard.
Field of activity: Gears, gear drives, and special machinery.
Research activity: Electrical and mechanical power transmission.
Research director: John K. Morris.
Laboratory facilities: Heat, cold, high-altitude and salt spray test chambers; all types of life test equipment; tensile test, physical and chemical analysis equipment. Second plant in Belmont.
Library: 2,000 volumes.
Number of employees: 500.
Consulting services.

528
Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 410 Bush St., San Francisco.
President: Gwilyn A. Price. *Manager of Sunnyvale Plant:* George F. Gayer.
Field of activity: Electrical, steam, and mechanical equipment.
Research activity: Metals control; analysis of oils, insulating materials, varnishes, and finishes used in the manufacture of electrical apparatus.
Research director: Joseph H. Cox, Manager of Engineering.
Laboratory facilities: Located in Sunnyvale. Materials laboratory contains complete metallographic equipment including 1/25 of a million volt X-ray, radiographic apparatus, and other equipment designed to test the hardness, tensile strength, etc. of metals. Companion chemical laboratory. Facilities of quality control or gauge laboratory employed for precision measurements involving dimensions down to 10 millionths of an inch. Optical comparator and apparatus for checking gear hobbing equipment.
Number of employees: 2,600 in Sunnyvale.

529
Wetmore Hodges and Associates, Inc., Chestnut at Spring Sts., Redwood City.
President: Wetmore Hodges. *Vice-President:* C. E. Strobel.
Field of activity: Engineering research and development.
Research activity: Mechanical engineering, including heat power and heat transfer, electro-mechanical, hydraulics, automotive, and related phases of engineering.
Research director: Roy A. Hundley, Director of Engineering.
Laboratory facilities: Power absorption dynamometers, stationary and chassis; temperature control room, automotive vehicle analysis and measurement equipment.
Library: 500 volumes.
Number of employees: 125.
Consulting services.

FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL AGENCIES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
- Agriculture Research Service
- Forest Service
- Soil Conservation Service

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
- Coast and Geodetic Survey
- Weather Bureau

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
- Army
  - Corps of Engineers
- Navy
  - Office of Naval Research
  - U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Geological Survey
- Bureau of Mines
  - Minerals Thermodynamics Experiment Station
  - Pacific Petroleum Experiment Station

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS
- Ames Aeronautical Laboratory

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
- Veterans Administration Hospital

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
- Bureau of Plant Quarantine

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- Division of Mines

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
- Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory

REGIONAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
- Bureau of Sewer Repair and Sewage Treatment

600
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service, Western Utilization Research Branch, 800 Buchanan St., Albany 10.
Director: M. J. Copley.
Fields of research: Utilization of fruits and tree nuts; wheat and rice; wool and mohair; vegetables; poultry and eggs; sugar beets; alfalfa and other forage crops.
Current projects: Studies in progress on better ways of making plum, apricot, and prune concentrates to broaden their utilization possibilities; effects of temperature fluctuations upon frozen fruits, citrus concentrates, vegetables, and poultry products; frozen preservation of bread as a means of better utilizing wheat and other grains; determination of bloat-causative factors in alfalfa; preprocessing conditions for whole rice; new procedures for process control and for extracting the sugar from sugar beets; treatment to render wool more resistant to alkali and acid environments encountered in processing, and for better control of wool shrinkage during laundering; basic mechanisms of enzymatic and non-enzymatic changes in fruits and vegetables, particularly as related to changes in color, flavor, and texture characteristics; identification, isolation, and techniques for "locking in" chemical constituents responsible for flavor in various commodities; minimum amounts of irradiation treatments required to effect practical sterilization or pasteurization of fruit, vegetable, poultry, and egg products in their various commercial forms.
Laboratory facilities: Controlled-temperature rooms (temperatures range from —30°F. to elevated temperatures found in tropical climates); food processing laboratory, in which various agricultural products are frozen, dried, canned, and processed by experimental procedures under development; engineering laboratory; poultry shed; solvents storage.
Library: 10,000 bound volumes, plus equal number of pamphlets; 400 scientific, technical, and trade journals received; collection centers on chemistry, physics, engineering, and food technology.

601
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, California Forest and Range Experiment Station, 347 Forestry Building, University of California, Berkeley.
Director: George M. Jemison.
Fields of research: Forest management, range management, forest genetics, watershed management, forest economics, soil-vegetation surveys, fire protection, forest insects, forest diseases, forest products utilization.
Current projects: Natural and artificial forestation, methods of timber cutting, timber growth and yield, tree breeding, brushland improvement, wild game habitat improvement, rotational grazing, snowpack management, streamflow, soil stabilization, vegetation-soil moisture relations, timber inventory and use, fire danger rating, combustion and ignition, use of fire, forest fire control, bark beetle and defoliator control, insect surveys, disease surveys, blister rust ecology, heart rot studies, lumber grade recovery, kiln drying .
Laboratory facilities: Experimental forests (Blacks Mountain, near Susanville; Stanislaus, near Pinecrest); San Joaquin experimental range (near O'Neals); hydrological laboratory (San Dimas Experimental Forest, near Glendora); forest genetics laboratory (near Placerville).
Library: Library maintained in cooperation with School of Forestry, University of California.

602
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Field Soil Correlation Office, 219 Post Office Building, Berkeley 1.
Director: William M. Johnson.
Fields of research: Soil morphology, genesis, classification and correlation, in the states of California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, and the Territory of Hawaii.
Current projects: Morphology, genesis and classification of selected soils; geographic distribution of specific soil types in nearly all parts of all the Western States and Territory of Hawaii.
Library: Complete set of soil survey reports for the seven Western States and published reports on soils of other parts of the United States and foreign countries.

603
U. S. Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Seismological Field Survey, 14 Old Mint Building, San Francisco 3.
Director: Captain W. M. Gibson.
Technical director: William K. Cloud.
Field of research: Engineering seismology.
Current projects: Vibrations in epicentral areas of strong earthquakes; effects of earthquakes; vibrational characteristics of structures.
The Survey supervises a network of 46 strong-motion seismograph stations in western United States, as well as International Latitude Observatory at Ukiah.

604
U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Federal Office Building, San Francisco, San Francisco International Airport.
Director: R. Corday Counts, Jr.
Technical directors: R. F. Dale, Climatology, and D. L. Jorgensen, Meteorology.
Fields of research: Meteorology and climatology.
Current projects: Specific problems in weather forecasting.
Library: File of weather charts, surface and upper air; complete file of climatological information for California.

605
U. S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, South Pacific Division Laboratory, Sausalito Base Yard, Sausalito.
Director: Chester B. Palmer.
Fields of research: Concrete testing, soils testing, chemical, and petrographic. Laboratory serves San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles districts of the Corps of Engineers. These districts encompass states of California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah for military construction and, in addition, parts of Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho, and New Mexico for civil works construction.
Current projects: Facilities being utilized in Bay Area survey conducted by San Francisco District Engineers; hydraulic model of Bay Area, designed to reveal effect of various barrier plans and other physical changes, under construction (one of its purposes will be to test feasibility of salt water barriers in reclaiming valuable farmland from salinity pollution).
Library: 150 volumes of standards and specifications covering fields listed above.

606
U. S. Department of the Navy, Office of Naval Research, San Francisco Branch Office, 1000 Geary St., San Francisco 9.
Commanding Officer: Captain J. H. Rodgers.
Chief Scientist: G. F. W. Mulders.
Field of activity: Scientific administration of research projects in all fields of the natural and biological sciences.
Library: 1,200 volumes (reference works); special collection of 20,000 technical reports on research contracts of the Department of Defense; complete collection of ASTIA cards, i.e., abstract cards of all technical reports on Armed Services research contracts, including large number of microcards on which the documents themselves are reproduced.

607
U. S. Department of the Navy, U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco 24.
Commanding Officer and Director: Captain Robert A. Hinners.
Scientific Director: Paul C. Tompkins.
Radiological Medical Director: Captain A. R. Behnke.
Fields of research: Radiobiology, physiology, nuclear chemistry, nuclear physics, and operations research. Only laboratory in U. S. devoted solely to study of defense against harmful effects of radiations resulting from nuclear reactions and to development of means of preventing or minimizing hazards of those effects.
Current projects: Phenomenology of atomic bomb detonations; development of radiological counter-measures for atomic warfare; effects of radiation on biological systems; operations research in atomic warfare defense.
Laboratory facilities: Main building is a 6-story, concrete, windowless building (for maximum protection from possible atomic attack, more usable wall space, and reduced construction and maintenance costs). Equipment and facilities include a 2-Mev Van de Graaff generator; radiological instrumentation including monitoring equipment; radioactive isotope handling facilities; radiochemical analysis equipment; several climatic stimulating chambers, ranging from small 8-foot units to walk-in types, providing extremes in temperatures; high-intensity thermal carbon-arc sources; Cobalt-60 irradiator; spectrometers; calorimeters and radiometers; optical spectrograph; X-ray diffraction unit; electron microscope.
Library: 10,500 volumes; special collections include classified and unclassified research and development reports on effects of radiation, chemistry, solid state physics, biology, medicine, military applications of atomic energy, instruments and thermal radiation.

608
U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Ocean Research Laboratory, 450-B Jordan Hall, Stanford University.
Director: O. E. Sette.
Fields of research: Fishery fluctuations, oceanography, meteorology.
Current projects: Effects of meteorological and oceanographic conditions on the abundance and distribution of important commercial marine fishes.

609
U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey (Pacific Coast Center), 4 Homewood Place, Menlo Park.
Geologist-in-Charge: David Gallagher.
Fields of research: All aspects of the geological sciences. In addition to serving as the Pacific Coast Center for the Survey, this office is also the headquarters for all Alaskan work.
Current projects: Projects under way in fields of mineral deposits, fuels, engineering geology, paleontology and stratigraphy, geophysics, and quality of water.
Laboratory facilities: Grinding and crushing laboratory; thin-section shop; photographic and photomicrographic facilities; chemistry laboratory; water analysis laboratory; X-ray diffraction and photospectrometry laboratory; paleontology and micropaleontology laboratories; petrography and photogeology laboratories.
Library: 18,000 volumes on geology and related sciences.

610
U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Minerals Thermodynamics Experiment Station, 126 Hearst Mining Building, Berkeley 4.
Director: Kenneth K. Kelley.
Fields of research: Minerals thermodynamics.
Current projects: Low-temperature heat capacities; high-temperature heat contents; and heats of formation of metallurgical and ceramic substances.
Laboratory facilities: Low-temperature (50-298°K.) heat capacity calorimeter; high-temperature (298-1850°K.) heat content calorimeter; combustion calorimeter; hydrofluroic acid solution calorimeter; ordinary solvents solution calorimeter.
Library: 1,200 volumes; complete set of U. S. Bureau of Mines publications.

611
U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Pacific Petroleum Experiment Station, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco.
Director: G. B. Shea.
Field of research: Petroleum drilling and production research.
Current projects: Well completion practices; determination of water content of oil-bearing rocks and other basic core data; identification of clay minerals in oil-reservoir rocks and in oil-well drilling; California oil reservoir performance; fundamental properties of California sands as related to secondary recovery; effect of free gas saturation on oil recovery by water flooding; effect of surface-active chemicals to increase oil recovery in water flooding; effect of water injection into a fault block of Wilmington Field.
Laboratory facilities: Oil well core analysis equipment; equipment for identifying and analyzing clays; oil well drilling fluid test equipment; apparatus for fluid flow tests through porous media.
Library: 6,000 volumes; special collections on petroleum development and production.

612
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field.
Director: Smith J. DeFrance.
Fields of research: Aerodynamics.
Current projects: Fundamental studies in aerodynamics with emphasis on higher speeds; major portion of projects are classified.
Laboratory facilities: 19 major wind tunnels, including world's largest.
Library: Scientific library on aerodynamics.

613
Veterans Administration Hospital, Palo Alto.
Manager: John J. Prusmack. *Chairman of Hospital Research Committee:* Roy S. Hubbs.
Fields of research: Psychiatry and related fields, including medicine, clinical psychology, and ethnology.
Current research projects: Evaluation of abstract behavior; group psychotherapy; protein fractions of cerebrospinal fluid; autonomic reactivity in schizophrenics under stress before and after treatment with reserpine; ritalin, a new stimulant; four new sedative drugs — rescinnamine and recanescine, pacatal and miltown; chlorpromazine as a lipotropic agent; determination of protein nitrogen; responses to the Mecholyl Tests in relation to prognosis in chronic schizophrenic patients.
Laboratory and library facilities: Medical and psychological laboratory facilities. Library maintains current and research

collections in clinical psychiatry, psychoanalysis, and ancillary fields.

Special collections: Assorted gross specimens, predominantly neuropathological; large collection of histological preparations, including neuropathological.

614

California Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 2 Agriculture Building, Embarcadero at Mission, San Francisco 5.

Director: C. H. Kinsley.

Technical director: Robert W. L. Potts.

Field of research: Identification of insects taken in quarantine.

Laboratory facilities: Laboratory for systematic identification of insects, particularly of foreign quarantine pests.

Library: 1,500 volumes.

615

California State Division of Mines, Ferry Building, San Francisco 11.

Director: Olaf P. Jenkins.

Fields of research: Mineral industries of California; mineral resources; mining operations; basic geology.

Laboratory facilities: Laboratory for identification of rocks and minerals; petrographic microscopes; facilities for studying polished ore surfaces; differential thermal analysis equipment; small electric furnace.

Library: Technical library, including mining, geology, mineralogy, mineral dressing, metallurgy, chemistry, mineral economics, petrology, petroleum, coal, and non-metallic minerals. Open to the public.

616

California State Department of Public Health, Viral and Rickettsial Disease Laboratory, 2002 Acton St., Berkeley 2.

Director: Edwin H. Lennette.

Fields of research: Viral and rickettsial diseases.

Current projects: Encephalitis, poliomyelitis, viral respiratory disease.

Laboratory facilities: Six laboratories for tissue culture work; two serologic laboratories; animal rooms.

617

California Regional Water Pollution Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, 364 - 14th St., Oakland.

Chairman: John S. Longwell. *Executive Officer:* John B. Harrison.

Fields of research: Investigations covering quality of water in San Francisco Bay; character of sewage and industrial wastes being discharged therein and effects of the substances on marine life in the Bay; effect of these discharges on various beneficial uses of the water.

Current investigations: Fisheries and waterfowl resources of Bay Region; sampling of water conditions south of Dumbarton Bridge and adjacent to Hayward; effect of refinery waste in Suisun Bay and Carquinez Strait; receiving water conditions along easterly shore of San Francisco Bay.

Library: Unbound pamphlets, booklets, reports having to do with water pollution control, sewage and industrial waste treatment, and unpublished data regarding water quality and waste discharges within the San Francisco Bay Region.

618

San Francisco Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sewer Repair and Sewage Treatment, 2323 Army St., San Francisco.

Director: B. Benas, Superintendent of Bureau.

Fields of research: Sewage treatment, pollution of Bay water, industrial waste treatment.

Current projects: Chlorination of sewage; efficiency of various coagulents for sludge conditioning; digestion of sewage sludge.

Laboratory facilities: Laboratory at each of three sewage treatment plants in San Francisco (one in Golden Gate Park, one at 1700 Jerrold Ave., and the other at Bay St. near Kearny).

THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

THE AREA takes its name from its outstanding geographical feature, the San Francisco Bay. Roughly fifty miles long and between five and ten miles wide, nine California counties, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma, touch on its shores. These counties form a compact geographical and economic entity, the San Francisco Bay Area.

Within the area there exists a variety of topographical features and climatic conditions which support a rich and diversified plant and animal life. Temperate in climate, the area has neither extremes of heat nor cold, though there may be a surprising variation in temperature within a distance of a mile or two. Depending on the distance from the ocean, the January mean daily temperature ranges from 50 to 44 degrees; the July, from 59 to 75. Even in July a topcoat is desirable, for the cooling fogs are most often encountered in the mid-summer months. There are but two seasons in the Bay Area, the wet and the dry. The rainy season usually begins in November and lasts until March or April.

As rich in historical tradition as it is in natural resources, the Bay Area's written history does not begin until well into the eighteenth century. The narrow Golden Gate, leading into the Bay, was overlooked by the early Spanish explorers and the English navigator, Drake. It was not until 1769 that Jose Ortega, marching overland, discovered what was to become one of the world's best known harbors. In the year 1776, the year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Spanish founded the first settlement in the Bay Area, the Presidio at San Francisco. Portions of the original garrison headquarters are still used as the Officers Club at the present Army base.

Under the Spanish and, after 1821, under the Mexicans, the Bay Area — the northern reach of the Spanish in the New World — was largely devoted to farming and cattle raising, hides being the main export. In the early years of the nineteenth century the Russians, in quest of the sea otter's pelt, established a fort and trading post in Sonoma county. The English, too, were trapping in the area.

It was in 1846, during the Mexican War, that the United States occupied California, the year that the short-lived California Republic was formed in Sonoma.

The Gold Rush in 1849 was, of course, the event that gave the Bay Area and California its impetus. From a small trading post with several hundred residents in the early spring of 1849, San Francisco had, by the year's end, become one of the world's busiest ports, with a population of nearly 10,000. The following year, California was admitted to the Union as the thirty-first state.

San Francisco, and later the Bay Area, became the West's most important financial and commercial center. It was not until well into the present century that the area began its large-scale industrial development which was enormously increased during World War II.

Since the war, expanding markets as well as natural advantages have accelerated the area's industrial development. Electronics plants, petroleum refineries, food processing and packaging factories, and chemical plants are but a few of the important industries found in the Bay Area.

Despite the rapidly changing economy and the even more rapid growth of the area — approximately 100,000 persons a year are coming into the nine counties — the Bay Area preserves much that has made it famous.

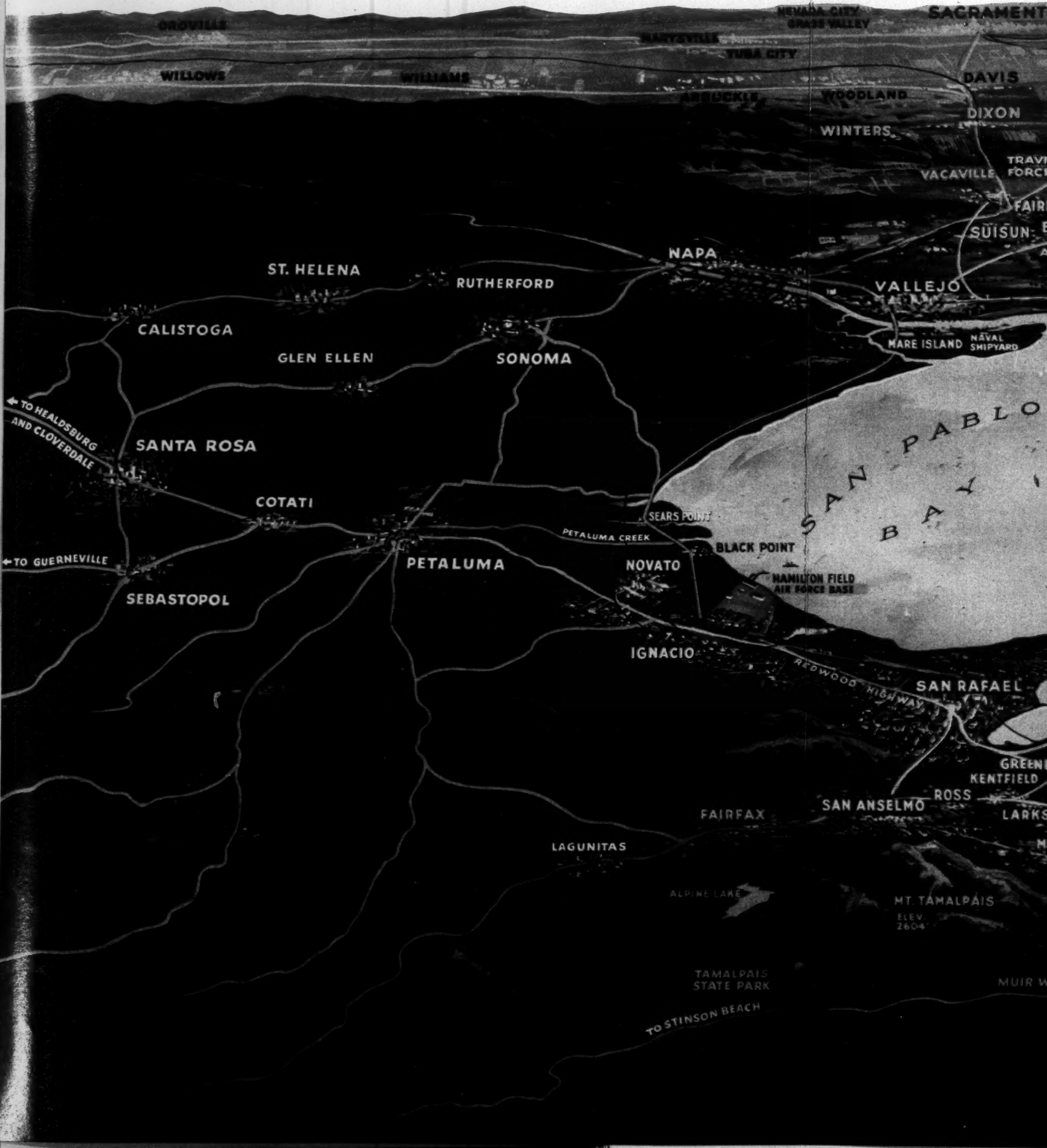
The best impression of the area's scenic beauty can be had from the top of Coit Tower in San Francisco or, better still, from atop Mt. Tamalpais in Marin County. Here the whole panorama of the Bay and the ships, the cities and the mountains are spread out before the viewer.

Within a few minutes' driving time of the major metropolitan centers are found such virgin areas as Muir Woods in Marin County, the regional parks bordering Oakland and other East Bay cities, the forests of San Mateo County. Farther away are the farms and dairyland of Sonoma County and the Napa Valley, home of some of California's finest wines. The orchards of Santa Clara County, side by side with huge new industries, offer exciting contrasts.

San Francisco, site of the largest Chinatown in the western world, is famed for its cosmopolitan atmosphere. This is perhaps best shown in the variety of restaurants here — Chinese, Italian, Basque, Japanese, German, French, Greek; the cuisine of most nations of the world is served in San Francisco. However, Oakland and other major cities are vying with San Francisco for the title of the "best-eating" city.

Cultural activities play a prominent role in the life of the Bay Area. San Francisco alone supports three major art museums plus a host of smaller galleries; Oakland, Richmond, San Jose and Stanford all have one or more art museums and there are many other specialized museums. In season, the symphony, opera, ballet, as well as New York stage productions, are presented. One of the country's heaviest concentrations of "little theatres" with productions to suit any taste is to be found in the Bay Area.

This brief summary precludes a listing of the Bay Area's numerous attractions and points of interest. Information on the Bay Area can be obtained from the various local chambers of commerce. Specific information on its economic and industrial aspects can also be obtained from the San Francisco Bay Area Council in San Francisco.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SEARS POINT
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BLACK POINT
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PETALUMA
NOVATO
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SEBASTOPOL
IGNACIO
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SAN ANSELMO
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ALPINE LAKE
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CLAREMONT COUNTRY CLUB
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CROCKETT
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TREASURE ISLAND
RICHMOND GOLF CLUB
SAN PABLO
RICHMOND
BROOKS IS.
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PT. RICHMOND
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THE BROTHERS
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CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
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FORT MASON
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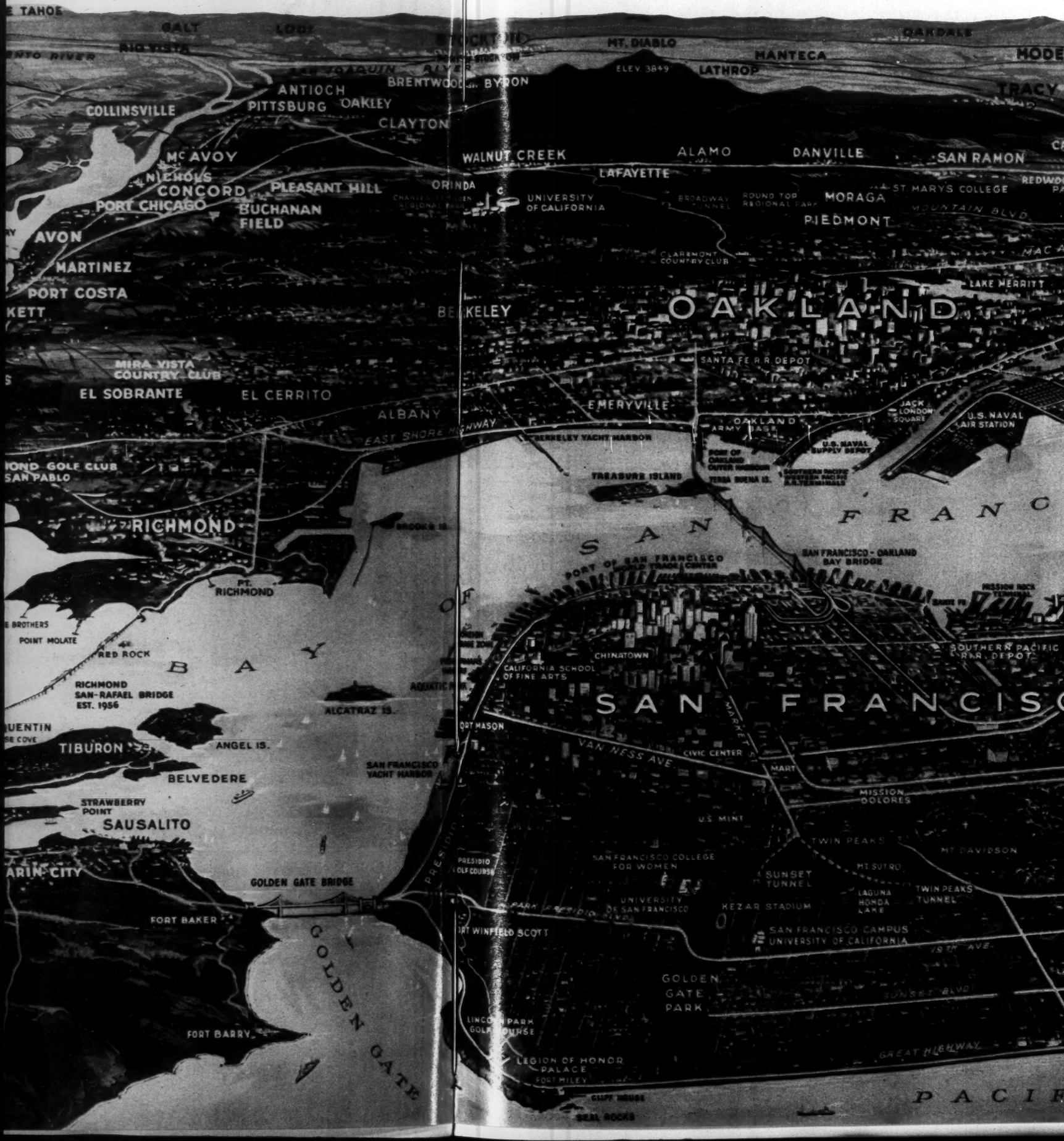
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DEDICATED TO THE ECONOMIC AND CIVIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

CALENDAR OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA IN 1956

Jan. 23–25	Helicopter Association of America	San Francisco
Jan. 23–Feb. 3	National Resources Conference	University of California Berkeley
Jan. 26–27	Western Spectroscopy Association	Berkeley
Jan. 29–Feb. 3	American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists	San Francisco
Feb. 19–25	Engineers Week	San Francisco
Mar. 15–17	Pacific Dairy and Poultry Association	San Francisco
April 4–7	California Tuberculosis and Health Association	San Francisco
April 11–13	Illuminating Engineering Society	San Francisco
April 16–18	American Transit Association	San Francisco
April 22–25	California State Dental Association	San Francisco
April 29–May 3	The Electrochemical Society, Inc.	San Francisco
April 29–May 3	American Neurological Association	San Francisco
June 3–6	California Pharmaceutical Association	San Francisco
June 21–23	Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics Institute	Stanford University
June 25–29	American Institute of Electrical Engineers Summer and Pacific General Meeting	San Francisco
August	American Astronomical Society	University of California Berkeley
Aug. 6–8	Society of Automotive Engineers	San Francisco
Sept. 24–28	Institute of Traffic Engineers	San Francisco
Sept. 26–29	American Cancer Society, California Division	San Francisco
Oct. 7–13	American College of Surgeons	San Francisco

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Campeau, Ted

October 31, 1957

Dear Mr. Campeau:

Very many thanks for your cordial note of October 15th.

I certainly had hoped to see you during my brief visit to Detroit and fully intended to come around to your office. Unfortunately, the schedule was just too tight.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ted Campeau
Essex Broadcasters, Inc.
Guardian Building
Detroit, Michigan

mec

(3)

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Detroit Area's Most Powerful Stations

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

GUARDIAN BUILDING · DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

October 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you would be interested in knowing that CKLW currently is celebrating its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

May I also add that we are most happy to be the Detroit Television outlet for your esteemed "Person to Person" show.

I regret, because of your brief stay, we will be unable to get together.

Sincerely,

Ted Campeau

JEC:fem

CHANNEL 9 *and* 800 ON THE DIAL

Caniff, Milton

January 8, 1957

Dear Milt:

Thanks for yours of January 3rd. I am afraid we cannot undertake the project -- not because it doesn't have merit -- but because SEE IT NOW is now limited to ten shows a year, each an hour's duration. Still, we might be able to try it. Why don't you give me a shout again when the itinerary for the spring junket is definite, and we will see what, if anything, we can do.

As ever yours,

Mr. Milton Caniff
South Mountain Road
New City
Rockland County
New York

rh
cc: Mr. Friendly

NATIONAL CARTOONISTS SOCIETY

140 WEST 57 STREET, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

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SCRIBE
MARGE DUFFY DEVINE

January 3rd, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV SEE IT NOW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed...

As you doubtless know, the National Cartoonists Society has sent groups of cartoonists to all the outlying military installations at one time or another. The spectacle of these cartoonists drawing their well-known characters in every situation from a boiling hot North African Air Base to a freezing cold DEW Line radar outpost is quite a sight to see.

Of course, the boys appear at the lush spots as well, and in almost every situation there is a quality of recognition and participation on the part of the home-hungry personnel that is an always new experience for both the cartoonists and the audience.

We have had a feeling for some time that a Pan American show built around these excursions in which the familiar every-day cartoon characters are brought to the far places would be fascinating and informative entertainment for the viewing audience.

One of our units is scheduled to go out in the early Spring and we would be glad to hear from you if this has the makings of a program idea.

Cordially,

Milton Caniff

New City
Rockland County
New York

ANNUAL AWARD WINNERS

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WALT KELLY '51 HANK KETCHAM '52 MORT WALKER '53 WILLARD MULLIN '54 CHARLES SCHULZ '55

Cantor, Eddie

1

January 25, 1957

Dear Eddie:

Thanks for your gracious note. When I heard that they trundled you off to the hospital, I refused to believe the possibility that you were ill, was inclined to think you were suffering from shock as the result of my poor opening to the show.

It was great fun, and I was proud to be a part of it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Eddie Cantor
9360 Monte Leon Lane
Beverly Hills, California

rh

EDDIE CANTOR

January 16, 1957

Dear Ed Murrow:

You gave our show the dignity, the stature it could never have had without you. I'm so grateful.

If I can ever reciprocate, please call on me.

Most sincerely,

Eddie

EC:ok

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Cantor

EDDIE CANTOR

December 10, 1956

Dear Ed Murrow:

Your consenting to appear on my sixty-fifth birthday show Saturday, January 12, pleases me more than I can tell you. It will be the nicest possible present I can receive.

Your appearance will not be for more than one minute. And what a precious moment it will be to all of us -- especially Ida and my girls. In the next couple of weeks we shall send you a suggested opening speech which you may change to suit yourself.

May you have a very nice trip to Burma. Your making all these trips reminds me of what happened to Bob Hope, who is always on the go. He returned from one of his journeys, went into the bathroom to shower, and became hysterical with laughter. His lovely wife, Dolores, had placed two towels on the rack -- "Hers" and "Welcome, Traveler."

Thanks again, and happy journey!

Sincerely,

Eddie Cantor

EC:ok

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

November 14, 1957

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We appreciate very much your willingness to provide an introduction to the World Affairs Book Fair catalog.

It is a thoughtful statement which will add in a positive way to both the interest and the value of the catalog.

We are having a new kind of experience here at the Carnegie Endowment now: educational television has made its debut in the building.

Best wishes, and again thanks for that good introduction.

Sincerely,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

Carpenter, H. 92

May 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Thank you for sending me the reprint from the National Review. I read the article when it appeared in the National Review.

Perhaps you would care to read a transcript of the only interview I have ever done with Dr. Oppenheimer. It is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. G. Carpenter
W. E. Burnet & Co.
11 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

rh

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6 May 1957 - Our 88th Year

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Executive Offices
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As the outstandingly staunch defender of J. Robert Oppenheimer, I think you should read the enclosed reprint from National Review -- "An Open Letter to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer."

Yours very truly,

H. G. Carpenter

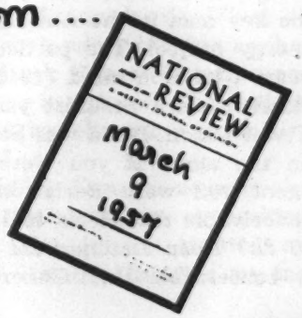
H. G. Carpenter

HC:MJB
Enc.

An Open Letter to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer

MEDFORD EVANS

Reprinted from....



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF OPINION

An Open Letter to Dr. Oppenheimer

Who is Dr. Oppenheimer and Why? Perhaps he doesn't know himself. But Dr. Medford Evans, who is easily the world's greatest authority on the subject of Dr. Oppenheimer, tells him here

MEDFORD EVANS

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

This letter is in three parts:

1. Statement of the hypothesis that you are patriotic and humanitarian, in spite of much circumstantial evidence to the contrary.
2. With this hypothesis, an explanation of your determined opposition in 1949-50 to U.S. development of the hydrogen bomb.
3. An exhortation that you now tell what you know of clandestine channels of atomic information and materials.

At this point you may not want to read further, but others may, and as this is an open letter I will continue. For the benefit of the others I will be explicit about several things which are no news to you. At the same time this is not a primer of atomic politics, and a degree of understanding of the great figure you cut in the Cold-War world will be taken for granted. I thought once to introduce myself, but it will be clear to you anyhow that I am some guy with just enough information to ask certain questions which you are the one man in all the world best qualified to answer.

For the curious and the skeptical, documentary notes are attached. [See page 235].

I. HYPOTHESIS

Assume that you are not a dedicated Communist. Since you are, as Edward Teller observed, "complicated,"[1] you may not know yourself whether you are a dedicated Communist or not. Let us assume that you are not.

It is not an easy assumption. William Borden, Yale Law graduate whom the late Senator Brien McMahon picked to be Executive Director of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—*to supplant Fred Rhodes and Dave Teeple, who were considered too hipped on security*—after five years in the political maelstrom created by the atom, emerged with a singular grasp of officially confidential data (AEC, FBI, congressional) and the stark conclusion: "More probably than not, J. Robert Oppenheimer is an agent of the Soviet Union."[2]

From the record now published, it was a prudent inference. Intellectually prudent, that is. Whether Borden was prudent to say it out loud is another matter. But what else is one to make of your conduct? What can be made of regular cash contributions to Communist causes all during the period of the Nazi-Soviet pact? (That you so contributed is your own testimony,[3] not an accusation by enemies.) What do your friends have to say about that? (I will not say much about it here, either.)

On the other hand, if you were a dedicated Communist, would you not have done more damage to the United States than seems yet to have been done? After all, the Soviet Union has not yet cried to us, Checkmate! and if you were a Soviet agent how would it be possible for the Soviet Union to be militarily thwarted in anything? You were for seven years the key man in the American atomic energy project. The particular seven years I have in mind (1946-1952, inclusive) were Stalinist years in the Soviet Union. Beria was Stalin's man on the atom. If you were a Soviet agent you were Beria's man. Is it conceivable that Beria told you what to do? Dean Latimer did not think it conceivable that General Groves told you what to do.[4] I do not think it easily conceivable that Beria told you what to do. I cannot see how he could impose discipline on you, and I cannot see you willingly submitting to his discipline. Or anyone else's, for that matter. After all, you had become the shatterer of worlds.[5] Who was Beria? Who was Stalin?

As Old as Delphi

Let us assume that you are not a Soviet agent, not a dedicated Communist.

At first blush it is a comfortable assumption. But the comfort is short-lived. You are the emancipated new man, master of the new force; yet your characteristic style is as old as Delphi—with this difference: that where the oracle was ambiguous about the future, you are ambiguous about the past and the present.

Mere reticence is natural enough. After all, as you told the Gray Board: *"Look, I have had a lot of secrets in my head a long time. It does not matter who I associate with. I don't talk about those secrets. Only a very skillful guy might pick up a trace of information as to where I had been or what I was up to."*[6] This kind of sophistication has surely been useful to the United States now and then. We can hardly expect you to tell us, either, the whole truth. For one thing, as P.M.S. Blackett contended,[7] there isn't time for that.

What is tantalizing is that you so often drop clues. Or so it seems. Perhaps they are apples for Atalanta. I think they are clues. For example, in 1947 you made a speech before a committee of the UN, and quite gratuitously you said—the context concerns the difficulties of disseminating scientific information—*"It requires instruction, it requires work to get an under-*

standing of these things abroad. I know this from experience. I know it is not enough to tell someone a secret: it is very hard to give away a secret. You have to work at it week after week after week because these things are complex."[8] Now why in the world would you say a thing like that?

Is Truth a mistress whom you will not marry but cannot leave alone?

The Case of Eldred Nelson

Do you remember when, during the 1954 hearings on your AEC security clearance, counsel for the government read to you a transcript of a wartime interview between you and General Groves' security officer? In that interview (September 12, 1943) Colonel Lansdale told you that he had "reason to believe that you yourself [had been] . . . felt out . . . to ascertain how you felt about . . . passing a little information to the party."[9]

If any such attempt was made, you told Lansdale, "it was so gentle I did not know it."

Then Lansdale tried to get you to name some acquaintance who might logically have been suspected of making some such attempt.

"There is," you said, *"a girl called Eldred Nelson."* An odd thing for you to say to a Colonel of Military Intelligence in 1943.

In 1954 you emphasized to Roger Robb, counsel for the Government Board, how odd it had been. "Eldred Nelson," you assured Robb, *"is not a girl. He is not a Communist."*[10] Transcripts, of course, are liable to error, but stenographers seldom supply a name like "Eldred."

"Is it now clear to you," asked Robb, "who Colonel Lansdale was talking about?"

"I don't know," you replied. *"It might well be Steve Nelson."*

"Isn't that pretty plain?"

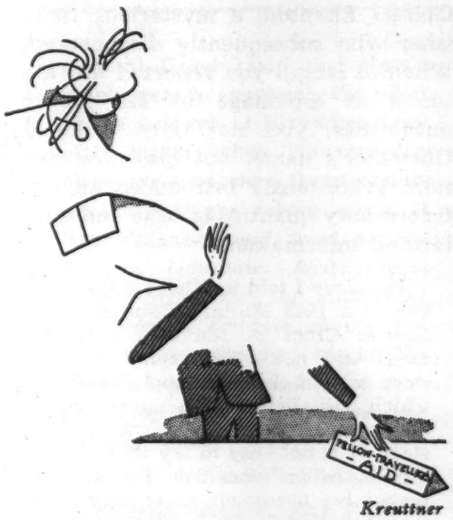
"Yes."

"Why didn't you mention Steve Nelson?"

"I seem to have mentioned a Nelson."[11]

Bizarre!

Facing down a police officer, you withhold the name of Steve Nelson (you are later to tell Robb: *"I knew he was a Communist and an important Communist"*).[12] Then, gratuitously, you introduce the name of Eldred Nelson (you will tell Robb: *"He was a student of mine. . . . He was not a Communist"*[13] (It does you little good, it does Eldred Nelson little harm (so far as we know), by itself it causes Lansdale little trouble. But it looks like involving the innocent to protect the guilty. Is this what your admirers have in mind when they call you seer and saint?[14] Perhaps so. Loyalty to Steve (you were to say: *"He and my wife . . . had close affectionate relationships and I was a natural bystander"*[15]) made you furnish Lansdale the wrong given name; compassion for Eldred made you, to throw the police off his track, lie about his gender; but intellectual honesty dictated the correct surname. *Magna est veritas et praevalebit!* "I seem to have mentioned a Nelson."



Kreuttner

"Be emphatic about Witch Hunts, McCarthyism, Guilt-by-Association, Police State Methods, Climate of Fear, Reign of Terror, Abridgement of Academic Freedom, and Thought Control. Be vague about Hiss, Greenglass, Gold, Fuchs, Remington, Rosenberg, White, Coe, Eisler, Oppenheimer, Lattimore, Sobell, Ware, Silvermaster and Coplon."

"I would suppose," George Kennan observes, "that you might just as well have asked Leonardo da Vinci to distort an anatomical drawing as that you should ask Robert Oppenheimer to speak . . . to the sort of questions we were talking about and speak dishonestly."[16]

Superficially, Kennan sounds absurd; for the ordinary supposition would be that if you wanted an anatomical drawing distorted no one could do it more artfully than Leonardo could have done it. Yet there is an odd felicity in comparing the prodigious and inscrutable painter of Mona Lisa—the military engineer of Caesar Borgia—with the brilliant director of the laboratory where the first atomic bombs were made, and resolute opponent of the manufacture of hydrogen bombs.

Kennan may have been right, too, in thinking that you have an ineradicable streak of honesty. Typically, your speech is an elaborate cryptogram. The tissue of lies is shot through with truth. Similarly with your conduct. In the role of Soviet agent you are almost totally convincing. Yet a stubborn loyalty to the United States apparently persists. You have certainly confused us, but it is almost uproarious to think how you must have baffled the Comrades. Otto John is a piker. For he is frivolous. You are serious. Or so it seems.

I am going to assume that, complicated as you are, you are primarily patriotic and humanitarian.

II. EXPLANATION

Why did you so energetically oppose the hydrogen bomb program in 1949-50? This question was explored in the hearings before the Gray Board with metaphysical thoroughness and inconclusiveness. Your friends have assumed that you were moved by two considerations: 1) that the U.S. was adequately armed without the H-bomb, and 2) that the use of an H-bomb would actually be just too terrible, that the A-bomb, through which you had already "known sin," was at least enough for the consciences of yourself, your fellow scientists, and the rest of us. Your friends have thought you fully justified in holding such views, whether you were objectively correct or not (assuming that there is here any such thing as objective correctness), and they have further thought it unfair to you and dangerous to all concerned that you should in any way be "put on trial" for having expressed such views, merely because they turned out to be counter to the official policy eventually adopted.

Your critics, in contrast, have thought that your friends have somehow missed the whole point, for to these critics the point at issue in the

whole H-bomb business as it related to you was simply whether your advice had been sincere. Of course, they would say, there is no question but that an expert, such as Doctor Oppenheimer, must advise the Government in the light of his best professional judgment, whether it is what the Government wants to hear or not; and if the expert turns out at some future date to have been wrong, certainly he should not be punished for a fallibility common to all men. But what an expert is not supposed to do (they would say) is to give advice which, ostensibly in the interest of one country, is secretly intended to help another.

If I honestly think the gun is not loaded, and tell my friend it is not, then I am not guilty of homicide when he blows his brains out with it. But suppose I really know it is loaded, and yet tell him it is not? From the point of view of a third party the whole question of my guilt or innocence turns not on what I said but on what I was thinking when I said it. This is a very tough sort of question for a third party to answer. No wonder the Gray Board had a tough time with it; and no wonder the Atomic Energy Commission waived it in reaching a decision on your clearance.

The Chevalier Incident

Maybe we should let the whole matter stay dropped, but I think I have a new angle which, if it is right, has practical consequences. Perhaps you were neither offering straightforward though mistaken advice (as your friends claim) nor just deliberately giving us a bum steer (as your enemies have suspected). You gave advice which on the surface was wrong, and which was duly rejected; but it may have included, well obscured, some extremely valuable truths. You knew something you would not tell, and you told something that wasn't so, but what you told could lead to what you knew.

The pattern appears in what you told the Gray Board about a now famous but still obscure incident in 1943, when your friend Haakon Chevalier, then professor of French at Berkeley, approached you *somehow* on the general subject of giving information to the Soviets via one George Eltenton, a mysterious Britisher who subsequently disappeared. When at length you reported this attempt at espionage to the proper authorities, you not only withheld Chevalier's name, but also, you say now, gratuitously introduced an extraordinary quantity of false and misleading information.

> The story I told to [Colonel Boris T.] Pash [in 1943 Military Counter-intelligence Chief in the San Francisco area] was not a true story . . . the story told in circumstantial detail, and which was elicited from me in greater and greater detail . . . was a false story. It is not easy to say that.
>
> Now, when you ask for a more persuasive argument as to why I did this than that I was an idiot, I am going to have more trouble being understandable.
>
> I think I was impelled by 2 or 3 concerns at that time. One was *the feeling that I must get across the fact* that if there was, as Lansdale indicated, trouble at the Radiation Laboratory, Eltenton was the guy that might very well be involved and it was serious. Whether I embroidered the story in order to underline that seriousness or whether I embroidered it to make it more tolerable that *I would not tell the simple facts,* namely, Chevalier had talked to me about it, I don't know. . . .
>
> I think I need to say that it was essential that I tell this story, that I should have told it at once and I should have told it completely accurately, but that it was a matter of conflict for me and I found myself, I believe, *trying to give a tip to the intelligence people without realizing that when you give a tip you must tell the whole story.* When I was asked to elaborate, I started off on a false pattern.[17]

The italics, of course, are mine. I suggest that, in a man who *has a feeling that he must get across a fact* and who at the same time *will not tell the simple facts,* the tension may persist until it becomes a characteristic intellectual and moral posture—unendurable except for one whose intellectual and moral fibre is of superior toughness, and damaging even to him.

I suggest that in the debate over the hydrogen bomb program in 1949-50 you were—as in the Chevalier case in 1943, but on a larger scale—*trying to give a tip to the intelligence people without realizing that when you give a tip you must tell the whole story.*

What tip?

Here is what Dr. Luis Alvarez testified you told him one day near the end of October 1949, when you took him and Doctor Serber to lunch at "a small restaurant in the immediate neighborhood of the Commission building."[18] (Would that have been Rich's?)

> He [i.e., you, Oppenheimer] said that he did not think the United States should build the hydrogen bomb, and the main reason that he gave for this if my memory serves me correctly, and I think it does, was that *if we built a hydrogen bomb, then the Russians would build a hydrogen bomb, whereas if we did not build a hydrogen bomb, then the Russians would not build a hydrogen bomb.*[19]

I don't think your friends—or critics either—have taken you seriously enough. Doctor Alvarez went on to tell the Gray Board, "I found this such an odd point of view that I don't understand it to this day,"[20] and his reaction is typical of practically all those who for one reason or another will not go along with Borden's painful conjecture that you are a Soviet agent, but who also esteem you quite a bit this side of idolatry. These sane, shrewd people conclude, in effect, that this is just one of those screwball things that a noble, difficult genius like Oppenheimer will do or say every now and then. I suggest that in this case you meant what you said, and that you knew what you were talking about.

All but the Obvious

The reason why your arguments against the hydrogen bomb have probably been taken too lightly is that when you said, *If we build a hydrogen bomb then the Russians will build a hydrogen bomb, whereas if we do not build a hydrogen bomb, then the Russians will not build a hydrogen bomb,* your critics assumed that you meant that Russian *decisions* would be controlled by our action. I suggest that you had in mind that Russian *capacity* would be so controlled. The argument that whether the Russians would want an H-bomb or not depended on whether we had one first was extremely unconvincing, and since that is the way your argument was interpreted you did not win the debate. Had you said plainly: *Look, they can't possibly make an H-bomb in Russia unless we make one here first; but if we do make one here, then*

we can't possibly keep them from getting it too; they depend on us that much, they are tied to us that close—had you said something like that, the debate might have gone a different way. Perhaps you thought, Surely they can see that for themselves, at least with the hints I have given! However, we have been credulous of everything but the obvious.

Hints and Hedging

You have given hints repeatedly. In the post-mortem before the Gray Board in 1954 you said:

> The notion that the thermonuclear arms race was something that was in the interests of this country to avoid if it could was very clear to us [General Advisory Committee] in 1949. . . . We thought it was something to avoid even if we could jump the gun by a couple of years, or even if we could outproduce the enemy, because we were infinitely more vulnerable and infinitely less likely to initiate the use of these weapons. . . . This is an idea which I believe is still right, but I think what was not clear to us then and what is clearer to me now is that it probably lay wholly beyond our power to prevent the Russians somehow from getting ahead with it. I think if we could have taken any action at that time which would have precluded their development of this weapon, it would have been a very good bet to take that. . . . I believe that *their atomic effort was quite imitative* and that made it quite natural for us to think that *their thermonuclear work would be quite imitative* and that we should not set the pace in this development.[21]

Again you said:

> I think we were right in believing that any method available consistent with honor and security for *keeping these objects out of the arsenals of the enemy* would have been a good course to follow.[22]

To me these look like hints. I understand that later in the hearing Gordon Gray picked you up on this very matter, and you hedged a bit. As follows:

> GRAY: Is it your opinion, Doctor, that the Russians would not have sought to develop a hydrogen bomb unless they knew in one way or another . . . that this country was proceeding with it?
>
> OPPENHEIMER: That was my opinion in 1949. . . .
>
> GRAY: . . . Would it not have been reasonable to expect . . . that they would do anything to increase their military strength?
>
> OPPENHEIMER: Right.
>
> GRAY: Whatever it might be.
>
> OPPENHEIMER: Oh, sure.
>
> GRAY: So you don't intend to have this record suggest that you felt that if those who opposed the development of the hydrogen bomb prevailed that would mean that the world would not be confronted with the hydrogen bomb?
>
> OPPENHEIMER: It would not necessarily mean—we thought on the whole it would make it less likely. That the Russians would attempt and less likely that they would succeed in the undertaking.
>
> GRAY: . . . That is two things. One, the likelihood of their success would we all hope still be related to their own capabilities and not to information they would receive from our efforts. So what you mean to say is that since they would not attempt it they would not succeed?
>
> OPPENHEIMER: No. [I believe this the most ambiguous flat *No* I ever read.] I believe what we then thought was that the incentive to do it would be far greater if they knew we were doing it, and we had succeeded. Let me, for instance, take a conjecture. Suppose we had not done anything about the atom during the war. I don't think you could guarantee that the Russians would never have had an atomic bomb. But I believe they would not have one nearly as soon as they have. I think both the fact of our success, the immense amount of publicity, the prestige of the weapon, the espionage they collect, all of this made it an absolutely higher priority thing, and we thought similar circumstances might apply to the hydrogen bomb. We were always clear that there might be a Russian effort whatever we did. We always understood that if we did not do this that an attempt would be made to get the Russians sewed up so that they would not either.[23]

General Groves said that Russia didn't seem to appreciate the effect of the A-bomb at Hiroshima until after Bikini, when "the Russian observers who were there against my wishes" got ashore again at San Francisco and went to the Russian consulate. And within twenty-four hours the attitude of the Russian delegate at the UN "changed completely." Maybe the great bureaucracy had been simply filing the spies' reports and ignoring them.

ISABEL PATERSON

National Review, May 23, 1956

So Gray took the hint just about as I am taking it now, and when he put it to you if that was what you meant, you backed down a bit, but not completely. You would naturally back down some, unless you were ready to go pretty far the other way. It would startle you to have Gray pick you up like that. It startled you enough so that you proceeded to fumble a related question. At least it looks like a fumble:

> GRAY: . . . at what time did your strong moral convictions develop with respect to the hydrogen bomb?
>
> OPPENHEIMER: When it became clear to me that we would tend to use any weapon we had.[24]

Now you had said, you know (see above), that "we were infinitely more vulnerable and infinitely less likely to initiate the use of these weapons." There is some difficulty in reconciling the two contentions: 1) that the tendency of the U.S. to use any weapon it might acquire created a moral objection to helping it acquire an H-bomb, and 2) that the small likelihood that the U.S. would use such a weapon as an H-bomb ("infinitely less" than the likelihood that the adversary would use it) would put the U.S. at a dangerous military disadvantage if H-bombs were acquired all round.

I will not press that. Nobody expects Euclidean consistency out of the Delphic Oracle.

Patriotic Impulse

I suggest, Doctor Oppenheimer, that you knew 1) that the USSR was technologically incapable of the independent production of nuclear weapons, and 2) that the U.S.A. was psychologically incapable of effective internal security.

I suggest that you sincerely did not want the United States to develop a weapon which you knew the Soviet Union would and could immediately steal (but could get in no other way), but that you were also unwilling to reveal what it was that made you so sure that Soviet Russia was in a position to steal it.

I suggest that you knew a great deal about the channels by which *information and materials* were transferred from the U.S.A. to the USSR. You did not want to reveal those channels to the American government

or the American public—just as you once did not want to give Chevalier's name to General Groves—but you did have the patriotic impulse to prevent, if possible, our ever putting into the channels to Soviet Russia *information and materials of a new order of danger.*

You were like an embezzler's wife who will not denounce her husband to the authorities, but earnestly urges his employer not to enlarge his department.

"Scorpions in a Bottle"

Perhaps you have been misunderstood because of the same interference that jams my own attempts to get through to the public consciousness—a massive public preconception that Soviet Russia has a great atomic energy project of its own. Sure, it will be granted, Fuchs and the Rosenbergs made possible the Russian accomplishment and that was a terrible thing, but it is spilled milk now and we just have to set our jaws, tighten our belts, and pray for peace. Everyone knows that the Soviets have tested many atomic and hydrogen weapons, that while they are probably behind us in total stockpile the numbers on both sides are so great it hardly matters, that in certain respects they may have moved ahead of us (for example, they may have dropped an H-bomb from an airplane before we did), that on the whole the situation can be described as an "atomic stalemate," that the U.S.A. and the USSR are, in your own vivid phrase, like "two scorpions in a bottle, each capable of killing the other, but only at the risk of his own life."[25]

What people do *not* seem to know, however, is that when you used that image you did not say that the U.S.A. and the USSR had arrived at the stage where they *were* like two scorpions in a bottle; you said the time *might come* when they would be. (You said this on February 17, 1953. Perhaps you think that time has now come.)

In 1953 you very carefully estimated that *"the USSR is about four years behind us. . . . the scale of its operations is not as big as ours was four years ago. It may be something like half as big as ours then was."*[26] You, naturally, thought this was bad enough. *"The very least we can conclude,"* you said, *"is that our twenty-thousandth bomb . . . will not in any deep strategic sense offset their two-thousandth."*[27] This suggests that you thought of us as having a ten-to-one superiority in productivity.

What seems to be unknown is that you—who are our chief authority on the meaning of the scientific evidence concerning Soviet nuclear developments—have never said flatly that the Soviet atomic project is independently formidable. Through you, others have been persuaded to believe that it is independently formidable. They have been persuaded to believe much more than you are committed by the record to uphold. The effect is that of an advertisement in which the advantages of, say, the Tucker automobile are strikingly set forth, while somewhere in the fine print is a statement that nothing is actually in production. The majority of readers overlook the fine print.

Forensically, you have left an overwhelming impression of Soviet achievement; academically, you have been explicit in your reservations, have unobtrusively hedged the bet.

In September 1949 it was you who told the Pentagon and the Congressional Joint Committee the meaning of the reported Soviet explosion—quickly dubbed "Operation Joe." You were the principal expert in a panel of four. "We went over [the evidence of the Soviet explosion] very carefully and it was very clear to us that *this was the real thing, and there was not any doubt about it. . . . This was an atomic bomb."*[28]

Yet three and a half years later you were to say of the then much larger volume of scientific evidence concerning Soviet atomic activities: *"We do need one word of warning: This is evidence which could well be evidence of what the government of the USSR wants us to think, rather than evidence of what is true."*[29] Well, of course, what we the American people think—two scorpions and all—is what the Soviet rulers want us to think.

Why do we think as we do on this subject? Largely because of you, it appears. Indeed you tempt one to the great-man theory of history. Dean Latimer said of you, "I have seen him sway audiences. It was just marvelous, the phraseology and the influence is just tremendous."[30]

"I went over to the State Department," you told the Gray Board, "where the question was being discussed . . . should this [reported Soviet atomic explosion] be publicly announced by the President and *I gave some arguments in favor of that.* . . . I was taken up to hearings before the Joint Congressional Committee. . . . They were quite skeptical and I was not allowed to tell them the evidence. . . . All I could do was just *sound as serious and convinced and certain about it as I knew how.* I think by the time we left, the Joint Congressional Committee understood that this event had been real."[31] Evidently the phraseology was sufficiently marvelous.

A Later Reservation

Yet again, three and a half years later you were to qualify your estimate of Soviet atomic achievement with the reservation: "This [estimate] is consistent with the facts known to us. It has not been proven by them, *by any means.*"[32] The little phrase which I have italicized seems to me in its own quiet way to be as startling as Harry Truman's declaration,[33] (which you deplored[34]) that he doubted whether the Russians had a workable A-bomb.

You have convinced the United States government and the American people that the Soviet atomic project is independently formidable, but apparently you have not fully convinced yourself.

Why have your reservations and

warnings about the inconclusiveness of the evidence in this area been so largely ignored? I don't suppose you understand that either. Sometimes people believe because they do not want to believe.

Nobody seems to have thought much about the fact that David Lilienthal, AEC Chairman at the time of the H-bomb debate, testified during your 1954 security hearing that, regarding "possible thermonuclear bomb capability of the Russians" . . . *"there were no intelligence reports that I can recall."*[35] This suggests that the Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission had no positive information about the Russian plant which might have been supposed to have produced the Russian A-bomb. For if he had known anything about their A-bomb plant, as distinct from the bomb itself, then he would have known something about their H-bomb capability, just as, knowing something about our plant, he knew something of our capability.

A Counsel of Prudence

Excuse my repetitiousness, but what are we to make of the fact that these three men—1) Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, official source of the world news in 1949 that an atomic explosion had occurred in the Soviet Union, 2) David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the AEC, government agency under which the scientific analysis of the evidence of all such explosions was conducted, and 3) you, J. Robert Oppenheimer, leading scientific adviser to both Truman and Lilienthal—have all made statements since 1949 casting doubt on the validity of what was officially said in 1949?

Is it not true—I think you would know—that for the past seven and a half years top American officials have based their working estimates of Russian nuclear capability, and their public statements about such estimates, on a certain kind of "counsel of prudence" rather than on complete, verified data? And is it not true that to whatever degree you have yourself been responsible for their having such an attitude, you nevertheless could have had, and did have, in your own mind an altogether different picture of the situation in the Soviet Union?

No doubt you were faced, briefly, with the same contradictory thoughts that puzzled others: 1) the improbability that Russia had the industrial capacity required to make an A-bomb —"machine tools . . . production of electronic control equipment, capacity to produce certain chemicals with the desired degree of purity, and things of that sort," the late Karl Compton explained to the Gray Board[36]—versus 2) the evidence that nevertheless an atomic explosion *had* occurred.

The situation, you saw, was not to be explained by the simple disjunctive implied in such arguments as:

"You say they can't make an A-bomb, but I know they've got an A-bomb, so you must be wrong."

Or:

"You say they have an A-bomb, but I know they can't make an A-bomb, so you must be wrong."

Your own flexible imagination would quickly see another alternative:

"They can't make an A-bomb, but they've got an A-bomb—so they must have swiped it."

I know it is not easy to swipe an A-bomb. They would have had to work at it week after week after week because these things are complex. But it could be done.

I suggest that when you concluded in September 1949 that the Soviets had indeed exploded an A-bomb, you knew then that they must have a pipe line—a damned good pipe line —to the American project. This would be consistent with what you knew of Communist methods (ingenious, thorough, unscrupulous) and American habits (careless, optimistic, naive).

The three wise men assigned to probe the Oppenheimer case were not even commissioned to look into the real scandal: that for eight decisive years our government was turning to nuclear physicists for guidance, not on technical details of atomic science, but on the very essence of grand strategy and national policies. Yet no derelictions Professor Oppenheimer might possibly be found guilty of can compare with the monstrous shame of statesmen who have invited atom-pushers into the highest policy councils of the nation.

WILLIAM S. SCHLAMM
U.S.A., May 17, 1954

Channels of Espionage

As the former director of Los Alamos you knew that nuclear bombs are assembled from components manufactured in every part of the United States. If such components can be transported so far they can be transported farther.

As a former intimate of Communists and a continuing intimate of former Communists, you knew of Communist channels through Mexico to Europe. Isaac Folkoff, a Communist "treasurer of something" you called him, explained to you in 1940 (you told the Gray Board) *"all the business about the refugees, the camps in France, the resettlement problems, and how much it cost and how much it cost to get to Mexico, and all the rest."*[37]

And you knew New Mexico. *"In 1929,"* you said of your brother Frank and yourself, *"we rented a little ranch up in the high mountains in New Mexico which we have had ever since, and we used to spend as much time there as we could in the summer. . . . It was a very primitive sort of establishment. . . . We spent part of the summer of 1941 together at the ranch . . . That was after my marriage. He* [Frank] *and his wife stayed on a while."*[38] In 1943, you said *"Groves sent an engineer around to look for a place* [for a bomb laboratory]. *He was around in the Southwest where I knew the country and in New Mexico, and I showed him and showed General Groves the city of Los Alamos."*[39]

With your intimate knowledge of the process, the organization, and the geography, you were in a position to realize, the moment it became clear in September 1949 that the Soviets had exploded an A-bomb years ahead of cautious estimates, not that you and Compton and others had been wrong about the stage at which Soviet development had arrived, *but that you had not given full credit to the Soviet underground.* Now you knew that the Communist underground railway could carry freight as well as passen-

gers. (We Americans are preoccupied with the theft of information data. Materials, to the Soviet mentality, are presumably more important. And in this case, almost as compact.) You knew better than anyone else how worthless the Manhattan District-AEC system of materials-accounting had been, so that no one could know by checking the inventory whether anything had been stolen or not.

More sophisticated than bomb physicist Robert Bacher,[40] you probably would not have been, as he said he was, "very deeply shocked to find how few atomic weapons we had at that time [December 1946]."[41]

What *did* happen to all that stuff they made at Oak Ridge in 1946? It was supposed to go into bombs at Los Alamos. According to Dr. Bacher, not much of it did.

Diversion of Material

Well, I suppose we shall never know. For in 1946 nobody was trying very hard to keep track of the stuff. I remember an old Trotskyite at Oak Ridge (I don't mean an aged Trotskyite; just a guy who had formerly passed for a Trotskyite, though actually some of the 4th International boys thought he was a Stalinist spy in their midst)—I remember how in dire tones he warned a group of young scientists (this was at a meeting in one of the Roane-Anderson buildings near the Central Bus Terminal) never to trust the U.S. Army. For *the Army,* he said, was undoubtedly *secreting quantities of U-235 and plutonium* in order to avoid turning them over to the forthcoming civilian agency, as it was supposed to do.

That is not too plausible, is it, that the Army would do that? But the old Trotskyite at least knew that, *any such diversion of material by anybody at that time would hardly be detected.* For he was a sharp mathematician, and himself worked on accountability for fissionable materials at the gaseous diffusion plant. You would probably recognize his name if I gave it. He has written for the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.* He left Oak Ridge, later tried to come back, fortunately (I think) didn't make it.

Then I remember one week-end in the spring of 1947 when an AEC accountant from the production division came to my house in Oak Ridge to get advice on how to draw up an organization chart for the *brand-new* materials-accounting branch.

Three years and some months later, when I was working in the Washington AEC office, I remember a "management improvement" report coming in from Los Alamos to the effect that procedures developed by that materials-accounting branch and approved by the Commission in 1948 were being duly installed at Los Alamos—*in July 1950.*

That was about the same time the FBI arrested Dr. Sanford Simons in Denver for illegal possession of plutonium which he had taken out of Los Alamos in 1946.[42] I don't know how they caught him. Probably a confidential informant. Not through the Los Alamos inventory system, I'm sure. As I recall, he got eighteen months.

Of course that fellow who stole the gold from Los Alamos in 1952 got a stiffer sentence. I believe he is still at Leavenworth. If he hadn't run into difficulties trying to fence the stuff—Treasury men and city detectives stumbled on his track in Oklahoma City in 1954—he would have made a clean break. Los Alamos never knew they had been robbed till Treasury caught the guy. He himself had worked in materials-accounting, and when he quit his job in 1952 he walked off with 110 ounces of pure gold bullion which according to his books was an overage, and he was too embarrassed to turn it back in. Nobody missed it.[43] What a joint!

Case of the English Teacher

Flash back to 1948—the AEC materials-accounting representative at Los Alamos then was a former high-school English teacher. Since, as your successor as Laboratory Director, Dr. Norris Bradbury, told the Joint Committee, "the problem of accounting for so-called S.F. [source and fissionable] materials is a very complicated and technical problem,"[44] the young man was clearly over his head. Nor could he turn to the excellent scientific personnel on Dr. Bradbury's own staff, for they were, Dr. Bradbury told the Committee, "doing all in our power to handle this question *to the satisfaction of the Commission,*"[45] *i.e.,* the young English teacher.

Then the young man got a boss—a pretty high-powered accountant who went out to New Mexico from the AEC office in Washington. In Washington this man had distinguished himself by hiring as one of his two main assistants a former understudy in the bureaucracy of—guess who?—Nathan Gregory Silvermaster! Now don't misunderstand me. I am not a guilt-by-association man. As a matter of fact, I had some association with the protégé of Silvermaster myself. And I am not guilty of any kind of pro-Communist activity. But I think all of us ought to be investigated most thoroughly. I had another acquaintance in AEC who went to Colombia to work with Lauchlin Currie. It's a small world.

The reason why personnel is so important is the inherent difficulty of materials control. Your friend Walter Zinn, the great reactor expert, testified during the Hickenlooper Investi-

During 1950 Dr. Oppenheimer testified to the FBI that, although he was in the habit of giving some monthly contributions to the Communist Party, he had a change of mind about the policies of the Soviet Union, and "at the time of the Finnish War and the subsequent break between Germany and Russia in 1941 realized the Communist infiltration tactics into the alleged anti-Fascist groups and became fed up with the whole thing and lost what little interest he had."

The board established, on the other hand, "by testimony and other information," that "Dr. Oppenheimer made periodic contributions through Communist Party functionaries to the Communist Party . . . in amounts aggregating not less than $500 and not more than $1,000 a year during a period of approximately four years ending in April 1942," and that "as of April 1942 Dr. Oppenheimer had for several months been participating in government atomic energy research activities."

MAX EASTMAN
The Freeman, June 28, 1954

gation, ". . . if you cannot have people who you are confident will not do this filching . . . your inventories cannot control the situation."[46]

A few days later Dr. C. E. Larson and Mr. Jesse Herndon, Oak Ridge Laboratory Director and Electromagnetic Plant Superintendent respectively, testified before the Committee. Dr. Larson spoke of their use at that time of the polygraph (lie detector), and added, ". . . if we agree that the polygraph is not valid and the amount concerned is within our limit of error . . . we would never catch it."[47]

Mr. Herndon said, "This brings us right back to the personal integrity of the individual involved. If you don't have that, you don't have security."[48]

That Famous Article

But you know more about all this than anybody else. That is what gives so much weight to your words in the famous article in *Foreign Affairs,* where you speak of a time when "there will have been . . . a vast accumulation of materials for atomic weapons, and *a troublesome margin of uncertainty with regard to its accounting.*"[49]

Naturally, you were not inclined to discuss these things fully with anyone. You were in large measure to blame—at least as much as any single other person—for the failure in materials-accounting. You knew that some of your friends would be caught up in any complete investigation into such an operation. More poignantly, you did *not* know which friends *might be* involved in something worse than negligence.

Against all this, however, you now knew that if the U.S. developed a new weapon the USSR would get its share of the product, and you knew that if the new weapon were a hydrogen bomb then even a small share could be catastrophic.

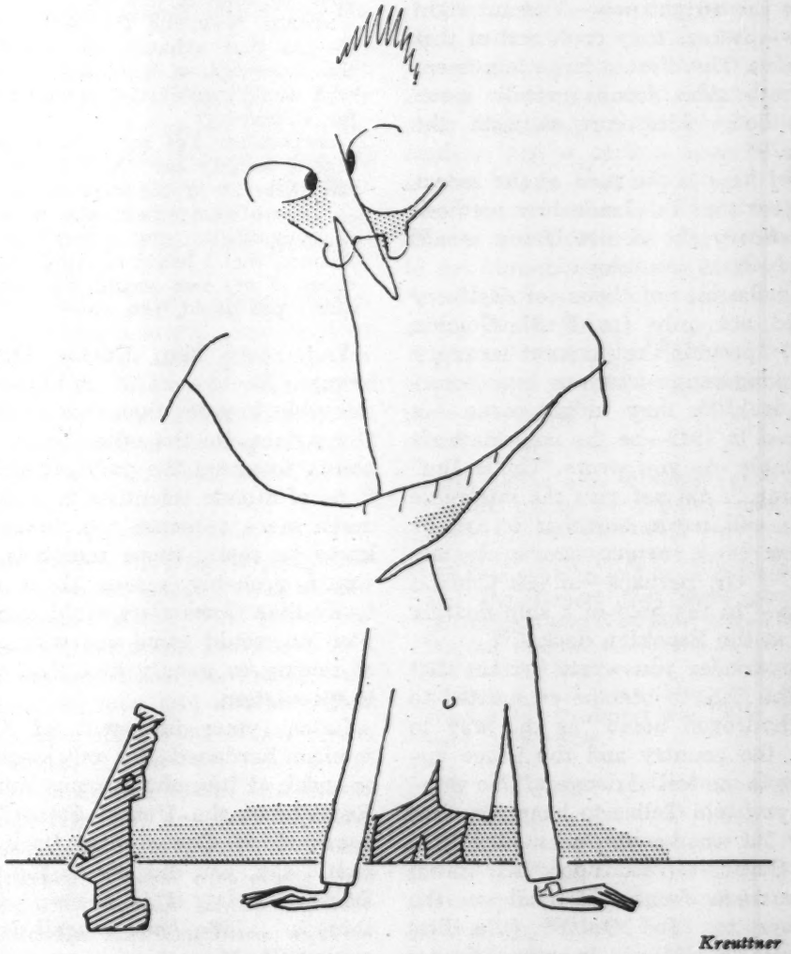
Serious as the Russian A-bomb was, it was by no means decisive. In June 1949 Senator McMahon had asked you: "One final question, Doctor. Are you satisfied with our weapon progress since the end of the war?"[50] And you had replied, *"It is my business not to be satisfied, but I am . . . it is far better than I thought it would be."*[51] Evidently we had a rather large number of A-bombs. And the Russians—concerning whom the issue was whether they had any at all—certainly did not have many.

Assuming that the Soviets would never have had any A-bombs if we had not made some first, it could be contended that by developing the A-bomb we had actually increased the danger to this country. For that development you shared responsibility. Yet it could also be argued that so long as we retained a runaway numerical superiority in A-bombs, our advantage would remain decisive. The number of A-bombs required to saturate the military objectives of a major power looked larger every day, and unless or until the Soviet Union achieved such a saturation number the power of restraint would remain in American hands.

With H-bombs the situation would be radically altered. The saturation number of these cannot be very large. Assume a U.S. superiority of 10 to 1 in either kind of bomb. Assume further (we observed above that you have implicitly made assumptions like these) that a great power can use many thousands of A-bombs (kiloton range) in a war, but never needs more than 15 or 20 (megaton range) H-bombs. The bottleneck in A-bomb military power is, then, production; the bottleneck with H-bombs is development. You told the Gray Board: *"We could have had the atom bomb as far as ideas went considerably earlier than we could have had it as far as hardware went. . . . With the hydrogen bomb I believe that the pacing factor was good ideas."*[52]

1949: U. S. Superiority

Now go back to September 1949. Though A-bombs now evidently existed on both sides, yet it was clearly going to be a long time before Soviet Russia would catch up with the



Kreuttner

"It isn't that we scientists think we're better than other people. It's just that we're in a good position to make things pretty uncomfortable for everybody if we don't get the privileges and immunities we're after!"

United States in production, a usefully long time before the Soviet Union would have thousands of A-bombs—and this was true whether they made them or **swiped them.** Throughout that long time the U.S. numerical superiority (10 to 1 or whatever) would be an effective deterrent. But once the "good ideas" for making an H-bomb jelled and were tested, it would probably not take the U.S. long to produce two or three hundred. If in this comparatively brief interval the USSR produced or swiped even ten or fifteen, then you would find your two scorpions in the bottle.

Your colleague, the late Dr. John von Neumann (subsequently AEC Commissioner), told the Gray Board what he thought your views had been in 1949—"that we practically had the lead in whatever we did, and the Russians would follow, and that we were probably more vulnerable than they were for a variety of reasons, one of which is that we can probably saturate them right now—I meant right then—whereas they could not at that moment. Therefore a large increment on both sides would merely mean that both sides can saturate the other."[53]

And here is the turn of the screw, the fact that in clandestine methods of delivery the Soviet Union would clearly have the advantage.

Clandestine methods of delivery would not only (as E. U. Condon says) "provide the pinpoint accuracy that long-range weapons may possibly lack,"[54] they might even — it seemed in 1949—be the only methods available. As you wrote "Uncle Jim" Conant, *"I am not sure the miserable thing will work, nor that it can be gotten to a target except by ox cart."*[55] Or, perhaps—to use Condon again—"in the hold of a ship floating idly at the Brooklyn docks."[56]

No wonder you wrote Conant that for the U.S. to become committed to the hydrogen bomb "as the way to save the country and the peace appears to me full of dangers." No wonder you told Teller to keep his shirt on.[57] No wonder you persuaded Rabi and Serber to reconsider their initial enthusiasm for an H-bomb as the answer to "Joe One"[58] (the first atomic explosion in the Soviet Union).

It was precisely "Joe One"—an atomic bomb essentially made in U.S.A., but assembled in, say, Stalinsk by Stalinists—which convinced you that *now* the U.S.A. *must not* make a hydrogen bomb.

You had a lot to answer for in the Communist apparatus so firmly installed at Los Alamos before 1946. One of the known agents of that apparatus — David Greenglass — last April gave the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee a somewhat more detailed account of an incident which he had related five years earlier during the trial of his sister Ethel and her husband:

> GREENGLASS: Julius Rosenberg had instructed me to find people who were sympathetic to Communism in this project, and after finding them, he said, "Don't mention them. Just write them down." . . .
>
> ROBERT MORRIS [Chief Counsel for the Committee]: Now, how many recruits had you written down? How many names had you written down, to the best of your recollection?
>
> GREENGLASS: Oh, I would say there were between 20 and 25. . . .
>
> MORRIS: Now, did this list of 20 to 25—did that exhaust, do you think, the reservoir of potential scientists who would turn over, who would work for Rosenberg?
>
> GREENGLASS: Let me—I will answer that. I frankly say "No." These people, these 20 or 25, were in my ken . . . there were others who were just as sympathetic who weren't in Los Alamos, that I heard of but I couldn't check of my own accord, and which I didn't put down, you see.[59]

Your own ken, Doctor Oppenheimer, is—to put it mildly—considerably broader than that of David Greenglass. On the other hand, your ability to assess the political inclinations of atomic scientists is probably much more accurate, too. Since you know so many more scientists, but would probably screen them more finely than Greenglass could, perhaps you too would come out with a list of twenty to twenty-five. The detail is speculation.

Later, your judgment of Communism hardened. Not only were you to speak of *"the obvious war between Russia and the United States,"* but speaking of Communism itself you would say, you did say to the Gray Board, *"Today it is a very simple thing. . . . We have a well-defined enemy."*[60]

Yet as late as June 1949 you still felt that there was some inherent indecency in a national military security program. You told the Joint Congressional Committee, when they asked your advice about the foreign distribution of isotopes, that that was "one of the few areas in which we are free to act the way we would like to act, generously, imaginatively and decently; *in the things that involve security we are inhibited from doing that."*[61]

You said,

> *I do not think anybody can be happy at the fine-tooth combing that has to be given to every man that has to work on the atomic energy program. But one understands why it is; and as long as it is restricted to those places where there are some secrets to be kept, people will stand for it.*
>
> *I think the [Atomic Energy] Commission has balanced very carefully, in the few cases I know about, the requirements of security and the requirements of progress and humanity.* It has not been easy.[62]

Not easy for you, either, was it? Once you said:

> *Though we are men of science and we have a loyalty to each other everywhere, we also have a loyalty to our homes and our countries against which we will not work.*[63]

The paradox was that from where you sat the very thing which to Teller and Lawrence and Strauss, and later Truman, looked like the logical move for home and country was the thing which seemed to be most enormously against home and country. For that hellish thing you would not work. But you could not tell them why.

III. EXHORTATION

Seems pretty melodramatic, doesn't it? How does it feel now to lecture at Harvard? How does it feel to preside at the Institute? Does it seem that the decorum there is what is real—that *that* is Veritas—and that Steve Nelson is a comic-strip character whom we can safely leave for Daddy Warbucks to handle?

But that won't do, will it? Steve occupies the attention of the Supreme Court, he is real.

And Bernard Peters is real. It has been a long time since he was telling the Executive Board of the Communist-front Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, in Berkeley (on April 14, 1943) "that it is absolutely necessary

to get a good foothold on the hill."[64] Now Dr. Peters is in Tata Institute in Bombay, working for Homi Bhabha—the atomic spirit of Geneva?[65]

Joan Hinton—the girl scientist from Los Alamos who has gone over to the Chinese Communists—is real. As a matter of fact she would fit right in at Cambridge, wouldn't she? I don't know her, but doesn't she have a New England background and good egghead connections (Lattimore, yourself) and a lot of that unobtrusive kind of suddenly disturbing feminine intelligence? The Lord knows where she is—somewhere in Suiyuan province of Inner Mongolia, working with Pontecorvo, no doubt.[66]

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These people, and so many more that I can't ask you about because I haven't the slightest idea who they are—or else no documentation so far—have not ceased to exist and to operate just because you are campused.

Doctor, why don't you come clean? It might be a novel experience for you. It might do you good. I think the amount of truth that came out in the 1954 hearings before the Gray Board did you a lot of good. In 1953 you said to the Graduate Alumni at Princeton this tortured kind of thing: "It is true that many particulars can be understood and subsumed by a general order. But it is probably no less a great truth that *elements of abstractly irreconcilable general orders can be subsumed by a particular.*"[67] Now that is pretty high-level stuff and I don't necessarily know what you meant by it, but one thing those words might mean is that *a double life is O.K.* Right?

Almost two years later, chastened (I think) by the loss of your Q clearance and all that was involved in that loss, you said over CBS radio, "Never before have we had to understand the complementary, *mutually not compatible ways of life* and recognize *choice between them* as the *only course of freedom.*"[68] This language is still rarefied—much more so in context, by the way—but surely part of its meaning is, *sometimes you have to stand up and be counted.*

Turn on the Lights

Man, this is it. This is one of those times.

Nobody who knows anything about your case, Doctor—nobody I know—doubts that if you really did break and tell all you know, the whole picture of the national defense and security of the United States would light up like a used-car lot.

If you are patriotic and humanitarian, why don't you turn on the lights? We might not like what we saw, but we sure would be better off seeing it than stumbling on it in the dark.

Maybe I'm wasting my time. Maybe I've got you wrong. Maybe Borden was right.

Well, but even if you are a Soviet agent, you could defect. They do it all the time. The damned Communist empire is going to hell in a basket, fast. You can see that. A guy that knows as much as you do still has time to switch. You could probably make a deal.

Not with me. I don't know a thing. I'm suggesting it to you. And to those on our side that have something to deal with. I'll bet you could get a call through to J. Edgar Hoover at almost any hour of the day or night. Very few people could, but I'll bet you could.

All right, think of it this way. You are an idealist, and you are a realist. I'm using both those words in the non-technical sense. You know the condition of man, and you know (for you have said it in your book) that we need to love one another. You want peace. You want to avert the destruction of cities.

Now the United States is a funny country. It is rich and fat and scant o' breath, not to mention naive and semiliterate. I think you know this country pretty well. You've been in New Mexico and Tennessee as well as California and New York. If you will think about it you will know that what we may call Jacksonianism is not dead by a long shot. Ask Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., what he thinks about that, though of course his opinion is probably not as good as your own.

Here's the thing—Old Hickory was a killer, an arrant nationalist killer. He left his imprint. You see, when he thought it was for Rachel or the United States he didn't think he was being selfish or immoral to shoot to kill, or order the troops to fire.

Nemo me impune lacessit. You know about the rattlesnake flag. And you must have noticed the American reaction to Bulganin's boast about rockets against Britain.

On the other hand, if the U.S. can be sure that it has a monopoly or an unrivaled superiority in atomic and hydrogen weapons, then it will probably be in no hurry to use them. We used them against Japan, but that was a sequel to Pearl Harbor. There doesn't have to be another Pearl Harbor, does there? Then perhaps there will not be another Hiroshima.

Speaking of Hiroshima—if you do decide to talk, you had better open your mouth sort of wide and make it real plain. I read in the *New York Times* where you told a graduating class last June that *"the nation's leaders* 'lost a certain sense of restraint' when *they* decided to drop the atomic bomb at Hiroshima."[69] This is an unfortunate way for a guy to get himself reported who not only "made the bomb," but also helped select the target.

You will remember that before the Gray Board you swore a solemn oath, and subsequently you said, among other things:

> Hiroshima was, of course, very successful, partly for reasons unanticipated by us. We had been over the targets with a committee that was sent out to consult us and to consider them, and *the targets that were bombed* [Hiroshima and Nagasaki] *were among the list that seemed right to us. . . .* We did say that we did *not* think exploding one of these things as a firecracker over a desert was likely to be very impressive.[70]

We need your testimony, Doctor. Let's have an operation candor and end the torment of secrecy. In spite of my probing into your personal affairs and speculating about your individual psychology, I am not anxious to regulate your life. My concern is with U.S. military security. I think that all invasions of your privacy

ought to cease just as soon as you quit keeping private, matters of public consequence.

You can help your country. You can end the arms race by cutting off the "imitative" Soviets' source of supply of new information and materials. You can save from their own fanaticism those of your acquaintances who are working compulsively to undermine and sabotage the land that feeds them and the friends who guard them. They will not all hate you for it, for among them are some who want to be caught, being somewhat like the young fellow in Chicago who scribbled on the wall (in lipstick, wasn't it? It was pretty unpleasant), "Catch me, please, before I kill again."

Once you said, "We are gradually coming to a critical awareness of the fact that it is much harder to tell the truth than we like to think."[71]

Let's try again. It gets easier.

When you have done that you may find a new though ancient complementarity, where "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

Documentary Notes

1. See United States Atomic Energy Commission: *In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer, Transcript of Hearing before Personnel Security Board, Washington, D.C., April 12, 1954, through May 6, 1954*. p. 710. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1954. Hereinafter this work is cited as *JRO Hearing*.
2. *Idem*, p. 837.
3. *Idem*, p. 184.
4. Wendell Latimer, Associate Director of the Radiation Laboratory, sometime Dean of Chemistry of the University of California, and possibly the saltiest witness in the Oppenheimer Hearings, under cross-examination by one of Dr. Oppenheimer's attorneys, was somewhat scornful in his rejection of the suggestion that Oppenheimer, to whom Latimer attributed tremendous personal influence, was himself under the influence of General Leslie R. Groves, Commanding General of the Manhattan Project, responsible for production of the atomic bomb. "Oppenheimer was the leader in science," said Latimer. "Groves was simply an administrator." *JRO Hearing, p. 663 et seq.*
5. According to Lincoln Barnett, "J. Robert Oppenheimer," *Life*, Oct. 10, 1949, p. 133, ". . . when the great ball of fire rolled upward to the blinded stars [in the original atomic bomb test in New Mexico, July 16, 1945] fragments of the *Bhagavad-Gita* flashed into [Dr. Oppenheimer's] mind: 'If the radiance of a thousand suns were to burst at once into the sky, that would be like the splendor of the Mighty One. . . . I am become death, the shatterer of worlds.' "
6. *JRO Hearing*, pp. 116-117. Italics added, as in any other passages hereinafter quoted from these hearings and italicized.
7. *Fear, War, and the Bomb*, Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1948, p. 5.
8. In *Atomic Power and Private Enterprise*, Joint Committee Print, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 82d Congress, 2d Session, Govt. Printing Office, 1952, p. 188.
9. *JRO Hearing*, p. 204.
10. *Idem*, p. 205.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Idem*, p. 195.
13. *Idem*, p. 205.
14. Perhaps the most embarrassing of a number of characterizations of this sort is in Charles P. Curtis' *The Oppenheimer Case*, Simon and Schuster, 1955, p. 276, where Curtis compares Dr. Oppenheimer to Joan of Arc. Two of the three members of the Gray Board, and four of the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission, Curtis compares to Joan's judges—*"as honest a lot of poor fools as ever burned their betters."*
15. *JRO Hearing*, p. 196.
16. *Idem*, p. 357.
17. *Idem*, p. 888.
18. *Idem*, p. 785.
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*
21. *Idem*, p. 80.
22. *Idem*, p. 87.
23. *Idem*, pp. 249-250.
24. *Idem*, p. 250.
25. *Foreign Affairs*, July 1953, p. 529. Also in J. Robert Oppenheimer, *The Open Mind*, Simon and Schuster, 1955, p. 68.
26. *Foreign Affairs*, July 1953, pp. 526-527. *The Open Mind*, p. 64.
27. *Foreign Affairs*, July 1953, p. 528. *The Open Mind*, p. 66.
28. *JRO Hearing*, p. 75.
29. *Foreign Affairs*, July 1953, p. 526. *The Open Mind*, p. 64.
30. *JRO Hearing*, p. 664.
31. *Idem*, pp. 75-76.
32. *Foreign Affairs*, July 1953, p. 527. *The Open Mind*, p. 64.
33. To an INS reporter. One place to find it is *Newsweek*, Feb. 9, 1953.
34. *Foreign Affairs*, July 1953, p. 531. *The Open Mind*, p. 70.
35. *JRO Hearing*, p. 409.
36. *Idem*, p. 258.
37. *Idem*, p. 185.
38. *Idem*, pp. 101-102.
39. *Idem*, p. 28.
40. Dr. Robert F. Bacher was Dr. Oppenheimer's wartime colleague at Los Alamos, later a member of the original Atomic Energy Commission.
41. *Investigation into the United States Atomic Energy Project, Hearing before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy*, Govt. Printing Office, 1949, p. 770.
42. *Soviet Atomic Espionage*, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Govt. Printing Office, 1951, p. 193.
43. My information is based on a telephone conversation with the U.S. Treasury Department office in Oklahoma City.
44. *Investigation into the United States Atomic Energy Project, etc.*, p. 823.
45. *Idem.*, p. 824.
46. *Idem*, p. 389.
47. *Uranium Inventory at Oak Ridge, Hearing before Joint Committee on Atomic Energy*, Govt. Printing Office, 1949, pp. 14-15.
48. *Ibid.*
49. *Foreign Affairs*, July 1953, p. 534. *The Open Mind*, p. 76.
50. *Investigation into the United States Atomic Energy Project, etc. Hearing before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy*, p. 310.
51. *Ibid.* See also Rep. (now Senator) Henry Jackson's almost identical question and Oppenheimer's almost identical answer, p. 302.
52. *JRO Hearing*, p. 233.
53. *Idem*, p. 647.
54. "The New Technique of Private War," in D. Masters & K. Way, *One World or None*, Whittlesey House, 1946, p. 41.
55. *JRO Hearing*, p. 242.
56. *Loc.cit.*
57. *JRO Hearing*, p. 714.
58. *Idem*, pp. 785, 805.
59. *Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act*, etc. April 27, 1956. Part 21. pp. 1100-1101.
60. *JRO Hearing*, pp. 112, 252.
61. *AEC Investigation Hearing*, p. 299.
62. *Idem*, p. 302.
63. J. Robert Oppenheimer, "The Scientific Foundations of World Order," 2nd of 7 lectures (by various speakers) before the Social Science Foundation of the University of Denver, 1946-7, published in Philip P. Wiener, *Readings in Philosophy of Science*, Scribner's, 1953. p. 432.
64. See *Facts Forum News*, June 1955, pp. 28-29. "The hill" means here the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley. In AEC circles in New Mexico it means Los Alamos. And of course in Washington it means Capitol Hill.
65. *JRO Hearing*, p. 215.
66. See *Facts Forum News*, March 1955, p. 36ff.
67. *The Open Mind*, p. 124. Italics added.
68. *Idem*, p. 144. Italics added.
69. *New York Times*, June 10, 1956, p. 47. Italics added.
70. *JRO Hearing*, pp. 33-34. Italics added.
71. Lincoln Barnett, "J. Robert Oppenheimer," *Life*, Oct. 10, 1949, p. 136.

Cash, Don

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PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMS

June 26 1956

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am the British producer-director of the series REPORT FROM AMERICA which is currently (and successfully) being aired by the B.B.C. So much for that!

For too long a time I have nursed a strong desire to simply meet you.

I don't want to talk about REPORT FROM AMERICA or even SEE IT NOW. Least of all do I want to talk about myself. I'd just like to have lunch with you and leave the choice of conversation to you.

Does your impossibly busy schedule allow for such luxuries as unmolested feeding? I will take the liberty of phoning your secretary to learn the answer.

Yours sincerely,

Don Cash

Don Cash
Producer-Director
"Report From America"

will see when gets back

DC/gc

Castelli, Alex.

Spectroscopy Laboratory
Building 162-S
Picatinny Arsenal
Dover, New Jersey
November 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

During the months prior to October 4, 1957, many stories dealing with important aspects of our defense program appeared in the open press. Because the essence of these stories is too involved its discussion in this letter must be deferred.

Rather, I should like to cite the fact that these stories were sparsely and sporadically distributed over a long period of time. The consequence of this has been that the picture comprised by their totality has never been presented to the American people. As a physicist who for the past five years has been engaged in the research and development phase of the U. S. Army's rocket and missile program, it is my conviction that the sum of these facts comprises the substance of an important story which, if presented to the American people, will enlighten our future course of action.

Because of the timely nature of this story it is quite possible that it would lend itself to presentation in the form of one of your current events programs. If you should feel an interest to discuss these events and their significance with me I should be very happy to hear from you.

As my schedule is presently comprised, I anticipate being in New York City in the A. M. of either Monday, Thursday or Friday, the 18, 21 and 22 of this month. Trusting that our respective commitments will permit such a meeting, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

AHC:hf

Alexander H. Castelli

1 Nov 57
Cavanaugh, Ed

Dear Ed —

We are all Ed Cavanaugh in Auburn with the finest group of KEs in this area honoring the transfer of "Prof" Harold Blinn to the New York area. We wish you and yours were here to enjoy this fine re-union. We wish our best to you

Ed Cavanaugh

Remember the cuff links - Hog Jowett

Pete Troy

Lou Monti

Millie Fay

Ralph Pozzi

Horace L. Woodard (Top-Hi)

Ulel Ward (Hogbetts)

Ed:- Here I am back in the West and it's all Lacey's fault. Next time in New York I'll see you again -

H. Dwayne Kreager

H. E. (Hal) Blinn — son of Wash, D.C.

Fred Michel - Ed - I still owe you $1.00 —

over

Howard Schoen

Same Gang.

Hello Edw —

Ed Cav - is very humble - his home is beautiful, right on the river in Auburn - We are all having such a talk - Love to you and Janet -

Ace

and Sally —

Kay Calvin Ford -

Pea Billeter Woodard

Betty Larson Johnson

Mildred Cornelius Fawcett

Lois Deathenge Cavanaugh

Cer. Palsy

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HERB SHELDON
HARVEY STONE
RALPH STORY
EARL WILSON
(Committee in Formation)

approve

October 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This note will serve to confirm your approval to repeat the showing of the Cerebral Palsy film clip made by you for the opening of our Telethon last year. It will be used to open our show again on Saturday night.

May I also extend our deepest appreciation to you for granting this permission.

Sincerely yours,

Norman H. Kimball

Norman H. Kimball
Director of Public Relations

NHK:hl

Chagla

EMBASSY OF INDIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

25th June, 1959
4th Asadkha, 1881 (Saka)

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so very much for the beautiful flowers. It was, indeed, extremely kind of you to send them.

It was a great pleasure for us to meet Mrs. Murrow and you. I do hope you will come and visit us the next time you are in Washington.

With best wishes for Mrs. Murrow and self from both of us,

Yours sincerely,

Meher-un-nissa Chagla.

(Mrs.) Meher-un-nissa Chagla

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York. N.Y.

Champion, Robert L.

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November 29, 1957

approve

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Remsen Bird has sent me a copy of the letter he wrote you on November 17, and I can't resist seconding his suggestion.

Admiral Spruance has made a tremendously vital contribution to one of our projects involving better utilization of scientific manpower. This project was initiated in October, 1956 (see enclosed material) and, in April of next year, we will be holding a conference on senior scientific manpower with the cooperation of Spruance's Monterey group.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Champion
Director

Enc.

Chang - Gladys

November 20, 1957

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Fred:

It was very nice to talk to you and Ed the other day.

I am enclosing some background material on cities for you to throw in a file and peruse at your convenience. You already have that speech I wrote for Andrew Heiskell.

If you have an opportunity I hope you will take a look at the Kinescope; I will be happy to come over and join you when you do.

It looks as though we may go ahead with a major series of articles on cities and their problems this spring in LIFE. It is a fascinating topic but so vast and intricate that one is almost baffled by the difficulty of simplifying and organizing the material so as to make it entertaining, pictorial, and educational. However I know it can be done if we are only given a free hand - with no inhibitions on imagination or proprietary direction.

The same of course goes for a television show on this subject. Most people won't accept the fact that the future of our (so called) civilization is dependent on what happens to our sprawling cities and the dwindling land resources around them.

I hope to see you and Ed again soon. Gladys sends regards. She's joining the Fund for the Advancement of Education on Monday to start a new research project for them.

Most sincerely,

David Keith Hardy
Director of Metropolitan Affairs
Life, Fortune & Architectural Forum

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Channon,

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Cheatham, O

October 9, 1957

Dear Owen:

Thanks for your gracious note of October 7th.

I look forward to seeing you when you return from the West Coast.

As ever yours,

Mr. Owen R. Cheatham
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Sixty East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

fc

GEORGIA—PACIFIC CORPORATION
SIXTY EAST 42ND STREET · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

OWEN R. CHEATHAM
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 7, 1957

Dear Ed:

This is to express my compliments to you on your wonderful TIME cover story on September 30. I read it all with a great deal of interest, and Celeste and I always listen to your programs.

I am going to be in San Francisco and Portland from October 13 to October 26. When I return I hope you can give me a ring sometime, and Celeste and I would like to have you and Mrs. Murrow to dinner and a show.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Owen Cheatham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Cherne, Leo

November 20, 1957

Dear Leo:

Many thanks for sending me a transcript of the remarks made by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger for the Board of the Research Institute of America.

I found it a most interesting document and greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leo Cherne
Executive Director
Research Institute of
America
589 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Leo Cherne
Executive Director

Research Institute of America
589 Fifth Ave. New York 17, N.Y.

The Research Institute recently issued a transcript of a talk given to a closed group of our top analysts and editors by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger. Because of the great interest our Members have shown in this report, we thought that you might want to see a copy.

The report was issued before the giant Soviet achievement of their second satellite and likely still further advances. These events, we believe, make his comments even more pertinent.

We must ask, however, in this instance, that it not be reproduced or reprinted in any form.

We will be happy to have any comments you're stimulated to make.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

October 24, 1957

To Executive Members of the Research Institute:

I want to take you behind the scenes in a matter which is of such importance that it will affect not only the U. S. economy, but also, in my judgment, the very peace of the world and the survival of a free America in that world.

Several weeks ago Time magazine said "In the Pentagon, the State Department, the White House, top U. S. policy-makers are earnestly debating a new book, a brilliant, independent analysis of the nation's postwar diplomatic and military struggle with Communism." The book: "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" by Henry A. Kissinger, Associate Director of Harvard's New Center for International Affairs and policy consultant to the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Last Monday the New York Herald Tribune published an emergency editorial calling attention to Dr. Kissinger's views.

I asked Dr. Kissinger to address an off-the-record, round-table meeting of twenty of the top analysts on the Research Institute's staff. This is the group which meets at least once each month with a top business leader, foreign statesman, scholar, or Washington personage to get his private views on current developments.

Dr. Kissinger talked candidly. We asked questions, he answered them. In this case, the urgency and importance of the subject caused me to break the rules and ask Dr. Kissinger to permit us to send you a transcript of his remarks. He said we could do so with the strict understanding that you would hold his comments confidential, that you would under no circumstances permit them to be reprinted.

In the attached transcript, Dr. Kissinger answers such crucial questions as what will happen when both the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. have missiles in operational quantities.

I think you'll welcome having these views of the man whose judgments are taken so seriously in Washington and which are having such an impact on American opinion makers.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Cherne

CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS BY HENRY A. KISSINGER
BEFORE THE BOARD OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

I'm very glad to be here and very glad to have the opportunity to make the acquaintance of the Research Institute of America, which I have admired but never had the privilege of knowing.

I have warned Mr. Cherne that I will talk fairly informally. I will talk about the problems which seem to me to be most important in the field of military policy, and its relationship to diplomacy, and our whole posture vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

One of the basic problems of statesmanship is to relate the intentions of other powers to their potentials. A statesman always has the opportunity to ignore the capabilities of the other side by interpreting its intentions in the most favorable manner. Another way of saying it is that any statesman has the task of attempting to balance the capabilities of other states against how they might use those capabilities.

It is clear, for example, that the development by Great Britain of a thermo-nuclear capability is not a major threat to us, but not because this capability is of no consequence. They could do a fair amount of damage with it; but we don't believe, and correctly, that they are likely to use it against us. Conversely, the development by a Soviet satellite, or by China, of even a much less strong nuclear capability would be a substantial threat to us.

Since 1945 we have tended to balance the capabilities and the intentions of the Soviet Union, and in some respect that of other states, in a manner that requires the least sacrifice on our part. We have taken Soviet "peace" offensives at face value because they fitted in with our predilections and because it saved us from making difficult choices. And because of this, the Soviets have been able to concentrate on what I like to call the "strategy of ambiguity" -- in which the provocation always seems somehow out of proportion to the risks involved, or in which the issue always seems somehow to fit in with what we consider legitimate or what the rest of the world considers legitimate.

We've had this conceptual and moral difficulty not only in balancing the capabilities against the intentions but also in understanding what are the significant capabilities of power in the nuclear age. We've had great difficulty in coming to grips with the use of power, with the nature of the interest we have in the world, and with the measures we must take to achieve our goals.

We've not understood, for example, that the manner by which a power reacts to a challenge does not depend only on abstract definitions of aggression or of justice. What a power considers aggression

will depend to some extent on its margin of survival. As long as we could not be defeated by a sudden attack, for example, we could afford to let another state strike the first blow. We could afford to let aggression become unambiguous and to let armed units cross sovereign boundaries. We tend to forget that of the wars which we later considered to be caused by the attempt of a state to achieve world domination, none was considered of sufficient provocation for America to enter it in the beginning. Hitler may have been interested in world domination, but his interest took the form of an attack on the Polish corridor and on Danzig, which did not seem worth America's interference in the war. The same, of course, was true in World War I. On the other hand, other states which have smaller margins of survival, and therefore "lower boiling points", must react very quickly.

One recent example of this was the Soviet arms deal to Egypt. When the Soviet arms deal was announced I happened to be in Washington. My recommendation at the time was that the Soviet arms deal had to be stopped by all means -- even by the use of force. My feeling was that, mathematically, any entry of Soviet arms into the Middle East had to lead to an explosive situation whatever the protestations of peaceful intent, and no matter how sincere Nasser might be. (It is, incidentally, a very naive notion that the sincerity of a revolutionary guarantees the fact that he will not bring about cataclysmic consequences.) It seemed quite clear that the entry of Soviet arms into Egypt would, if nothing else, force Israel to take some steps because a state like Israel, which cannot afford to lose a single battle, whose territory can be cut in half by one defeat, will not permit a threat to become unambiguous. A state whose margin of survival is narrow will seek to anticipate armed attack. And in this connection it is quite immaterial whether Nasser, in fact, intended to cross Israel's borders. The very build-up in Egyptian strength was certain to lead to an explosive situation. The sale of Soviet arms to the Middle East had to lead to some of the explosive consequences which plague us to this day.

Also, because we have had very great difficulty in understanding the role of power in foreign policy, we have conducted our diplomacy somewhat as if it were a popularity contest in which votes had to be canvassed and in which one gears one's measures to what seems to be the consensus of humanity (a consensus which is very often misinterpreted). We've forgotten that foreign policy is really the art of effecting the will of the sovereign state and that what a power will do will depend to some extent on the balancing of risks.

The United Nations last year proved relatively effective in the Egyptian situation because in Egypt a symbolic act could be coupled with minimum risk. It was clear to every state voting that it would not be forced to back its resolution by the assumption of a risk, however small.

The United Nations proved highly ineffective in Hungary because here the resolution could be given effect only by the assumption of rather substantial risks and because the states constituting the majority vote were not willing to run those risks.

It is quite clear that if we solicit votes, if we run diplomacy as a popularity contest, then the pressures of all the states that are most interested in preserving peace will always be directed against us. For votes in the United Nations are not inevitably determined by the delegates' agreement or disagreement with our policy of the moment. Very often the position of the U.N. will be affected by some more overriding consideration not directly related to the issue at hand. Thus the attitude of India on Hungary was fundamentally influenced by the desire not to establish a precedent which might be used against India on Kashmir. No American policy could possibly have changed this.

On other issues the vote in the United Nations will be affected by the desire of the many powers to preserve the peace almost at any price. Because they consider us the more malleable of the super powers, many of the uncommitted nations choose to direct their pressures against us. The Soviet Union, therefore, frequently profits from its intransigence by inducing other states to meet it half way, which nevertheless means a loss of position for the free world.

Because of our reluctance to employ force and our inability to think of using our power except against the kind of overt aggression which the Soviets very rarely present, diplomacy takes on paradoxical overtones. One canon of traditional diplomacy is that a negotiator should concentrate only on issues which seem soluble, and that he should avoid raising issues that do not seem to hold any promise of success. The application of this maxim enables the Soviets to control the pace of the negotiations by being extremely intransigent on certain issues and therefore making it clear that these issues do not have any promise of successful resolution. The Soviets can therefore divert the diplomatic debate to the issues which are most embarrassing to us and on which we have least to gain.

In some respects our approach to the Hungarian resolution is a good example of this. Instead of creating a <u>fait accompli</u> diplomatically by announcing what we would stand for and by forcing others to choose sides, we went around soliciting what seemed to us to be the consensus. This consensus was certain to be increasingly watered down the more uncertain we appeared.

Our difficulty in coming to grips with the problem of power has therefore exalted the role of weak and irresponsible states, of states who like to play major roles internationally and find it dramatic to do so and who can do so without paying any price.

This has created a very strange situation. In the past, the most difficult task of statesmanship was considered to be foreign policy and not domestic policy. In foreign policy, you were dealing with other sovereign states whose will you could not control, and the penalty for miscalculation in foreign policy was usually greater than in domestic policy. Now, paradoxically, foreign policy seems for many statesmen simpler than domestic policy. They find that while in domestic policy every action has a price, in foreign policy no action seems to have a price. When Nehru attempted to redraw the linguistic boundaries of India he found very quickly that he had communal riots on his hands. In foreign policy he had rarely come up against the international equivalent of riots.

The temptation is therefore tremendous to seek to escape difficult domestic choices by entering the international field, to postpone the difficult and thankless tasks of domestic construction for the glories of the international stage. All the more so since any state seems to be able to attract major attention by the degree of the irresponsibility it develops.

One of the consequences, therefore, of our difficulty in coming to grips with the problem of power has been a paradox: for decades, people concerned with international affairs, individuals interested in world peace, have argued that diplomacy was the alternative to war and that the world should look forward to a time when all disputes could be settled by diplomatic negotiations. We now find that diplomacy emerges as the complement of war and that the dream of generations for universal peace, if it were realized, would in fact lead to the perpetuation of all disputes, however trivial.

Now let me speak for a few minutes on the form the dilemma in respect to power has taken. I've mentioned the fact that we have tended to consider aggression as unambiguous and that we would then go all out to defeat it. We have also had the notion that peace is the normal relation among states and that on a certain day, perhaps after a four-power conference, perhaps after the Russians have become reasonable, peace will suddenly break out.

We are a status-quo power in the sense that we want nothing of the rest of the world except to be left alone by it, and therefore we tend to think of aggression as conducted for its own sake and for something as vague as world domination, to be resisted by maximum force and by collective action.

But to defeat the Soviet strategy of ambiguity, it is necessary to be clear about two questions: first, which transformations one is willing to resist, and secondly, how one is going to resist them.

I would suggest that in considering which transformations we are willing to resist, we will face some of our most difficult choices. I

have tried to get individuals and groups in and out of government to address themselves to one question: which transformations would we resist no matter how they occur, even if they happen according to means that seem to us to be legitimate. We have to ask ourselves the question whether we are going to prevent the fact of Soviet expansion or the manner of Soviet expansion.

Because this choice of which transformation one is willing to resist is so difficult and because it is so affected by the varying positions of the major powers, an inconsistency has grown up between the attempt to assemble maximum force and the desire to achieve collective action. It is well illustrated by our alliance policy. We've found that the doctrine of collective security is quite capable of paralyzing a state that is capable of resisting alone.

In the past it was assumed that collective security was an accretion to the strength of each power. We find now that collective security may keep the powers that are capable of acting alone from responding effectively. This may have happened to us in Korea; it may have happened to the British in Suez.

We find also that the theoretical purpose of the alliance to resist aggression never seems to fit any of the issues actually in dispute. From Korea to Indo-China, from Suez to the present situation in Syria, there are always disputes within the free world coalition about whether this is really the case for which they had prepared. As a result we also find, of course, that the alliance becomes the whipping boy in the domestic policy of most countries.

In short, war (and even the threat of war) depends not only on the cost and not only on the objective alone, but on the relation of the price one has to pay to attain the objective. It seems to me that we have not understood this relationship because we have thought of aggression as being for something as vague as world domination. We have thought of strategy in terms of revenge, in which we can inflict greater losses on the enemy than he can inflict on us. But the growth of technology has made the disproportion of damage relatively unimportant in an all-out war. We've even found that under certain circumstances an inferior retaliatory capability can be very dangerous.

During the MacArthur hearings on the Korean war everyone agreed that there could be no doubt that we would win an all-out war should it break out. Still, we were afraid to press the Chinese too hard. The relatively inferior retaliatory capability of the Soviets could deter us because the gain in Korea seemed to us (and I think wrongly) out of proportion to the objective.

We've had a preoccupation with surprise attack. Most of our military leaders assume that a war will start with a surprise attack

on the continental United States and that this is really the war we have to prepare for. In fact, this is the least likely war. The Soviets would have to achieve a preciseness of calculation and a recklessness which is really out of keeping with their past tactics. Their risks in starting such a war would be immense, while their gains would be problematical as long as they can make advances by other means.

We've had an obsession with technology -- as if a superior weapon, by itself, could get us a strategic advantage without our having a doctrine for employing the weapon. I was asked before we came in about the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile. I think it is a worrisome phenomenon. I do not think it's a decisive phenomenon if we behave effectively. Missiles do not yet exist in sufficient quantity or with sufficient accuracy and, in any case, we are not that far behind the Soviets. By the time they possess missiles in operational quantity, we probably will possess them also, at least if we make a major effort.

However, when both sides possess intercontinental missiles, a surprise attack is even <u>less</u> likely. There is no particular point in attacking, even if you can inflict greater damage than the opponent, if the damage the opponent can inflict is already sufficient to destroy your society. Weapons like the intercontinental ballistic missiles are essential, but their primary use will be to avoid defeat, to prevent an opponent from attempting to destroy us. They cannot be used to achieve positive ends. They cannot be used to prevent minor transformations. For what will appear a "minor" transformation will be interpreted with increasing rigidity as the horror of all-out war increases and if our only possible response is all-out war.

I am not at all persuaded that an attack by the Soviet Union in Western Europe, if it were conducted with sufficient ambiguity -- if say, they moved troops into Western Germany ostensibly to disarm it -- would be considered a sufficient provocation by us to unleash an all-out nuclear attack on metropolitan Russia. I would not wish to be in the shoes of the President who has to make the choice: of insuring the destruction of the United States to prevent the occupation of Europe.

This brings me to my final point. We have gambled everything on the strategy of deterrence. We have assumed that if we could threaten the Soviet Union with overwhelming power, the Soviet Union would in fact not engage in aggressions. We have found that in practice, the more horrible we made our weapons technology, the relatively easier we made it for the Soviet Union to shift the risk of engaging in an all-out war to <u>us</u>.

In this age, with both sides capable, literally, of obliterating each other, the side which has the moral or the physical strength to act puts its opponent at a great disadvantage, because it can force

its opponent to choose whether a certain measure is worth suicide. Therefore, we have found that wherever our deterrent policy did not work we were not prepared for a strategy for actually fighting a war. We had relied on a threat which in most cases we had proved unwilling to implement.

One of the disturbing things about British defense policy is precisely this: They have put themselves into the position of having to choose between suicide or surrender. The slogan among military people now is that our capability for war is designed to avoid war, not to fight one. I would suggest you cannot avoid war except by the willingness to fight one.

The implication of this, of course, is that we must develop a capability for fighting a limited war, and we have somehow to find the moral resolution to be willing to fight a limited war.

Without this readiness there will be a basic inequality in the position of the two sides. For the past 18 months, Washington has been worried about the possibility of a revolution in Poland. Some people argue that we must keep the Soviets from suffering substantial defeats, lest in desperation they start a war. If this is true, then it means the Soviets can blackmail us when they are weak as well as when they are strong.

If the Soviets are permitted to fill every vacuum, and we cannot use any opportunities in the Soviet orbit, we will be on the defensive all around a 20,000 mile periphery which is in a state of revolutionary ferment. If the Soviets can keep every territory that they conquer or annex and are relieved from pressure, and can always concentrate on the point of maximum embarrassment to us, the result is foreordained: There is no policy clever enough and brilliant enough to keep us from being eventually pushed out of Eurasia, a step at a time. One can lose a football game by holding the opponent to five yards at a time just as surely as by leaving openings where he can run the whole length of the football field.

So, my proposition really consists of two related recommendations. We have to be tougher inwardly in recognizing aggression and recognizing the things we wish to prevent and the things we wish to achieve. But, this will do us little good unless we can develop the physical capability to make this policy work through a doctrine of limited war, and by not letting the Soviets paralyze us with the argument that any limited war must automatically lead to all-out war.

Childs, Marquis

May 1, 1956

Dear Mark:

The boys and girls at the University of Washington are fortunate, and I consider myself fortunate to have received such kind words at your hands.

I shall be coming down for the Gridiron Dinner and hope to catch a glimpse of you then.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marquis Childs
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

rh

WASHINGTON CALLING

MARQUIS CHILDS
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

LA SALLE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

April 16, 1956

Dear Ed:

I made the enclosed talk at the University of Washington at the banquet dedicating their new communications building which is the finest in the country of its kind. Partly because I pay you and See It Now a well deserved tribute I wanted you to see this. But also I wanted you to read what I had to say about the problem of communication and the way in which, in my opinion, we are failing.

Any way here it is. It has been much too long since I have seen you. Is there any chance that you will be coming this way in the near future.

Regards,

Mark

TALK BY MARQUIS CHILDS, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, IN SEATTLE, ON APRIL 5, 1956.

A distinguished psychiatrist not long ago sent an open letter to a group of commentators and editorial writers challenging them to demand nothing less than the highest integrity from all men in public life. He was asking in effect that those who mould opinion, or who attempt to do so, lay down a stern law of rebuke and rejection for anyone compromising with the great moral issues of our times. His letter was written out of something like despair at the attrition, the dangerous erosion, of values that has taken place at almost every level of our national life. It was written in the hope that opinion could be mobilized and brought to bear in both a negative and a positive fashion on the principal figures seeking to resolve the troubles that beset us at home and abroad.

It is not a new dilemma that confronts us today but a very old one. We find ourselves as a nation in a position of incredible wealth and power. We want to enjoy that wealth and that power. We have worked very hard for it. Yet we are told by many voices which often have a nagging and insistent sound that we have manifold responsibilities in every corner of the earth which we must measure up to. If here at home we are to live up to the noble conviction of freedom and equality that inspired our beginning as a nation, we must quickly reform our ways. In short we are told, and this is repeated so often it takes on the shrill overtones of the voice of the common scold, that if Western civilization is to be saved then we in America by our constant, unfailing, steadfast effort must save it.

There is here, it seems to me, a basic problem of communication; a

problem which has a long historical precedent and one with which you have a direct concern in the dedication of your Communications Building. The letter from the psychiatrist made me think a little of the prophet Amos in the Old Testament. You will remember that Amos addressed himself in the eighth century B.C. to the people of Samaria. He told them that they were selfish, self-centered, concerned with wealth and luxury for the few and unconcerned over the poverty and the suffering of the many. He told them that their foreign policy was ruinous since they arrogantly overrode the rights of their neighbors. Amos told the Samarians that if they did not mend their ways they would bring destruction down upon themselves. We know that within a relatively short time Samaria disappeared from the face of the earth.

Now Amos, of course, spoke out of the profound and passionate belief that his was the word of God. He was one of the great prophets who helped to create the tradition of the conscience that is at the base of our Graeco-Judaeo-Christian civilization. But I would like to suggest to you today that the problem of communication which confronted Amos was not unlike that, in kind at least, which confronts us today. This problem of communication -- the expression of the urgent demands of a time of crisis -- responsibility, idealism, discipline, as opposed to the old habits of comfortable and self-centered isolation, is the heart of the matter. We have never before had such extraordinary means of communication. Yet at the same time I think our failure to communicate, to reach a common understanding about ideas and ideals, was perhaps never more tragically evident. I venture to say that as a nation we were much closer to a common communication when Benjamin Franklin, whose 250th anniversary we are observing this year, founded the American

Philosophical Society and pushed the development of the postal system primarily because he believed in the exchange of ideas.

There are many reasons why with such vast means at our disposal we should nevertheless fall so far short of conveying the true nature of the crisis in which we find ourselves and the obligation that is ours in that crisis. As you undoubtedly know, one of the occupational diseases of the business of commenting and analyzing is an overweaning sense of omniscience. The commentator all too often comes to sound like a poor imitation of one of the prophets of old. Prophecies of doom can be picked off every bush, and I did not come all the way out here to deliver still another Jeremiad. But, knowing your concern with the problem of communication, I did want to try to talk frankly with you today about what I feel is a serious failure.

Let me say first of all that in the new media of mass communication, radio and television, the effort at meaningful and vital communication simply has not been made. It is said that television by its very nature must be a medium of entertainment. But merely saying this does not absolve those responsible for the programs coming over this new form of communication, which now reaches well over half the American people, from their responsibility for helping to inform opinion on the great issues of the day. One could as well have said that the newspaper is a medium of entertainment and have filled it with comic strips, sensational crime and sports, devoting only a few paragraphs to the real news of the day. Some newspapers seem unhappily to be trying to follow that course.

Just as the newspapers can be used for entertainment or for true communication on the level of ideas and ideals, so can television. We have had

at least some proof of how resourcefully television can be used to make vivid and real the problems that have in cold print an all too abstract sound. In his television program "See it Now" Edward R. Murrow showed how with the use of a little imagination the reality of threatening war in the Middle East, the overflowing farm surpluses, the integration of the races can be brought to life on the TV screen to hold the interest of an audience of many millions.

The "SEE IT NOW" program represents one of the few efforts by a major network to use television for these ends. Another was the interesting but unhappily short-lived program "Background" on NBC. The production costs of "See it Now" were high. That was one reason the sponsor dropped the program. For the same expenditure on a program of "entertainment" it was hoped to reach a very much larger audience. Then, too, that fateful word "controversial" was applied to certain of the "SEE IT NOW" programs. One can only guess at what the Founding Fathers would say if they knew we scurried away from what was labeled "controversial". Controversy was the life blood of the times that tried men's souls and it was only, in Washington's phrase, the "summer patriots" who ran away.

It is perhaps unfair in this instance to blame the sponsor since after all we were able to see this important experiment in the use of television in the news for two years. There is here a question of responsibility. News, the communication of ideas and ideals, cannot be left solely to the whim of the market place. That has been one of the serious weaknesses of commercial radio and television. So long as the market was bullish for news, as in World War II and its immediate aftermath, we had a great many news

programs. But when commercial sponsors are no longer willing to pay for such programs, we find the news drying up.

This is a serious evasion of responsibility on the part of those with authority to determine program content. Let me add that I believe our system is best for us. The British Broadcasting Corporation, a government-owned corporation operating radio and most TV programs, is perhaps the best system for Great Britain. Such a system applied here would be subject I am afraid to grave abuses. But there is under our system a responsibility to serve the public. That responsibility is at the base of the franchise of the free press, free radio and television. If there is a default in this obligation to serve the public, then sooner or later the franchise will be weakened and even destroyed. Public service in television does not consist in supplying a constant diet of chocolate ice cream sodas.

In this connection I would like to mention the particular responsibility of a Presidential election year. We have heard a great deal in recent weeks about the abuses of campaign contributions. Those abuses are very real and the so-called clean elections law which now seems to have a chance of passage falls short of correcting them. If the cost of television time for political campaigning, both on the national and local level, is to continue to increase with the increased use of television, then those abuses will multiply. It would seem to be the part of wisdom not only for the networks but for local stations as well to come forward with an offer of substantial free time to the major parties and the principal candidates. Such an offer would contribute to a sense of justice and fairness in the right of both parties to put their case before the electorate although one of these parties

happens at the moment to have very great financial resources coming from campaign contributions and the other party is faced with a deficit for a lack of such contributions. Those who own and control the facilities of radio and television ought to realize that a conviction of injustice, if it is allowed to grow and fester, will eventually bring political reprisals. Those reprisals could endanger the whole structure of our system of free radio and television. The political climate can change quickly and a privilege freely granted in one atmosphere can be abruptly withdrawn in another.

I have been talking about what might be called the mechanics of communication; or more accurately the mechanics and the politics of communication. I should like to suggest what seem to me to be perhaps deeper and more underlying reasons for our deficiency in real and meaningful communication one to another. Those responsible for the content of radio and television are often heard to say, "But if there is no demand for serious treatment of the news and the issues of the day, and we do have very little demand, why should we feel an obligation to provide such treatment for what must be after all a small minority."

They have a point. We may well ask ourselves why there is not a greater and more insistent demand for programs of substance concerned with the great problems of the time. Why is there such a passive acceptance of whatever "they" choose to send us from New York or Hollywood?

The fashion today is to put the blame for all our failures and deficiencies on our system of education. This is manifestly unfair if only because of the intense competition for the mind of the young. There has grown up what might be called a distraction industry. It is pervasive and far reaching. It

takes in comic books, motion pictures, television, each with a skillfully calculated claim on young minds. If this has not already been done by some ambitious Ph.D. in the field of education, it would be interesting to try to estimate over a period of several weeks or months the amount of time in the lives of youngsters of an impressionable age claimed by this distraction industry.

I remember seeing in my youth a frequently reproduced picture of the young Abraham Lincoln reading by the glow of an open fire. We learned that he devoured every scrap of print he could get his hands on in that primitive frontier; the Bible, Plutarch's Lives, political tracts; and what he read filled him with a deep and abiding curiosity to learn more. He had not been subjected as he grew up to the thousand and one distractions that clamor for the attention of our young.

It is time to ask ourselves how the roots of intellectual curiosity are to be formed and how they are to grow and be nurtured. Nor is this an idle, academic question. It may have a far more direct bearing on the struggle with communism than we realize. A keen American observer recently in Soviet Russia noted the seriousness of students at almost every educational level. He saw teen-agers in book stores eagerly poring over books on physics, chemistry and mathematics. It occurred to him to wonder whether one reason for their absorption in serious subjects was that they were free from most of the manifold distractions now part of the daily fare of our young people. He wondered if this did not help to explain the zeal with which students in the Soviet Union were preparing to be scientists and engineers. These are sobering reflections when we know that Russia is turning out half again as many

technicians and engineers as the United States.

I scarcely need to add that science is only one field in which we have begun to be aware of our deficiencies. We are beginning to understand that representative self-government cannot operate on an automatic pilot while we all enjoy the ride as passengers. It calls for understanding and for the kind of intelligent participation which grows out of the knowledge that there must be concerted effort by many if the system is to work. Yet a recent study conducted by the Fund for the Republic and published in Look magazine shows that only eight percent of the American people are concerned over world problems including the threat of war and only another six percent over national and local problems. A mere one percent were concerned over the danger of communist infiltration on the one hand and on the other hand the threat to our civil liberties inherent in the struggle with communism. Even allowing for a wide margin of error, these are shocking percentages. They show a tragic failure to communicate the meaning of this strange moment of history in which we live. Perhaps part of the blame should fall on education; the dilution of the curricula extending from the earliest grades up to and through the university. But we should not forget the fearful competition that education faces in our age of distraction.

Lastly I should like to speak about the failure of leadership in this matter of communication. Carved on one of the government buildings in Washington are the words, "Where there is no vision the people perish." That has a trite and commonplace sound. But it may be that we have too long taken those words for granted.

Mere expression of goodwill, mere good intention, is not vision. Vision signifies the deep and searching examination of the condition of mankind and the communication in vital and meaningful form of what the heart and the mind have found. I think we have a right to ask whether we today have from any source that vision of the past and the future which is one of the attributes of true leadership. Vision is not complacency, it is not self-congratulation, it is not expediency. It is often, as Lincoln knew so well, compounded of the darkest and bitterest truths which must for all their dire import be communicated if leadership is to serve the highest and noblest ends.

Let me try to illustrate what I mean in connection with the gravest issue confronting this country today. It is the issue of the equality of each citizen irrespective of race, color or creed as raised anew in the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the segregation of the races in the public schools to be unconstitutional. This may seem remote to you here in the Northwest where fortunately you have not suffered from the ancient quarrel that brought us to a terrible civil war. But believe me it is not remote. Just as did that controversy of a century ago, it relates directly to the rule of law and the powers of the Federal government. And this time the context is far larger than it was a hundred years ago. For our system is on trial before the world in competition with the system of communism. What happens in Alabama whether for good or evil will be reflected at once in the headlines of the press of India and Indonesia, in the farthest corners of the earth.

The gravity of the situation in the South can hardly be exaggerated.

There is on every hand the material for a terrible conflagration. Some minor incident which in other times might have passed almost unnoticed could today touch off fearful bloodshed and destruction. There are communities in the Deep South where an uneasy armed truce between the two races may be broken at any moment.

It is imperative that ways be found to ease this intolerable tension. Communication between the two peoples has all but broken down. Here, it seems to me, is a responsibility that President Eisenhower must assume. He should call the leaders of the two races together in Washington before it is too late. He should encourage them to try to find a way out of the present impasse. He should communicate to them his own urgent conviction of the need for a reasonable compromise. He has spoken in favor of moderation, he has cautioned against extremism. But this is not enough. He must put the weight of his own great popularity, the far reaching authority of the office he holds, in the balance. Even that may not be sufficient. But to do less, to permit the present drift to continue, is to wait for what could be irretrievable disaster.

Certainly such a course involves risks. Those who argue always for caution and political expediency can be expected to oppose it. But to wait, to wait for something in that fine Micawberish phrase to turn up, is a far greater risk. One may argue the wisdom of the Supreme Court decision and particularly the wisdom of its timing. But it is today the law of the land and the responsibility of leadership is to communicate the meaning of this decision in the lives of each and every one of us. This has not been done.

As the educator is a whipping boy in this time of troubles so also is

the American official who undertakes to tell the world the American story. The Voice of America has been investigated and reinvestigated, condemned and denounced time and time again. Almost any member of Congress however obscure but believes that he could do it far better.

The Voice of America is a rather weak voice. It has many imperfections. But in all fairness we should consider the difficulties under which it must operate. Is it fair to expect this government agency to speak to the world with a clear, resolute voice when we here at home find it difficult to speak to one another in any reasonable or meaningful way about the issues that divide us? This seems to me the question we must ask ourselves. If we have all but ceased to discuss in a civilized fashion the problem of equality between the races then it is manifestly unfair to belabor the Voice of America for fading and failing from time to time.

My impression in the course of fairly extensive travel overseas is that the Voice is more effective than we have any right to expect. It was not so long ago that many of the employees in our information service abroad, often overworked and underpaid, were treated as though they were criminal suspects. Only two years ago two irresponsible mischief makers flashed through Europe presumably with the authority of a Senate committee browbeating and intimidat- anyone who challenged their dictates. We may have forgotten that sorry episode. Europe has not forgotten it nor have those Americans who here humiliated by the tactics of these two intolerable Katzenjammer kids. We should not be surprised to find that many able information specialists have resigned and that it is increasingly difficult to persuade qualified men and women to take remote and difficult assignments.

I have said that I would not deliver a Jeremiad. But if I have sounded rather like a prophet of doom, it is because of a deep sense of urgency and a concern over what seems at best inertia and indifference and at worst a stubborn refusal to consider the deadly nature of the contest in which we find ourselves; a contest in which all the values of our western civilization stemming from the Renaissance are in the balance.

The threat of Communist totalitarianism is so much more insidious than most of us understand. It is too often represented as a kind of cops and robbers pursuit. If as in a television horse opera we can only capture the bad guys and put them in jail, then the good guys will run things and we shall all be happy forever after. Something as elementary as this seems to have motivated the Federal officials who padlocked the Daily Worker at the moment it was demonstrating its inability to keep up with the latest gyrations of the Communist line and its inability to hold the attention of more than a handful of readers.

The threat that Communism insidiously poses is that it will pervert our own free way of life. In resisting it we shall become like it. Our fears will become so obsessive that in the pursuit of evil we shall forget the good of a strong and free society. The fever that plagued us two years ago has happily subsided. But we are left with many of the restraints, the inhibitions, the timidites of the rash of McCarthyism and they operate still to some degree on press, radio and television.

We suffer today from the twin blight of complacency and conformism. If ours is to be a dynamic society providing by word and deed the leadership of the western world, then there is no room in it for complacency. It is almost

literally true that nothing that we do can possibly measure up to the extraordinary demands that are put upon us as Americans in this extraordinary century in which we are living. We can only give the best that we have in the hope that it will not be too little. That is what I know you will do in this fine new building dedicated to communication; to the urgent necessity that we speak to each other honestly and meaningfully about the issues that trouble us so deeply.

Christenberry
Robert

Citizens for JAVITS

14 WEST 49th STREET NEW YORK 20, N. Y. COLUMBUS 5-7252

October 19, 1956

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Co-Chairman:
ROBERT K. CHRISTENBERRY
MRS. WENDELL WILLKIE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S - 485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much for your kind letter in response to mine inviting you to serve on the CITIZENS FOR JAVITS - Advisory Committee.

I know that you agree with President Eisenhower's belief that Jack is wanted and needed in Washington if the President is to have the strongest possible support during his second term in the White House, but I understand and appreciate fully your reasons for withholding your name from the roster of the committee.

I am sure that you are aware that we are currently cooperating with the Finance Committee in an effort to raise the funds needed for an intensive election campaign. Many of our friends who, like yourself, have personal reasons for not joining the Committee are showing their support of Jack Javits through their own generous personal contributions. It is our feeling that you too will want to participate in this way and I am therefore taking the liberty of putting this appeal in writing to you.

I assure you that we will be most grateful for whatever you can do to help.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert K. Christenberry

RKC:mw

P.S. Checks made payable to the Javits Campaign Fund can be forwarded to me at the above address.

Elect JACOB K. JAVITS U. S. Senator

Christenberry, Rob

October 10, 1956

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter about the Committee for Jack Javits. I hold him in the highest possible esteem, but because of the nature of my work I cannot associate myself with either political parties or individuals. In this job one is obliged to do everything humanly possible to remain strictly neutral.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert K. Christenberry
Citizens for Javits
14 West 49 Street
New York 20, New York

rh

Citizens for JAVITS

14 WEST 49th STREET NEW YORK 20, N. Y. COLUMBUS 5-7252

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Co-Chairman:
ROBERT K. CHRISTENBERRY
MRS. WENDELL WILLKIE

October 5, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At this moment it is a conservative estimate that Jack Javits has at least an even chance to be elected Senator from New York in the coming election. During his present term in the White House, President Eisenhower was seriously handicapped by an opposition Congress. Although the Democratic majority was down to two in the Senate, this was often sufficient to defeat some of President Eisenhower's most important legislation.

The election of Jack Javits will balance the scale, and I need not tell you that President Eisenhower is most anxious that for the first time in many years New York have a solid Republican representation in the Senate.

If you agree with me that this objective is of vital importance, I invite you to join an Advisory Committee we are forming to assure the election of Jack Javits. Therefore, with my assurance that there is no obligation implied other than what you, yourself, will elect, and as we are desirous of completing the formation of the Committee, I do hope I may have your acceptance at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Christenberry

Elect JACOB K. JAVITS U. S. Senator

Christie, J. F.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TELEPHONE DISTRICT 7-1717

May 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed please find a transcript of "Political Quiz," an innovation in American political program broadcasting. Here is Adlai Stevenson asking questions of the panel composed of former President Harry Truman, Senator John Sparkman, Governor Foster Furcolo and Mrs. Barkley. I thought you might want to quote portions of this program on your Tuesday night broadcast (you will note this is for release Tuesday night at 7 P.M.) and the program will be broadcast over CBS network later that night (10:05-10:30 EDT). We think we have hit on an entertaining as well as informative format for political programming with the quiz program idea. If you have the time, may I suggest you give this program a listen. The warmth and laughter is not apparent in the transcript.

With appreciation and every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Jack F Christie

Jack F Christie
Television and Radio Director

JFC:s
Encl.

PUBLICITY DIVISION
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

FOR RELEASE TO A.M. PAPERS
MONDAY, MAY 13, 1957

B-1518
5/9/57

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler today predicted that the Democratic National Committee's upcoming radio program, "Political Quiz," will add a new and effective format for political campaigning in the future.

The "Political Quiz" will be a feature of Democratic Party Night, May 21, and will be carried nationwide as a public service on the CBS Radio Network that night, 10:05 - 10:30 P.M., EDT.

"With Adlai Stevenson acting as quizmaster and a panel composed of former President Harry Truman, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, Gov. Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts and Mrs. Alben Barkley, we have come up with an informative and,at the same time, entertaining discussion of current and past political topics," said Mr. Butler.

"Although this first version of 'Political Quiz' is not concerned with the campaign efforts of any candidates, I think that the format in the future will be able to provide a new and very effective political campaign weapon," added the Democratic National Chairman.

"Political Quiz" was tape recorded recently when the Democratic Party leaders were meeting in Washington, D. C. Governor Stevenson presided over the 25-minute program, during which he asked the panel members to answer questions ranging from well-known political quotes to defining campaign slogans.

Mr. Butler said, "We are combining the isolation booth with the voting booth as we entertain and inform America's vast radio audience."

# # # # # # # #

DEMOCRATIC PARTY NIGHT

May 21, 1957

"POLITICAL QUIZ"

Broadcast Over CBS Radio Network

PANEL: Adlai E. Stevenson, Moderator
Harry S. Truman
Sen. John J. Sparkman
Gov. Foster Furcolo
Mrs. Alben W. Barkley

Introduction by Paul M. Butler, Chairman,
Democratic National Committee

FOR RELEASE TO A.M. NEWSPAPERS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1957

7 PM radio May 21

MR. BUTLER: Tonight is Democratic Party Night. In hundreds of towns and cities across our nation, thousands of Democratic Party members are having a good time. We call it "Fun for Funds." A feature of Party Night is "Political Quiz," a panel of political experts questioned by Adlai Stevenson. The questions on "Political Quiz" have been asked and answered at the local parties. Now, these party goers are listening to this program to see whether they did as well as the panel: Former President Harry Truman, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, Gov. Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Alben Barkley. And now -- Adlai Stevenson.

MR. STEVENSON: I am speaking to you from Washington, the nation's capital. Since I last talked with many of you over the radio, a number of things have happened. Then, Mr. Eisenhower and I were engaged in a contest to see which of us would live here in Washington. I have always thought Washington was a nice place to visit, and I would like to have lived here; not of course, that I don't like Augusta, Gettysburg, Denver, Palm Springs or even Thomasville. People in Washington are still talking about a historic occurrence which took place here not long ago. Secretary Dulles and President Eisenhower were both in town at the same time, and that leads to our first question: The question is: Where did they meet?

GOV. FURCOLO: Well, I don't know where they met, Governor, but I could hazard a guess if you want it -- it must have been either at the Railroad Station or the Airport.

MR. STEVENSON: You are correct. It was at the Airport.

The answer to this question that follows is the name of a man, one of the most beloved Americans of a generation ago. He once said, "I don't belong to any organized political party. I am a Democrat." Now, who said this?

MR. TRUMAN: Woodrow Wilson, wasn't it?

MR. STEVENSON: Mrs. Barkley?

MRS. BARKLEY: I don't know.

MR. STEVENSON: Senator Sparkman?

SEN. SPARKMAN: Did you say that was a generation ago?

MR. STEVENSON: Well, yes.

SEN. SPARKMAN: That was before my day, you see.

MR. STEVENSON: Well, you're a much older man, Governor Furcolo?

GOV. FURCOLO: Well, I don't know who it was, but certainly he's multiplied considerably since that time, because we have many of them now.

MR. STEVENSON: Well, the answer was -- Will Rogers. Perhaps some of you, and I'm sure, President Truman, all of you, have had some personal experiences with Will Rogers, or remember some of his engaging sayings. I remember, during this past campaign, one that occurred to me one day, when I read in the paper, another prophecy by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, that the position of the farmer was about to improve. I said that it reminded me of a remark of Will Rogers', who once said that "the first three years of a Republican Administration are always the hardest because by that time you get used to living on prophecies."

MR. TRUMAN: It's as correct today as it was then.

MR. STEVENSON: There was another one that I am sure you will remember, President Truman. Rogers paid a visit, I think it was to President Harding, and said that he'd like to tell Harding some of the latest political jokes. I believe Harding's reputed to have said, "You don't need to, I have them in my Cabinet."

MR. TRUMAN: That was reported. He also at the conference in London, informed the people of the United States that they had to carry out the King's throne because it was covered with gold, and the Americans might take it home with them. Then Joe Robinson had him sent home.

MR. STEVENSON: Now, who was it said recently that it gave him a pain to hear his rich friends in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce squawking about high Government Defense spending at a time when they've never been more prosperous?

MRS. BARKLEY: That was Secretary Wilson.

MR. STEVENSON: You're quite right.

MR. TRUMAN: My admiration went up a notch on that statement.

GOV. FURCOLO: It was a doggoned good answer.

MR. TRUMAN: It was.

MR. STEVENSON: Now, Mr. Truman, here's one for you. Who said, in 1948, "All civil service employees are mediocre at their best?"

MR. TRUMAN: That was ---

MR. STEVENSON: "Now, if I had my way, the present civil service system in force in the national, state and local governments would not exist."

MR. TRUMAN: That's Thomas E. Dewey -- he made the same sort of a positive statement about a certain engineer out in California, and it cost him a lot of votes.

MR. STEVENSON: Yes, I think we remember that, too. Now, which one of the three following statements was made recently by the United States Postmaster General, Mr. Arthur Summerfield:

One: "The public be damned."
Two: "Neither snow nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift accomplishment of their appointed routes."
And three: "I need another $47,000,000."

MRS. BARKLEY: I know he said the last. He may have said all three.

MR. TRUMAN: Old man Vanderbilt said the first one, and then denied that he ever said it.

MR. STEVENSON: So Summerfield gets credited with the idea that $47,000,000 is needed to run the Post Office; President Truman says it was William H. Vanderbilt, head of the New York Central who said the public be damned, and I think that's correct. And who made the famous quotation about couriers pounding through the snow and rain?

SEN. SPARKMAN: I don't know who made it, but it's supposed to be the slogan of the Post Office Department.

MR. TRUMAN: I don't know who made it.

MR. STEVENSON: It was made by Herodotus, the Greek historian. Now, isn't that fascinating?

MR. TRUMAN: It is.

MR. STEVENSON: Some very valuable information I picked up somewhere. It didn't win me very many votes either.

Now, in 1948, Gov. Thomas Dewey, the Republican Presidential candidate, said that one of the things he was going to do when he got to Washington, was to sweep the cobwebs out of government, to which a prominent Democrat replied, "If my memory does not betray me, I recall that when the Democratic Party took over on March 4, 1933, the spiders in Washington were so weak from starvation that they couldn't even weave a web." Now, who said that, Mrs. Barkley?

MRS. BARKLEY: That was Alben.

MR. STEVENSON: That was Vice President of the United States, Alben Barkley.

GOV. FURCOLO: That was the really beloved Vice President, and I might say that anyone who has never read that entire speech, certainly should. I think it's one of the finest documents I have ever read in my whole life.

MR. TRUMAN: It is.

SEN. SPARKMAN: Of course, he was not Vice President when he made it. It was made at the Philadelphia Convention. I was sitting just behind him and had a manuscript in my hand, and was following it, and when he came to that about spiders weaving cobwebs, I said to my wife, "Spiders don't weave cobwebs." That night I asked Senator Barkley about that, and he said, "You know, after I had written that, I woke up at three o'clock in the morning one night thinking about that same thing." He said, "I got up and looked it up in the encyclopedia and I found that spiders do weave cobwebs."

MR. STEVENSON: That was an imperishable remark, like another famous remark of your late distinguished and beloved husband, Mrs. Barkley. I remember so well the time he said and I heard him say it: "A bureaucrat is a Democrat who holds an office that some Republican wants."

MR. TRUMAN: That's correct as it can be.

SEN. SPARKMAN: Gosh, we could spend all day talking about things he said, but here's one other that I think is rather appropriate. In the 1948 campaign, in a speech in Philadelphia, I remember hearing him over the radio, he said, "You know, the Republicans talk of stabilizing the farmer; I now know what they mean by it, foreclose on all his stock and move the farmer into the stable."

MR. STEVENSON: Now, who said this: "If I were an American, I would be a Republican." Do you recall?

That was the late Andre Vishinsky.

MR. TRUMAN: The smartest Russian of them all, and that's how smart he was.

MR. STEVENSON: Who said this, in August 1955: "Now, as a result of our patient effort, in a spirit of conciliation, the problem of the Suez base has been successfully resolved?"

MRS. BARKLEY: That was John Foster Dulles.

MR. TRUMAN: He has made many a statement like that that didn't pan out.

MR. STEVENSON: Almost two years later, the Russians are in the Middle East and America's best allies, France and Britain, are out of the Middle East, and the Suez will haunt us for years to come.

In what century was the following said, and who said it: "The right to suffer is one of the joys of a free economy, just as the right to prosper is?"

MR. STEVENSON: Don't tell me that was John Stuart Mill.

GOV. FURCOLO: It sounds to me like a Congressman with whom I served, but I'd just as soon not identify him at the moment.

SEN. SPARKMAN: Well, it was the former Governor of Arizona, wasn't it?

MR. STEVENSON: You're correct, his name is Pyle, Howard Pyle.

SEN. SPARKMAN: He was serving as assistant to President Eisenhower when he made the statement.

MR. STEVENSON: He said it at a press conference in Detroit in May 1946--56. Here's another one now. In what century was the following statement made and who made it: "If all Americans want is security, well, they can go to prison?"

MR. TRUMAN: His name was Eisenhower.

MR. STEVENSON: And the date was December 8, 1949.

SEN. SPARKMAN: Houston, Texas, wasn't it?

MR. STEVENSON: That's right.

MR. STEVENSON: Who made these two statements? "President Truman's decision that the United States should go to the defense of the Korean Republic was courageous, righteous, and in the public interest" --that's the first statement. The second statement was: "The Truman Administration plunged us into the Korean War without the consent of our citizens through their authorized representatives in Congress." Who can remember those two? Senator Sparkman?

SEN. SPARKMAN: Strangely enough, both statements were made by the same man.

MR. TRUMAN: That's correct.

SEN. SPARKMAN: And the name of the man who made the statement was John Foster Dulles. The first, there's this difference--the first statement was written before the 1952 campaign.

MR. STEVENSON: The first statement was that "the defense of the Korean Republic was courageous and righteous and in the public interest."

SEN. SPARKMAN: That is right. However, in the Republican platform of 1952 which Mr. Dulles wrote, the second statement appears.

MR. STEVENSON: "That the Truman Administration had plunged us into war without the consent of our...."

SEN SPARKMAN: That's what the platform says.

MR. TRUMAN: Consistency, thy name is not Republican.

SEN. SPARKMAN: Oh, consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

MR. STEVENSON: Now, here's another one, who said this one: "My major goal is to cut federal spending to something like $60,000,000,000 within the next four years."

MR. TRUMAN: Mr. Eisenhower, in 1952.

MR. STEVENSON: You're correct.

MR. TRUMAN: He's still trying to reach that goal after four years of administration.

MR. STEVENSON: But he's been going the wrong way. It's now $72,000,000,000, and the largest peacetime budget in history. Speaking of President Eisenhower's record-high $72,000,000,000 budget, a Cabinet member said that if the upward trend in Government spending isn't stopped, "there could be a depression that would curl your hair." Who said that?

MR. TRUMAN: The present Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. STEVENSON: Correct, Mr. George Humphrey.

In the middle of the hullabaloo about the Administration's present big budget, a man dropped into Washington and made page one news with his comment on this subject. He said this: "I can't for the life of me understand what persuaded Dwight to go for that big budget this year." Now who is that man?

MRS. BARKLEY: That was his brother Edgar.

MR. STEVENSON: You're correct.

MR. TRUMAN: He said Edgar had been criticizing him ever since he was five years old.

MR. STEVENSON: You're correct. That was Edgar Eisenhower.

Some of the Presidents of the United States have been criticized for spending too much time on their sports activities and hobbies. Taft and Wilson played golf, Franklin Roosevelt saved stamps, Cooledge saved money.

MR. TRUMAN: His own.

MR. STEVENSON: The question is, what Republican President was criticized by the Democrats for playing croquet so much on the White House lawn?

MR. TRUMAN: His name was Rutherford B. Hayes, and he made a right good President in spite of that croquet thing, for he moved the troops out of the South.

MR. STEVENSON: And what's more, he stayed in Washington to play croquet.

MR. TRUMAN: All the time.

MR. STEVENSON: Now, here's a short news item, the like of which goes out regularly from Washington on the wires of the press associations. The one which follows is United Press Item #139 for May 2. I'll read it to you, and the question is to fill in the blank. "_____ took advantage of the beautiful spring weather today to play golf at nearby Burning Tree Country Club."

MR. STEVENSON: Well, don't all answer at once.

SEN. SPARKMAN: The President.

MR. STEVENSON: That's right--here's a quotation from an Eisenhower Cabinet member who used to be in the saddle. He said: "We're here in the saddle as an administration representing business and industry." Who said it and what happened to him?

GOV. FURCOLO: Well, that was Douglas McKay, the former Secretary of the Interior, and incidentally, he was unsaddled by Wayne Morse out in Oregon.

MR. STEVENSON: You're right, Governor Furcolo--he was certainly unsaddled. There's some more of them going to be unsaddled before very long.

In the 1956 campaign, who was it said that "the Democrats will not tolerate the kind of campaign which has the vice-hatchet man slinging slander, and spreading half truths while the top-man peers down the green fairways of indifference."

GOV. FURCOLO: Sounds to me like a gentleman named Adlai Stevenson.

MR. STEVENSON: Well, you're wrong.

MRS. BARKLEY: Frank Clement of Tennessee.

MR. STEVENSON: That's correct.

MRS. BARKLEY: In the keynote address.

MR. STEVENSON: That's correct, Mrs. Barkley.

MRS. BARKLEY: At the '56 Convention.

MR. STEVENSON: What member of a President's Cabinet was sentenced to prison for accepting a bribe?

MR. TRUMAN: His name was Albert B. Fall, he was a Harding and Coolidge candidate, wasn't he?

MR. STEVENSON: He was Secretary of the Interior, Mr. President, under Harding, you're correct.

MR. TRUMAN: May I tell a story about Senator Fall right here? With the first Cabot Lodge, the Senator from the great state of Massachusetts, he went to call on President Wilson, when he was ill, and as they went to leave after their discovery that Wilson's mind was still working, Mr. Fall said to the President, "Mr. President, I'm praying for you." Mr. Wilson raised his head up and said, "Which way, Senator?"

MR. STEVENSON: Here's one about an artist who sometimes drops his pencil in favor of the typewriter. He wrote a book not long ago, in which he said, "When I look back over appointees like Henry L. Stimson, John Sherman Cooper, Frank Knox, John Wynant, John J. McCloy, Warren Austin, Robert Patterson, and others, it sometimes seems to me, that we had better Republicans in government under the Democrats than we have been getting under the Republicans." Now who was it said that?

MRS. BARKLEY: Is he a caricaturist? It sounds like Herblock.

MR. STEVENSON: You're correct. It was Herblock, the Pulitzer prize winning cartoonist.

MR. TRUMAN: He's still winning them. He writes the best editorials in the United States with a drawing.

MRS. BARKLEY: And Fitzpatrick--let's not forget Missouri.

MR. TRUMAN: Oh, that's right.

MR. STEVENSON: Everyone knows how important women have become in politics today, but I'd like to ask you, what party first recognized that women were important, and elected women to its national committee?

GOV. FURCOLO: It must have been the party of the American Husbands.

MR. STEVENSON: Can you identify that with the Democratic Party? It was. It was the Democratic Party in 1920.

SEN. SPARKMAN: By the way, it was during that same administration that women were given the right to vote. President Wilson was interested to the extent that he went back to New Jersey to vote for that amendment.

MR. TRUMAN: That's correct.

MR. STEVENSON: The next question is this--who said, "The necessary and wise subordination of the military to civilian power will be best sustained when life-long professional soldiers abstain from seeking high political office."

MR. TRUMAN: That was the present occupant of the White House in a letter which he sent to a newspaperman in New Hampshire, and he brought it in and showed it to me before he sent it. I was the President, and he at that time, was in charge of NATO.

MR. STEVENSON: That's most interesting. You're quite correct. I didn't know that interesting bit of history, that it was President Eisenhower who said that.

MR. TRUMAN: I have a copy of that letter, but I never did pull it on him.

MR. STEVENSON: Was that when he was in NATO, or when he was Chief of Staff or at Columbia?

MR. TRUMAN: No, it wasn't when he was in NATO, it was when he was Chief of Staff of the United States when that happened.

MR. STEVENSON: Now, the question is, where does the money come from that keeps the Republican and the Democratic Parties going? First, let's hear about the Democratic money?

MRS. BARKLEY: It comes from the people--the little people.

MR. STEVENSON: Well, you're quite right about that. It comes, in our case, in the case of the Democratic Party, in small amounts from many people. It comes from "$5.00" affairs such as this one in which you are taking part. Like all quiz-masters, I suppose I have some information here with me this evening, so I am in a position to give you a few facts on where Republican money comes from. Contributions of $500 or more, officials of the one hundred biggest prime contractors doing business with the Defense Department gave the Republicans in the last campaign, twenty-seven times more than they gave the Democrats. Officials of the thirty-seven biggest advertising agencies gave the Republicans $51,000 according to these figures, and they gave the Democrats exactly nothing. Officials of the one hundred biggest industrial firms in our country gave the Republicans $1,000,000, and they gave the Democrats only $73,000. Now, so much for that.

Here are some 1957 Republicans speaking on the subject of modern Republicanism. The question I want to ask you is, can you name the men who made each of these statements? The first is this: "Essentially, Ike's new Republicanism is a form of bribery, a program to buy votes with the voter's own money." The second is, "If we don't get back to fundamental Republicanism, we are not men of distinction, but men of extinction." And the third, "New Republicanism betrays every historical tenet and principle of our Republican Party." Now, who can identify those three statements?

MR. TRUMAN: I can't identify the statement, but I can give you a definition of a modern Republican which I heard this morning.

MR. STEVENSON: What's that, Mr. President?

MR. TRUMAN: Well, it was stated by one of the young Governors, that modern Republicans were counterfeits, and then it was further defined by the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a modern Republican is something like a modern antique.

MRS. BARKLEY: That's good.

MR. STEVENSON: I thought they sort of reminded me of that wonderful definition of harmony. Remember?

MR. TRUMAN: Yes, indeed.

MR. STEVENSON: A red-headed girl in a polka dot dress riding a giraffe.

MR. TRUMAN: Tell us who made these statements.

MR. STEVENSON: Yes, who can remember the first one--"Ike's new Republicanism is a form of bribery, a program to buy votes with the voters' own money."

That was made by Representative Noah Mason, Republican of Illinois.

And the second, "If we don't get back to fundamental Republicanism we are not men of distinction, but men of extinction."

That was made by Robert T. Mount, Republican National Committeeman from Oregon.

And the third, "New Republicanism betrays every historical tenet and principle of our party."

That was made by Clarence Budington Kelland, former Republican National Committeeman from Arizona.

MR. STEVENSON: What is modern Republicanism as you panel members see it?

MR. TRUMAN: I've given my definition, I wish the rest of you would give one.

SEN. SPARKMAN: Let me say that I've heard a good many, but here is another good one--Modern Republicanism is never putting off until tomorrow what should have been done in 1873.

GOV. FURCOLO: Someone sent me a letter that--

MR. STEVENSON: What have you got there, Governor Furcolo?

GOV. FURCOLO: That said that, Republicanism has been described as being like an iceberg, it's cold, slow-moving, and very little of it shows above the surface. It said, the Republican iceberg is ten percent visible, ninety percent submerged, and one hundred percent at sea.

MR. STEVENSON: That's very good.

MR. STEVENSON: Well, I think, ladies and gentlemen, our lady, and our gentlemen, that this concludes our question and answer period. If you all have any concluding remarks for our very attentive and patient audience I'd be very glad to welcome them, if not, we thank you, we bid you goodbye, and are grateful for your attention.

MR. BUTLER: On behalf of Democratic Party members everywhere, I would like to thank our Panel members of "Political Quiz", Governor Adlai Stevenson, Former President Harry Truman, Senator John Sparkman, Governor Foster Furcolo, and Mrs. Alben Barkley, and remember, Democratic Party Night next year will be Tuesday, May 20, 1958.

This is Paul Butler, wishing Democrats everywhere, a happy "Party Night" and thanking each one of you for your help to our great Democratic Party.

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Cioffi, Lou

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ed Bliss cc: Messrs. Murrow, Wefing

from: John F. Day

June 27, 1956

This is in regard to your memo of June 26 concerning a cable from Lou Cioffi.

Did the Murrow show order the interview with General LaCoste? If so, then the Editor on duty was in error in using the cable on another show. If not, then he did right.

The correspondents sometimes slug cables expecially for Murrow

1) because they like and admire Ed; and

2) because the show pays more than some other shows.

But the correspondents are not working for the Murrow show, or the Edwards show or any other show. They are working for CBS News and unless a story is particularly ordered, it should be used at the first available opportunity.

jfd/jp

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Cioffi, Lou F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Day

From Mr. Bliss

Station

cc: Messrs. Murrow, Wefing

June 26, 1956

Lou Cioffi secured an exclusive interview yesterday with General LaCoste and cabled its contents to New York slugged PROMURROW. The cable arrived after last night's 7:45 show and was quoted on the 11 pm local news. I also understand that the French News Agency had the top original copy of the cable this morning. (They had heard the 11 pm news and requested the text.) I do not know the whereabouts of the carbon copy. It was not on the cable board when I came to work today.

Certainly, a good spot news story is not exclusive property. However, in this instance, I think the cable should have been held for the person to whom it was sent.

E.B.

rh

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October 16, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last year the Trustees of the Estate of the late Florina Lasker transferred to the New York Civil Liberties Union the sum of $25,000 for the establishment of the Florina Lasker Civil Liberties Award. (Miss Lasker was the first Chairman of the New York Civil Liberties Committee - predecessor of the NYCLU - from 1932 until her death in 1949, and also served as a member of the ACLU's Board of Directors during that period.) The awards of $1,000 are to be administered by the NYCLU and presented at its Annual Luncheons. The recipient will be invited to address the meeting.

The terms of the award provide that the recipient, selected by a national Nominating Committee, shall be an "individual, organization or group who, by word or action, has displayed consistent and outstanding courage and integrity in the defense of civil liberties, whether in the performance of duty or above and beyond the requirements of duty, and by so doing has made a constructive and significant contribution to civil liberties." (The first award, in 1957, was presented to Roger Baldwin, founder of the ACLU.)

Because of your interest in civil liberties, we invite you to submit, for the consideration of the Nominating Committee, your suggestion for the recipient of the 1958 Lasker Award. A form for this purpose is enclosed. Please note that the deadline for suggestions is December 15, 1957.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,

George E. Rundquist

George E. Rundquist
Executive Director

enclosure

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OFFICIAL FORM

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(use second page if necessary)

(5) PERSONAL FACTS (IF POSSIBLE) ABOUT CANDIDATE: _____

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(use second page if necessary)

_____
(name of person submitting recommendation)

_____
(organization)

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(date) (address)

NOTE: THIS FORM MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 15, 1957.

_____
(telephone)

Clark, Wilbur

November 20, 1957

Dear Wilbur:

Thanks for your letter of November 13th.

Dumpty Humpty sounds like a remarkably fine horse, and I hope he continues to win races for you.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wilbur Clark
Desert Inn
Las Vegas, Nevada

mcc

Phone DUdley 2-6000

Wilbur Clark's
DESERT INN Las Vegas, Nevada

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

November 13, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Ed:

As you can tell from the enclosed copies of newspaper clippings, I believe I finally hit the Jackpot with my horse.

Thought you might be interested in reading about him.

We hope to race him again on Thanksgiving Day at Golden Gate in San Francisco, and expect to have him break another record then.

Kindest personal regards!

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur

Wilbur Clark

WC/fjj
Via Air Mail
Encl. (3)

California

By Oscar Otis

Favored Battle Dance Wins Mile 'Cap
Anita Route Stakes Aim of 'Dumpty'
Wesson Outlines Publicists' Confab

GOLDEN GATE FIELDS, Albany, Calif., Nov. 11.—Battle Dance, a solid favorite with the Saturday crowd of 16,892 in the featured San Francisco Mile, was forced to do his best to win the race as predicted, meeting surprising opposition from the one-time New York stake horse, North End. Carrying his 125 pounds, which included able rider Henry Moreno, with seeming ease, Battle Dance was outrun to the head of the stretch by North End, but Moreno roused the son of Bolero when straightened out for the run to the wire. From the head of the stretch, it looked as if Battle Dance would roll clear of North End, but the latter fought it out head and head with bitter stubborness until only about 20 yards from the wire, where he cracked, and Battle Dance drew clear to win by a little more than a length. It was not as fast a race as we imagined it would be, for Battle Dance rounded the oval in 1:35⅕. He picked up $8,400 in first money to bring his seasonal earnings to a substantial $82,145. In 14 starts so far this year, Battle Dance has won six stakes, and has been unplaced only twice.

Wilbur Clark flew over from Las Vegas and Bill Radkovich planed up from Los Angeles for the between-races gallop of their world record-holding Irish colt, Dumpty Humpty. With Peter Moreno in the irons, and in the Clark-Radkovich silks, Dumpty Humpty was greeted with volleys of applause, and Clark and Radkovich had their pictures taken with the horse, sort of for the record inasmuch as neither partner was on hand last Saturday to see Dumpty Humpty traverse his six furlongs in 1:08. "We will nominate this colt for everything possible at Santa Anita," co-owner Clark tells us, "and my partner and our trainer, Don Early, are absolutely confident that Dumpty Humpty will go a distance. I feel we were extremely lucky to get such a good one as Dumpty Humpty in our first purchase since the formation of our stable at Del Mar last summer. Racing is not a sport of luck, but like in most any other line of endeavor, luck can be most helpful."

Radkovich Newcomer in Racing

Radkovich has been in racing less than a year. He is a building contractor with headquarters in Alhambra, a suburb of Los Angeles. While a long-time Santa Anita and Hollywood Park racing fan, it was only after months of "talking to" by trainer Don Early that he finally agreed to enter the sport as an owner. At one time Early had worked for the Radkovich firm as an engineer, and as an engineer was rated as excellent by his employer. Partner Clark has had several horses, off and on, in past years, with his only one of quality being the consistent sprinter, Barbastel, whom he raced on the West Coast in partnership with Duke Wiley. "We are not going overboard buying horses," added Clark, "for I've had enough experience as an owner to know that cheap horses not only can break you, but take all the fun out of the sport as well. Of course, getting a good horse is harder than this statement might make it appear, but at least, you can try for the good ones, and if they turn out cheap, get rid of them. Of the horses that I have owned, only one failed to win a race. I gave him away."

Los Angeles Herald & Express
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1957

Dumpty Humpty New Turf

By JIM MITCHELL

Uncle Sam has passed the "Roosians" in the space race . . . those "human satellites" zooming around the earth are WILLIAM RADKOVICH and WILBUR CLARK . . . power behind their flight into outer space is a horse named DUMPTY HUMPTY . . . never have two persons hit the stratosphere so fast, with things continuing to happen as quickly, as in the case of RADKOVICH and CLARK, bosom pals, and partners in a racing stable they eventually hope will be tops . . .

DUMPTY HUMPTY cracked a world record at GOLDEN GATE when he ran six furlongs in 1.08 last Saturday . . . but it was the manner in which he did it, and succeeding raves from turf experts, which have sent RADKOVICH and CLARK soaring . . . CLARK, the power behind Las Vegas' Desert Inn, and RADKOVICH, millionaire contractor, have other plans to further develop their racing stable, DUMPTY HUMPTY providing rocket-like impetus . . .

WEBB EVERETT, former Santa Anita racing secretary and now Golden Gate general manager, said: "I have never seen a colt run so fast and as easily". . . ABE KEMP, San Francisco Examiner expert, declared: "nothing has ever been seen like this trim eye-filling IRISH bred who runs with flawless precision". . . Jockey PETE MORENO enthused: "I took a double wrap on him, then let him coast home" . . . Clocker RUSSELL BROWN: "I have never seen a horse run that easy in 30 years . . . he was floating" . . .

In the whirl of their colt, CLARK and RADKOVICH

WILBUR CLARK, WILLIAM RADKOVICH, HAROLD CLARK

revealed: "we already have refused $250,000 for him . . . we have him insured for $250,000 through the JACK LOVE agency here . . . he will be nominated for all the stakes at SANTA ANITA . . . he can go a distance, as he showed

DUMPTY HUMPT
STALINO-FOOLISHNES
to his present owners
bred had two races in
this country last Ma
showed nothing . . .
PARK, was so sick a
plane vets despaired
through the nose six
to treatment for a st
he had a big, great he

Under DON EARL
HUMPTY got to the
at GOLDEN GATE in
finishing third . . . on
cracked a world record
gale, and with the sid
hard Jockey PETE M

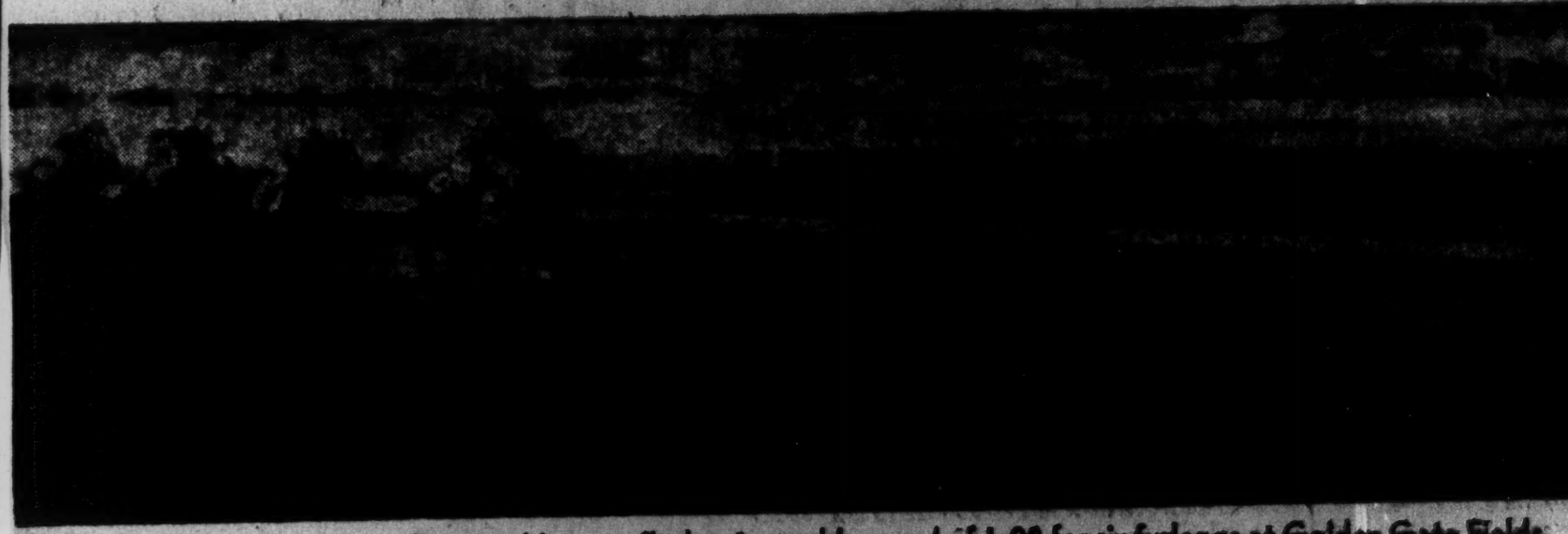
JOE BATTIST
EQUIPOISE . . . BAT
resembles "Ekky" in e
way he walks, plays, a
recent jockey has used
. . . Trainer EARLY
bat . . . the newest
rest, then go after
GATE . . . after all th
CLARK are "sputnikki
has future as a sire .

f Rage

nowed in IRELAND". . .
JMPTY is a four-year-old colt, by
HNESS, was bred in IRELAND, sold
vners by RAY BELL . . . the Irish
ces in JAMAICA when first tried in
May . . . he wasn't acclimated,
. . . he was flown to HOLLYWOOD
ick after being unloaded from the
ired of saving him . . . he was fed
six straight days, finally responded
a stomach disorder . . . he proved
at heart in this crisis . . .
EARLY'S careful training, DUMPTY
the races at TANFORAN Oct. 25,
E in 1.08 4-5 . . . and four days later
. on Oct. 29 he won at six furlongs
ecord . . . he did it against a 40 mile
e sides of his mouth cut, that's how
E MORENO was holding him . . .
ISTA, his groom, once handled
BATTISTA says DUMPTY HUMPTY
in everything but coloring . . . the
ays, and runs . . . another thing, no
used the whip on DUMPTY HUMPTY
RLY doesn't believe in use of the
vest turf sensation will get a short
fter remaining stakes at GOLDEN
ll this, no wonder RADKOVICH and
nikking". . . besides, being a colt, he
ire . . .

SAN FRANCISO EXAMINER
November 3rd, 1957

World of Speed and a New World's Re



Dumpty Humpty flashes to world record of 1:08 for six furlongs at Golden Gate Fields.

'Dumpty' In World Record!

By ABE KEMP

Dumpty Humpty is the world's fastest sprinter.

The four year old Irish bred earned this distinction yesterday at Golden Gate Fields when he waltzed—and that is the right term—to a new world's six furlong record in winning the $10,000 added Richmond Handicap.

His time of 1:08, which clipped one fifth of a second off the previous world mark of 1:08⅘ established over the same East Bay course by Bolero on May 27, 1950, had hand timer Russell Brown shaking.

But his watch was steady as he jotted down the sizzling fractions of :22 for the quarter, :44⅘ for the half, :56⅘ for the five eighths and out in 1:08. The crowd of 17,430 gasped when the lights on the tote board revealed the sensational performance.

It was done with such ridiculous ease that Pete Moreno,

(See KEMP, Page 20, Col. 4)

KEMP'S RACE STORY

Dumpty Humpty Sets Record

(Continued from Page 13)

who rode the colt, was amazed.

"He (Dumpty Humpty) is the runningest dude I ever sat on," he choked on his words.

When the happy pilot calmed, he said that he only let the horse run from the quarter pole, where he took command, to the eighth pole.

"He was going so easily," Pete said, "that when I looked back and couldn't find the second horse, I just took a double wrap on him and let him coast."

The second horse, Pirnie, finished six lengths back, followed by Caronat and Lassabatt.

"I've seen many good horses," commented General Manager Webb Everett, "but I've never seen a colt that ran so fast and so easy as Dumpty Humpty."

That expressed the unanimous opinion of all horsemen.

GAVE WARNING.

The tongue twisting named 4 year old indicated his potential in the Mill Valley Purse earlier in the week when he raced to within three-fifths of a second of Bolero's world mark.

But few had the courage to predict that he would shatter the record in the Richmond.

Caronat gained the lead breaking from the gate. But Moreno had his horse under such stout restraint that it was plain he could send him to the front whenever he willed. That he did passing the quarter pole and from that point on the only question was his winning margin.

What made Dumpty Humpty's time all the more remarkable was that he was bucking a 40 mile an hour gale.

He has been nominated for the San Francisco mile next Saturday.

PAYS $4.50.

The favorite, Dumpty Humpty paid $4.50 and earned for the racing firm of William Radcovich and Wilbur Clark, who jointly own him, $8,250 out of the gross purse of $11,100.

The likes of Bolero, Noor and Citation have preened themselves over the bouncy East Bay course in the past.

But nothing has ever been seen like this trim, eye-filling Irish bred, who runs with flawless precision.

What he will do when lengthened out is a question. But at six furlongs, we'd like to see the horse that can beat him.

If he can sustain his speed over a distance, the top handicap horses in the country had better look to their laurels.

MILLION BET.

Dumpty Humpty is trained by Don Early and that young man merits an accolade for the slow and painstaking manner in which he has brought the colt to his present peak.

All in all it was a bountiful day for the directors of Golden Gate Fields. In addition to having a new world mark to boast of, they were happy over the first million dollar handle of the meeting.

The total wagered on the nine race card was $1,037,719.

Record

ds.

Clement, Frank

February 6, 1957

Dear Governor Clement:

Thank you for your gracious note about "Clinton and the Law." You may be interested to know that the response to it was restrained, mature, and favorable. For my own part, I was proud not so much of the program, but the people of Clinton.

I should very much like to have an opportunity of viewing SEE THE HARVEST, and would be grateful if your staff would forward a print.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Governor Frank G. Clement
Executive Office
Nashville, Tennessee

rh

TENNESSEE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
NASHVILLE

FRANK G. CLEMENT
GOVERNOR

January 23, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you and your staff for your excellent film portrayal of the complex school problem which recently confronted the good citizens of Clinton, Tennessee.

Your documentary, Clinton and the Law, was a fair and balanced presentation of an exceedingly difficult issue. It was a heart-warming true to life picture of the courage and conviction displayed by the thinking people of this wonderful community.

As a southerner, I am sure you realize that Clinton is not a problem city. Clinton, Tennessee could be Clinton, Any State; any place where violence supplants law and order; where the rights of human beings are violated.

I am sure you would also be interested to know that my staff has just completed a documentary series, SEE THE HARVEST, which was shown on all of the television stations across the state last month, and is currently in great demand in schools, civic clubs and other organizations. SEE THE HARVEST depicts the progress that has been made in Tennessee in recent years. I would be most happy to make the series (four 15-minute films, color, or an edited 35-minute version) available to you for your personal viewing or for any other use you would care to make of it.

Included also is a copy of the special address I made before our General Assembly earlier this month in which I outlined my principles on the public school problem.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank G. Clement

Frank G. Clement

FGC:ha

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Text Of Gov. Clement's Address To Legislature Outlining School Plan

Wednesday, January 9, 1957

Following is the text of Governor Frank G. Clement's address today to the State Legislature outlining the Administration's school plans:

Lt. Governor Maddux, Mr. Speaker Bomar, distinguished Senators and Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, My friends and fellow citizens:

The words I speak to you today represent a decision I must live with the rest of my days on this earth and through all Eternity.

Human that I am I would have gladly let the cup pass from me. However, I am perfectly willing to accept both Divine and human judgment of my words and deeds on this occasion.

I come before you to speak the truth. I come to suggest that course of action which, under prevailing circumstances, I honestly believe to be in the best interest of all of you in general—and Tennessee's children in particular.

Since the days of the recording of the Old Testament, down through the years even until this day, there have been differences of opinion over race associations.

In our own country, in the State of Pennsylvania, there was a schism in one of our large churches as far back as 1787, when Negro members voluntarily withdrew from the church and started a church of their own. So we must, at least, recognize the fact that there are precedents to the problem which confronts the citizens of our great Volunteer State today.

Someone once said that he was not so concerned with what George Washington said in his day, but he was greatly concerned with what Washington would say and do were he here today facing current problems.

I am not so concerned with what extremists on either side think of what I shall say here today—nor those out-of-staters of both races who come into our midst stirring up trouble and strife where none existed to further their own gains. I shall not attempt to please them. But I am greatly concerned about what our God-fearing law abiding citizens think—the farm families who put their children on school buses in the early dawn not to see them again until dark; the thousands of factory workers trying to educate their children, trusting them to the care of our good teachers; the doctors, lawyers, merchants—yes, all of our good citizens. I am tremendously concerned with your thinking and your problems and it is to you, our loyal, peace-loving, God-fearing citizens—through your representatives whom you have sent here to Capitol Hill, that I address my message.

Seeds of Destruction

In the course of human history many peoples and many nations have risen to positions of eminence only to fall, to decay, or to be destroyed. More often than not the source of their disaster has come from within and not from without. They have carried within themselves the seeds of their own destruction. They have been unable to resolve their own internal conflicts.

We in America faces today within our country a crisis which can lead to our destruction. For if we cannot, as Americans, regardless of race or color, live in peace and harmony, as a united people, our disunity may well destroy us. **HOW CAN WE BE TRUSTED WITH THE PEACE OF THE WORLD IF WE CAN NOT KEEP PEACE AMONG OURSELVES?**

Yet scarcely a day passes without some incident of racial violence. Men in the fullness of their hatred and fear, heedless of consequences, urge us on to further extremes of distrust and violence.

Greatest Problem

The relations of the races has been termed the greatest problem confronting responsible officials and citizens of Tennessee today, but I say to you that it is much more than that, it is our greatest opportunity.

WE COULD RENDER NO GREATER SERVICE TO OUR STATE, TO OUR NATION AND TO POSTERITY THAN TO SHOW THAT WE AS TENNESSEANS, AS SOUTHERNERS, AS AMERICANS, WHITE AND NEGRO, CAN ADJUST OUR PROBLEMS AND WORK AND LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY.

We cannot render that service through impassioned denunciation.

We cannot render it through the use of force.

We cannot render it by hiding behind a screen of generalities.

We cannot render it by attempting to deceive ourselves and our people.

We must face the facts as they are.

We must let reason, not passion, be our guide.

We must be ever mindful of those great religious and political principles which are our most precious heritage.

Our nation has not become the international champion of all history because we were the largest in area, which we are not; or the most populous in the world, which we are not; or the most richly endowed, which we are.

WE HAVE BEEN BLESSED BY GOD, RESPECTED BY OUR FELLOW MAN, AND HAVE BECOME PROSPEROUS BECAUSE WE HAVE IN THE BROADEST SENSE OF THE WORD PROCLAIMED OUR DESIRE TO BE RIGHT—"ONE NATION, UNDER GOD INDIVISIBLE, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL."

In 1607 the first permanent settlemet in what is now the the United States was established at Jamestown, Virginia. In 1619, before the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock, the first Negroes came to Virginia.

Plantation Economy

With the expansion of the plantation economy thousands of Negroes were brought to these shores. They were brought primarily to work the tobacco fields, the rice fields and the cotton fields. They came and they remained as slaves.

But the presence among us of these multitudes of a different stock, bound in servitude, bought and sold as chattles, raised from the beginning of our nation problems of the first magnitude.

Many and varied were the plans and programs advanced to solve the problems of racial relations. Some maintained that slavery itself offered the only sound approach. Some complete and immediate abolition of slavery. Some sought a solution. in the establishment of Negro colonies in Africa. But the Negroes were, even then, no longer Africans. They spoke English; not some native dialect. Even as slaves they followed our ways. They believed and worshipped the same God.

Despite the best efforts of men of good will, no solution to the problem of slavery was found acceptable to the nation as a whole. Resulting tension overthrew reason and divided our country. Slavery and the relations between the races was certainly a condition, if not a prime cause, of the great and tragic conflict which we then fought among ourselves in the War Between the States.

The victory of Northern arms abolished the institution of slavery but it did not solve the problem of race relation.

Aftermath of War

In the aftermath of that war our Southland lay prostrate, our homes were burned, our possessions lost, our sons and fathers buried. Federal troops patrolled the streets of our cities. Military governors sat in our governors' chairs. The scalawag and carpetbagger ruled. White and Negro had to find some new basis for living together in peace and harmony.

In time civil government was restored. The wounds of war were healed, and gradually there emerged that pattern of relations between the races which we term segregation. The Negro generally lived in his own section. Separate accommodations were provided in public transportation. We went to separate schools We worshipped in separate churches. The standard we set to govern our relations was embodied in the concept of "separate but equal" treatment.

We must face the problems of today in the light of the past.

We must accept the fact that no law, no judicial decree can erase three hundred years of history.

BUT IN OUR RECOGNITION OF THE EXISTENCE OF DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS FOR NEGRO, WE MUST NOT OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT THE NEGRO IS EQUAL TO THE WHITE IN THE EYES OF THE LAW AND IN THE SIGHT OF GOD.

He is an American citizen, even as the white.

He pays taxes, even as the white.

He serves in our armed forces in defense of our country, even as the white.

He is entitled to equality of opportunity.

When the Negro reads the Declaration of Independence, when he hears our leaders speak of the rights of man, he knows that he is a man, he knows that he is an American, and he will never be content to be treated as anything less.

Whether we like or not, the Negro will never willingly keep an assigned place in society if that place is set in shame and degradation.

Historical Difference

We in Tennessee have not been unmindful of the historical difference in the Negro and of his right to equal treatment. Nowhere has our concern to recognize both these facts been better exemplified than in our public school system.

In recognition of the historical difference between the races Tennessee has required that separate schools be maintained. In recognition of the Negro's right to equal treatment we have tried as best we could to make Negro schools equal to the white. Both have excellent schools and unfortunately both have schools which leave much to be desired. The pay schedules are the same for Negro teachers as for whites. The school transportation program and the free text book program are the same for Negroes as for whites. State school

funds are distributed without discrimination for the children of both races. The great Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, is comparable to the institutions maintained for the whites.

We have based our public school system on the concept that as a matter of constitutional law the separate but equal schools open to the Negro afforded them the equal protection of the laws guaranteed all citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States in the 1896 case of **Plessey vs. Ferguson** had expressly approved that principle.

In recent years, however, some have minimized the problems involved and have contended that any system of compulsory segregation on the basis of race denies to the segregated group the equal protection of the laws—thus they say that compulsory segregation is unconstitutional.

In the 1954 case of Brown vs. **Board of Education of Topeka**, the United States Supreme Court handed down its opinion holding statutes compelling segregation of the races to be unconstitutional. Recognizing the sweeping effect of its opinion the court called for additional arguments before entering its final decree. Finally, on May 31, 1955, the court entered its decree.

Controversy Breaks

No decision rendered by any court has ever produced a greater storm of controversy.

A careful analysis of what the court actually did say in that case is essential to the development of any workable solution to our difficulties.

THE COURT HELD THAT STATUTES COMPELLING SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ON THE BASIS OF RACE WERE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. IT HELD THAT NO STATE COULD IN THE OPERATION OF ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST PERSONS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR RACE. THE COURT DID NOT PURPORT TO TAKE OVER THE ADMINISTRATION WHERE IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN, IN THE HANDS OF THE LOCAL SCHOOL OFFICIALS. IT DID NOT PURPORT TO REQUIRE THE STATES TO MIX ARBITRARILY PERSONS OF DIFFERENT RACES IN THE SCHOOLS. IT DID NOT DEPRIVE INDIVIDUAL PARENTS AND CHILDREN OF THEIR RIGHTS OF VOLUNTARILY CHOOSING THE SCHOOLS THEY WISH TO ATTEND.

The Fourteenth Amendment is a limitation on the powers of the states, NOT a limitation on the freedom of individuals.

At the time of that decision the statutes of Tennessee, as of sixteen other states, required segregation of the races in the public schools. The validity of the Tennessee statutes was tested before the Supreme Court of Tennessee only last October. On the basis of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Tennessee held that the Tennessee statutes **compelling** segregation were unconstitutional. All three Federal District Courts in Tennessee, presided over by Tennesseans, have held likewise.

Whether we condemn these decisions or praise them, whether they were right or wrong, we must face the fact that the highest courts of our nation and of our state have held that any statutes **compelling** segregation of the races in the public schools is unconstitutional.

We must recognize that any school system we may develop which is based upon a legal foundation of **compulsory** segregation will, when challenged, be held unconstitutional by either or both the state and federal courts.

Respect For Court

And while it is easy to express disrespect and defiance of a court beyond our state borders, I yield to no man in abiding respect for the Supreme Court of Tennessee as one of the most able judicial bodies in this great nation.

We must therefore develop a new legal foundation for our school system based upon a recognition of the realities of our situation. In so doing we must remember that while the law may be changed, the facts have not changed.

We must also bear in mind that Tennessee is a diverse and varied state. In some counties there are no Negro school children. In others there are three Negro school children for every one white. In some counties the Negro population is concentrated, in others it is scattered. In some counties the Negroes have excellent schools, in others they are poor. Some of our counties are wealthy, others are not. Any new system must be sufficiently flexible so as to allow for these differences which exist across our state.

When the last General Assembly was in session there were some who wished then to enact local legislation in connection with this problem. At that time I opposed such legislation, regardless of its nature, because the Supreme Court had not then entered its final decree and there was no way of foretelling what its provisions would be. **I was further convinced that legislation in this field should not be the result of hasty and precipitate action but rather of calm and judicious appraisal.**

Decree Comes

The Supreme Court has entered its decree. I have given this matter my constant attention for much of these past two years. Many months ago I ordered studies made by some of the most able lawyers in our State and by the Commissioner of Education and his staff with specific attention to be given to the programs adopted and considered in other states.

I did not then think it proper, and I do not now think it proper, to fan this problem into a raging conflagration. We have studied these problems almost daily, approaching them with a prayerful, practical attitude and today I come to you with the results of these long months of study and submit to you the plans which we believe to be in

(Continued on Page 5)

the best interest of all of our citizens and especially of our children. Too much attention has been given to the few representing the voices of the vociferous while too little attention has been given to the many—the almost forgotten sacrificial symbols in this battle of the adults: the little white child and the little Negro child.

I am convinced that to do nothing would serve neither the white child nor the Negro child, but rather would lead to confusion and chaos.

I AM EQUALLY CONVINCED THAT EXTREME MEASURES WILL NOT HELP US REACH THE GOALS WE SEEK, BUT RATHER WILL LEAD TO A

WORSENING OF OUR DIFFICULTIES.

I stand on these principles:

First: Our basic purpose must be the preservation and promotion of peaceful and harmonious relations between the races. Our new system must not deprive any minority group of its right to equal treatment. But in protecting the rights of minority we must not inflict wrongs upon the majority.

Second: We must provide adequate educational opportunities for all our children. As the Constitution of Tennessee so wisely proclaims, knowledge, learning and virtue are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the state is necessary to that end. I, for one, will not be a party to any action which would imperil or endanger the continued existence of our public schools.

Choice Without Force

Third: We must give our people the opportunity of choosing without force or compulsion the course which best suits their needs and desires. A solution based upon voluntary action by each individual citizen can succeed.

Fourth: We must not attempt to impose an inflexible system throughout the state. We must allow the local school officials who are most familiar with the needs and wishes of their people to choose their own course. No principle of government is sounder than that the control of local affairs should be left in local hands.

Fifth: If the local officials are to cope effectively with their problems they must have the fullest powers and discretion compatible with a democratic government.

Sixth: While giving our local officials the full power and discretion to choose their respective courses, we must provide those checks and balances which our history has taught us are essential to the prevention of arbitrary action and to the protection of the rights and privileges of all our people.

Upon a most careful consideration of the facts as they exist, in the light of these principles, in order to preserve and promote peaceful and harmonious relations between the races and to secure to each child within this state adequate educational opportunities I recommend to you, the senators and representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly and to the citizens of the great state of Tennessee the enactment of the following five statutes:

First: An Act empowering the officials of our local school systems to provide separate schools for white and Negro children whose parents, or guardians voluntarily elect for their children to attend school with members of their own race.

Power to Assign

Second: An Act bestowing upon the boards of education of each local school system the full power to place, assign and transfer the pupils within its jurisdiction. The Act will provide that in determining the particular schools to which pupils shall be assigned the board may base its decision upon sociological, geographical, physical, psychological, fiscal, educational and any other factors which may be material in educational and any other factors which may be material in determining the best interest of the particular child, the other children and the community as a whole. The Act will contain provisions for fair and reasonable administrative and judicial review of the actions of the school boards and will be patterned after the historic principles of Tennessee law.

Third: An amendment to the present statute authorizing the transfer of pupils from one school system to another. The purpose of this amendment is to clarify and strengthen the powers of the local boards in this regard.

Fourth: An Act authorizing boards of education to establish, maintain and operate schools jointly. The local officials will have the same powers with respect to pupils and teachers in such schools as in other schools within their jurisdiction. This Act will afford local school systems an opportunity to establish larger and better schools than they might otherwise be able to do.

FIFTH: An Act to amend the present statute dealing with the transportation of school children. The purpose of this Act is to make this statute conform to the program herein outlined.

In the course of preparing these recommendations, I also gave consideration to the powers of the boards of education in other respects, two of which I wish to mention. The first is the power of the boards to employ, assign and dismiss teachers. In this regard I direct your attention to Sections 49-224 (12), 49-1410, 49-1306 and 49-1313 of Tennessee Code Annoated. In my opinion these statutes give to the local school officials ample power and discretion in this regard. Therefore I believe that no futher legislation on this point is neccesstry or advisable.

No Amendment Needed

I have also considered the advisability of amending the compulsory attendance law. I am convinced that no much amendment is needed and that any such fundamental educational policy amendment would be against the best interest of our people. Any weakening of these laws is likely to lead to serious abuses. I am therefore opposed to any such amendment.

In developing this program consideration has been given to the actions and experience of other states but no attempt has been made to engraft upon our laws practices and procedures which, while they may or may not meet the needs of others, are foreign to the educational system and to the educational of our state. **This program was designed by Tennesseans for Tennessee. It is in harmony with and strengthens our present laws. It envisions no radical changes which lead to the weakening, if not the destruction, of our present school system.**

It is my earnest conviction that the enactment of this program is necessary for the promotion of peaceful and harmonious relations between the races and for the preservation and efficiency of our public school system.

I would be the last to say that this program is a panacea to cure all our ills. BUT IT IS AN HONEST PROGRAM. It is not compounded of the medicine of political quackery in an effort to deceive and delude our people. It faces the facts as they exist. It is founded upon sound principles. Without hesitation I urge its adoption.

In this hour of crisis we will need the persuasive abilities of the Angels; we will need the patience and forebearance of the Saints; we will need the wisdom and knowledge of the ages; we will need the strength and courage of the greatest among us; we will need the faith to move mountains—but all of these things will not be enough!

If we are to succeed in our purpose, if we are to live, work and go to school in peace and harmony, we will need, we must have, white and Negro alike, the greatest gift of them all—the charity which our Lord and Master commanded us to bear in our hearts and souls for one another.

And now may Almighty God be with one and all.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

March 30, 1956

In case you are interested in the disappearance of Galindes, Miss Doria Robineau called this morning to tell you about it. She knew him and is quite upset that no news broadcaster is even mentioning his disappearance. She can be reached at MU 3-4172

Clements, Robert

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

23 March 56

Dear Mr Murrow,

It has been twenty-one years since we met in Paris, and I have during the interim watched and admired your magnificent and sustained campaign for academic and intellectual freedom.

I hope that you will lend your tremendous prestige to clearing up the mystery of the death or abduction of Professor Jesus de Galindes of Columbia University.

It seems to this observer that rather than receiving dictators in the White House, it would fit better into the American tradition to investigate why agents of those dictators threaten the intellectual and personal freedom of writers and thinkers within our national confines.

The disappearance of Professor Jesus de Galindes should be one of the most active interests of this government and the responsible parties should be shown up in the full glare of public opinion. Indeed, if the responsibility of the Trujillo dictatorship can be proved and exposed fearlessly, the world will have a remarkable chance to discredit and possibly cause the overthrow of one of the most scandalous dictatorships of the Americas.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Clements

Robert J. Clements
Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures

Cloete, Stuart

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Cloete:

One of our principal reasons for trying the impossible on Africa was to arouse some curiosity and stimulate people to read books. Both Fred Friendly and I got a lot of information from your book.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stuart Cloete
The National Arts Club
15 Gramercy Park
New York, New York

rh

THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB
15 GRAMERCY PARK
New York
N. Y.

May 3

Dear Mr Ed Morrow:

I u fortunately missed your African progamme the other night as I was dining out but wish to thank you for mentioning my AFRICAN GIANT.

One day I hope we may meet with best wishes I remain

yours sincerely

Grant Closte

Ps. I am told the show was wonderful. What a job it must have been to do..

Coffin, Patricia

October 2, 1957

Dear Miss Coffin:

I have your letter of September 19th and regret to say that I cannot be of any assistance to you in your present project. I really have no ideas on the subject of WHO ARE THE TEN MOST IMPORTANT NEW YORKERS?

Sincerely yours,

Miss Patricia Coffin
Look
Cowles Magazines Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

mcc

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

PATRICIA COFFIN, *Editor, Special Departments*

September 19, 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are planning a major picture essay on New York City. An important amount of space is to be devoted to this subject and, as editor in charge of the project, I hope to present an honest and interesting picture of the New York way of life to LOOK's 24,800,000 readers.

But there is one question that the editors of LOOK find most difficult to answer. Therefore I am putting this question to some sixty prominent New Yorkers, hoping to tabulate my answer from your responses.

WHO, IN YOUR OPINION, ARE THE TEN MOST IMPORTANT NEW YORKERS?

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely,

Patricia Coffin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Cohen, Esse

September 27, 1957

Dear Mrs. Cohen:

Many thanks for sending me some news stories and editorials.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness and look forward to reading them at my first opportunity. I doubt that I shall have the time to read them on my program, but it was very nice of you to send them to me.

I hope you will continue to listen to my news programs and will derive much interest and pleasure from them.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Esse R. Cohen
22 Berkeley Court Apt.
63 Ruttedge Avenue
Charleston 37, W. C.

mcc

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Charleston, S. C.,
September 25, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of sending you some news stories, editorials and "letters to the Editor" from both Southerners and Northerners, only a sample of which tells the temper of the "Man on the Street". I am a great admirer of yours and enjoy your programs, however, many of us get very much provoked with you, when on some programs in interviewing certain people you put words in their mouths - you really do! - by asking questions with the answer included.

Please do me and your Southern audiences (and many in the North), the favor and justice of reading these articles, some of them mention you. Of course, if our way of life is to be dictated by the Foreign Countries -- what they think of us -- when all they want from us is our money, then let us suffer by all means! In the meantime, I suggest that the newsmen, Radio and TV commentators from the North pay a visit here and see how different things really are. We have no Levittown, Detroit, New York and Chicago "goings-on" as you have, but that is different, of course, - "No matter what, it is okay for the North, those events are never mentioned in the interviews or broadcasts, only incidents in the South that are never as serious".

The negroes here know who their friends are, who helps them, takes care of them - if the "Do-Gooders" would only let them alone, they get along fine with the white people. Come and see for yourself. They, the Negroes, have fine schools, churches, their own ministers and teachers - why should they not have pride in their own race? - to want their own leaders, teachers and so on, instead of aping the white man. We would have much more respect for them if they would concentrate on building up their own culture and leadership. They had been doing just that down South until the NAACP was organized and the leaders in that organization gained so much power themselves. They do not care about the masses, they do nothing for them. Ask some of the Negroes in the South and hear what the true story is.

Aside from all this, how any thinking person can relinquish "STATES RIGHTS" because the NAACP SAYS SO, is beyond our clear thinking.

I will continue to listen to your programs, watch your TV programs and count myself one of your admirers, but wish that you could be a little fairer and openminded on the South. We really are not the awful people the Radio, TV and newspapers in the North say we are, and I wish you could take a census of the Northerners who have settled in the South who now say "we used to think that way until we settled down South and now know the situation and realize that your way of life is right and just for you". So, Mr. Murrow, we do not care how the North does and would not presume to try to change your way of life, but please let us do what we know is best for us. What is good and right for Idaho or Maine or New York is not right for Mississippi or South Carolina and the rest of the South. We got along fine until the NAACP and the North and the Politicians started to run our lives.

Please read the enclosed - these articles, etc. would not be allowed in the North - we print both sides down South - so we know both sides.

Incidentally, in the years I have been voting, I've always stood in line with the negroes which proves they live in precincts with white people - no Levittowns down here!

Thanks for some very fine programs, and looking forward to future openminded thinking and commentating,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Essie R. Cohen
22 Berkeley Court apt -
63 Rutledge avenue
Charleston 37, S.C.

THESE REFER TO MR. MURROW.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Foreign Nations Should Be Told Truth About South

"O, say can you see
By the dawn's early light . . ."

IF, AS SOME having authority say, Khrushchev is being tough internationally now to divert his people from trouble at home and to save his tottering position, what is the loudest and most accepted voice with which the free lands could go over his head to the Russian people and tell them (1) that nuclear warfare means individual as well as collective death to them with the rest of us, and (2) that the free lands are willing to do anything for peace — but trust Khrushchev?

That voice would be President Dwight Eisenhower's — to the presently assembled General Assembly of the United Nations.

And then there's the whole big idea of America. An amazing number of Americans themselves don't know it. Just when it is time to give Asia, Africa, Russia and all the rest a better look, some of us aren't seeing straight enough to make them see straight.

COMES A GENTLEMAN, for example, proposing a nation-wide referendum on racial integration — as if that would prove anything or be the American way. You are reminded of other gentlemen who want the President elected by popular majority and still others or the same who see only outlawry and race oppression in Southern resistance to national decisions against vital and passionate interests of the South.

How can we hope to have Asia, Africa, Germany, Japan, etc, understand us when so many of our own don't!

This nation is founded on two great propositions, not just one.

The proposition that the majority generally shall rule.

And, equally, the proposition that there shall be things on which the majority shall never rule.

Most of the Constitution is given to the second proposition, to protections and safeguards against the sometime tyranny of 51 per cent.

If Asia, Africa, Germany and Japan are thinking ill of America's vaunted democracy because of what they are being told about outlawry and race oppression in the South, the solution is to stop telling them. It is to put them straight about the South and about the American propositions. They should be advised that there is no more "outlawry" here than among most peoples and that what passes for it is a clash between the two American propositions as reflected in two laws — federal and state.

They should be reminded that "race oppression" here is trifling in comparison with what they know, and that even though there is discrimination in the South and hate outside the South, the colored man has advanced more rapidly and is more privileged and well-heeled in America than anywhere in the world.

But too many Americans had rather make a point against the South, it seems, than preserve the American name in the world.

THAT ABLE thinksman, Ed Murrow, for example, should stop and think. When he quotes people in Germany and Japan against imagined outlawry and race oppression in the South, his moral is that the South should behave itself. But the proper moral is that Mr. Murrow and other world voices should give Germany and Japan better real information.

Mr. Murrow should be diverted a little from his moralizing when his sources in Great Britain, where this country is far better known and understood and where some of the same problems exist, report more sympathy for the South than criticism.

Couldn't Ed tell Germany and Japan it isn't outlawry but honest constitutional crisis? Couldn't he tell the Germans that Southern "race oppression" is not what Germans who remember Hitler imagine?

JOHN TEM

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"Racial hate and c
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FOR ITS LOW-RAT
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EMPLE GRAVES

State Of Affairs uth Never Told

r-c 9-21-57

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Little Rock spree. Its months of restraint and even - mindedness have proved the importance of Southern protest.

Time has learned that we can read and write, that we take notes, and that we know about the Constitution of the United States.

STROM THURMOND has joined Senators Mundt, H. Alexander Smith and Mansfield for a constitutional amendment to eliminate the winner-take-all Electoral College system of assigning each state's electoral vote. Under his amendment there would be candidates from each congressional district as well as two from each state at large, as in congressional elections. They say this division by political-geographical districts would be better than division between political parties.

The South should certainly agree.

In either change the menace of overblown Negro minority power — or balance of power — in big doubtful states would be eliminated. The important thing — with 1960 so near — is to get on with a change by agreeing on one. Many Southerners are politically so in love with Sen. Thurmond just now that whichever change he endorses will have their support.

Who says this column is of no use in the world! Strom Thurmond called himself J. Strom Thurmond until I pointed out the stilt and superfluity of the "J" and the dignity, euphony, simplicity and ruggedness of plain "Strom Thurmond."

He might never have been able to break the filibuster record if he had been weighted down with that dangling "J."

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES n & c 9-14-57

South Is Being Betrayed By Leading Americans

Caption: South is Being Betrayed "What will Asia say?"

ALSO AFRICA?

If they think ill of America because of situations in the South, blame these ranking Americans who make false points against the South to Asia and Africa, fouling their own nest.

Blame my able friend Edward R. Murrow, ridiculously wondering if this country can consistently denounce Hungarian awfulness when we have a Southern one, as if there were the least comparison between the wholesale killings, exilings, tyrannies and brutalities in Hungary and sporadic Southern incidents whose every victim is lionized.

Blame Secretary Dulles, who tells the world Southern violence and race oppression compromise negotiations with Asia and Africa when he should be telling Asia and Africa it isn't so, that the Southern Negro is better off, better treated, more privileged and well-heeled than most of the human beings from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands.

Send the word to Secretary Dulles, fellow Southerners, and to Ed Murrow. It's the truth and we need them in our business.

Secretary Dulles might be persuaded to tell Asia and Africa that in both economic and political status the Negro fares better in the United States than anywhere else on the face of the earth.

HE MIGHT TELL them that unlike Russia, we do not liquidate or exile opposition—even though we are in the most bitter national division since the Civil War. As they yearn for self-rule, he might tell them that self-rule in shining America is looked upon by millions as meaning the genuine sort that goes with local as against distant government, as ideal Communists don't dare admit.

He might remind them that ours is the most genuine democracy in the world even if about to be impeached by a federal interference which is persuading all whites who can afford it to send their children to private schools, leaving the poor in the public ones.

The Secretary should consider that Asia and Africa are capable of being shocked more by the cynicism of Jimmy Hoffa's indicated election to the teamster presidency than by separations in the South. It is "American imperialism" which Asia and Africa are taught by Red Russia and China to fear, and tyrannical dictatorship within our great labor organizations, accompanied by cheating, bullying and oppressing fits this fear. It suggests to Asia and Africa that if this is our domestic habit it can be our foreign, too.

FINALLY, Secretary Dulles might take thought for America's need the world crisis of maintaining in all vigor, integrity and promise its burgeoning Southeast corner. America needs the South in its world business. To gain the world at the expense of this South would profit nothing if it cost this country the strength at home to hold the gain.

TODAY IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Court Can Be Reversed

P 9-21-57

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — Many people are asking how, if public sentiment desired it, a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States can be reversed.

There are many ways. In the past a Constitutional amendment has at times been found necessary but where the Supreme Court goes beyond its function and legislates or when it sets itself up as a trial court and refuses to hear evidence on both sides—as happened in the "desegregation" case of 1954—then Congress can take a hand and pass a law specifying rules for the court to follow thereafter.

In the "desegregation" decision of 1954, the Supreme Court decided the case primarily not on questions of law or interpretation of the Constitution, but on the basis of what it deemed psychological or sociological considerations. Although the writings of some sociologists — one of them a prominent Communist sympathizer—were cited by the Supreme Court, no opportunity was given for cross-examination or refutation of those sociologists nor for the introduction of contrary evidence from other witnesses. The trial court itself had received no evidence on the subject because the psydhological issues were not raised there.

WHEN THE SUPREME tribunal renders a decision without hearing all the evidence or when it disregards the lack of evidence in a trial court below, there is bound to be resentment. Congress can remedy the situation by enacting a law specifying that the Supreme Court take into consideration the evidence on both sides of a dispute. In recent months the Supreme Court has been especially solicitous about Communists and has reversed decisions where the credibility of some witnesses had been challenged, not in the same case but in other cases. That's going pretty far even to help the case of Communists charged with sedition. Certainly, the people of the South are entitled at least to a parity with Communists.

The right of Congress to formulate rules for the Supreme Court to follow is derived from article three of the Constitution, which says:

"IN ALL CASES affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as a law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

This could be applied so that Congress would not let the Supreme Court have any jurisdiction whatsoever in the future in certain cases and the final decisions would be rendered by state courts in each locality. This has happened before in American history, especially in controversies arising in the Reconstruction era.

Some letters received by the writer recently have argued that Congress cannot write rules for the Supreme Court in those cases "in which a state shall be a party." But it seems to have been over-looked that there never has been a clear-cut decision by the Supreme Court itself as to when a state is really a party to a lawsuit. Thus, when citizens sue a school board, the federal courts hold that the suit is against the individuals who happen to be members of such a board, because, it is argued, if the board has exceeded its powers, its actions should not be considered "state action." It isn't the state but the individuals "acting under color of law" who are sued.

AT ANY RATE, the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1798, specifically reserves to state courts the jurisdiction of suits between citizens and a state. It prohibits the exercise of such jurisdiction by all federal courts as well as by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the American people, however, wish to give back to the states all rights and powers — taken from them by a Supreme Court decision—to deal with public schools and educational matters, a Constitutional amendment would be the most effective method. Such an amendment could declare that "notwithstanding Article Four and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments or any other provisions of this Constitution, the power to control admissions to public schools and to regulate and administer the processes of public education is one of the powers reserved to the states as provided in Article Ten."

Inevitably, as questions arise concerning ways and means of preventing "enforced" association of citizens against their will, the foregoing methods will come more and more into public discussion.

TODAY IN NATIONAL A

Dictatorship

WASHINGTON — Every governor, every sheriff, every mayor and every local official who has anything to do with the administration of state or city laws can be hauled into federal court on any pretext now and charged with alleged interference with a federal court order. This can happen no matter how earnestly and conscientiously the official may be performing the duties of his own office.

Such is the situation which confronts the American people today as they note the unprecedented action of a federal judge in summoning the governor of a sovereign state so that the court may pass judgment on his executive ability, his efficiency and his good faith in discharging the duties of his office.

If the governor of Arkansas should perchance differ with the terms of an injunction that may be issued by the federal judge after the Sept. 20 hearing and continue to keep troops on guard, in accordance with his conscientious belief that he is fulfilling his duty as the chief executive of his state in preventing bloodshed and disorder, he can be charged with "civil contempt" and put in jail. Under existing federal law, he will not even have the benefit of a jury trial.

IF THE TROOPS are withdrawn and bloodshed follows, there is no way to hold the arbitrary - minded Federal judge responsible for the death of any citizen.

How easy it would be for impassioned opinion to uphold a dictator in America today if he attempted overnight to transform the American system of government into an irresponsible government—judging by the widespread indifference to what is happening in Arkansas.

L AFFAIRS

By Federal Judiciary

P 9-14-57

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Many persons say frankly in their conversations with their neighbors that the governor ought to be jailed, but the average citizen today knows little about our dual system of government. Lack of education in the schools on the Constitutional rights of the states, plus the steady whittling away of those rights by a usurping federal government, aided by a usurping supreme court, has persuaded many citizens that, of course, anything the federal government does is right in all controversies with the states.

"Why don't you remove the Wisconsin senator from office?" wrote many citizens to President Eisenhower in 1955. They didn't seem to realize that there is a guarantee of freedom of speech in the Constitution. Nor did they know apparently that the states are supposed to be sovereign. But now a governor is to be interrupted in his duties and perhaps removed by a federal court and put in jail.

NOR DO THE PEOPLE generally understand that a governor can be tried now without a jury and sentenced to jail by the same judge who makes the charge and acts as prosecuting attorney, judge and jury. Congress debated this very issue recently in connection with the "civil rights" bill but surrendered to the concept of a federal dictatorship. There are no jury trials in "civil contempt" cases.

This correspondent made a memorandum for himself on Sunday, Aug. 31, apropos of the passage of the "civil rights" legislation by Congress and put it in his files to be read a year hence. The memorandum read as follows:

"The damage done to Constitutional government by a majority at the session of Congress just ended is epochal. It is the worst blow to the dual system of government inflicted in the history of the republic.

"For the states have been placed in the role of subordinate 'satellites' of the federal government. Their governors, their justices, their mayors and their sheriffs now can be court-martialed at any time by federal injunction. They no longer are independent, self-governing units.

"Only a patriotic and impartial-minded Supreme Court of the United States can strike down this usurpation of power by Congress. The membership of the present court—itself recently guilty of usurpation—affords, however, little hope of saving the Constitutional system.

"The legislators call the new measure, for instance, a law on 'civil rights.' They have made millions of persons believe that only the right-to-vote issue is involved. Actually, the new law is a condemnation of state government in America—its capacity to rule. This deprives the states of their historic right to determine for themselves what the qualifications of voters shall be and whether state, county and city officials are properly enforcing such state laws. This opens the way at any time for the central government to break down the authority of state governments on any question by further use of the same principle of federal authority now written into the 'civil rights' legislation."

ONLY FOUR DAYS LATER the prediction in that memorandum came true. There is chaos today in the relations between the states and the federal government. Footnote for history: In this tragic hour the President and the Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States are away from Washington on vacation.

Which 'Constitution'?

(Editor's Note: The following editorial appears in the current issue of U.S. News & World Report, and was written by David Lawrence, editor of the magazine.) N+C 9-12-57

President Eisenhower, in telegraphing to the Governor of Arkansas last week, said:

"When I became President, I took an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The only assurance I can give you is that the Federal Constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command."

But which Constitution?

Is the so-called Fourteenth Amendment, under which "integration" is being forced today upon an unwilling population in the South, really a valid part of the Constitution?

The Southern States, after the war was over, ratified the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery and this was accepted as legal by the Federal Government. Yet when the same legislatures in the South subsequently assembled lawfully and rejected in due form a proposed Fourteenth Amendment, all Southern members of Congress were deprived of their seats in the Senate and the House. Federal troops were ordered to take charge of these State legislatures. Puppet legislatures finally did "ratify" under duress.

The Supreme Court in the last 89 years has never ventured in a single instance to decide the issue of whether this "ratification" was actually lawful.

Why, therefore, are some of us so explicit and eloquent nowadays in sanctifying the phrase—the "supreme law of the land"—as requiring compliance with the vague and undefined edicts of a Supreme Court that has plainly disregarded the illegality of the so-called Fourteenth Amendment?

Where in the Constitution are the federal courts given the right to control or regulate the schools of the nation and to dictate to them whom they shall admit as students and whom they shall refuse to admit?

Where in the Constitution is there any delegation of power to the Federal Government to put in jail parents who wish to persuade other parents to refrain from sending their children to mixed schools? Yet federal injunctions today seek to coerce these citizens and deprive them of their right to speak freely as guaranteed under the First Amendment of the Constitution.

The President's telegram to the Governor of Arkansas will become a historic document. It may have unfortunate consequences in the future relations between the States and the Federal Government. It appears to be an ill-advised statement prepared for Mr. Eisenhower by overzealous lawyers in the Department of Justice. The telegram said in part:

"You and other State officials—as well as the National Guard, which is, of course, uniformed, armed and partially sustained by the Federal Government — will, I am sure, give full cooperation to the United States District Court."

Where in the Constitution is any power given to the President or to anyone in the Federal Government to say to the Governor of a sovereign State that he must not use the National Guard — State troops — to maintain order? And since when does the fact that the National Guard receives funds or uniforms or guns from the Federal Government deprive the Governors of our States of their right to use these troops for State purposes without first obtaining the permission of the Federal Government?

Does this mean, too, that the allocation of federal funds to schools, which has been urgently advocated in recent months by the President, will give the Federal Government some new and hitherto unbestowed grant of power to pass judgment on the efficiency of a State Governor or to question his motives when he attempts to do his duty, as he sees it, under the Constitution of his own State as well as the Constitution of the United States?

Since when, to be sure, is it the duty of the National Guard to execute federal injunctions? Since when has the National Guard become an instrument of the federal judiciary? Since when has an injunction or order issued by a lower court become a final decree that must be obeyed under threats of reprisals by the Chief Executive even before the court order has been properly reviewed on appeal to the higher courts?

Are the Governors and State legislatures now mere puppets, and have our several States suddenly become "satellites" which can function only with the consent of a federal dictatorship?

There is only one Federal Constitution in America. It is in the Articles and lawfully-adopted Amendments to the document itself. All misguided attempts to amend this Constitution by the fiat of nine judges must be deplored as a usurpation of power and a defiance of the Constitution itself.

For to the people alone—uncoerced by military force —is given the power to change the Constitution. The method is specifically prescribed in the Constitution itself.

This is the way to preserve our dual system of government. It is the only way by which the nation can maintain internal peace and national unity.

ANTHONY HARRIGAN

How Is It Being A Southerner?

N&C 9-13-57

How is it being a Southerner these days?

Part of the answer is that there are many Souths and many kinds of Southerners. But, then, that was true a hundred years ago when another consttutional crisis flared across the land.

It is being the basic type of Southerner in all periods of the region's history—the small farmer. For this type of Southerner, who can be found anywhere in the sandhill country stretching from Southsde Virginia to Florida's mid-country, being a Southerner is knowing adversity, remembering adversity, and meeting adversity. Time has toughened this breed. His strong Protestant faith, revealed in the almost Puritan white Baptist and Methodist churches, has taught him that evil must be wrestled with and defeated.

Sociologists have a term, "other - directed", which describes Americans whose character and behavior are shaped by the pressures around them, who have surrendered principle and abandoned the fighting spirit. The Southern farmer of the pinelands and of the small villages and towns is perhaps the least "other-directed" breed in the United States. Tractors may have replaced mules and television aerials may dot houses in the rural South, but the repository of the fighting Southern spirit is still strong in the hearts of these people.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER may be leaving the land in increasing numbers. But there are great numbers who are still there, still working under the hot sun, still shrewdly scratching a living from the soil. And in many places the loss in farm population has been a loss only of the weakest. In many areas of South Carolina people are earning a good living from the soil, sending their sons to great agricultural schools like Clemson, spreading in influence and affluence.

As travelers cross the South, they don't often see the economic independence of the Southern farmers. They know, of course that some crops are price-supported, and, if the government sought to break Southern resistance to race mixing by economic pressure, it could conceivably cut off price supports. But what edict from Washington could be worse than the boll weevil, the prices paid in Northern markets or Japanese textile competition? The Southern farmer has survived and is surviving all these.

The Southern farmer's house may not look as modern as the Northern city dweller's suburban home, though many do. But those fields stretching behind the house belong to the farmer—clear of mortgage. The Northern suburban home is not.

Furthermore, there may be fields down the road or in adjoining county that were left to the farmer by his father or that his wife inherited. There may be cows in the pasture and hogs down by the creek. The farmer's son may have a job in town. The rural community of the South is what sociologists call familistic and cooperative" instead of individualistic and competitive as in the North." The Southern farmer is most probably part of a big family, and Southern families — brothers and kinsmen — help each other.

THIS BREED is accustomed to freedom, their fathers and grandfathers before them were accustomed to freedom. It isn't something gained in this generation, something their people have never fought or starved for. Their racial memories are of freedom under Southern skies, not of oppression and fear and subservience in the slums of Europe.

Being a Southern for this breed is being free? And anyone or any group, whether editors of The New York Times or "liberal" professors in New England colleges or whatever, simply don't know this Southerner if he thinks he will live any way other than free.

THERE ARE OTHER breeds of Southerners.

Being a South Carolinian is something special. The Palmetto State has a fiery tradition. Respect in South Carolina has always been given to bold, outspoken men, "fireeaters" they called them in pre-Civil War days, not compromisers, dealers. Of course, the state has had its demagogs, scallywags, opportunists, fixers, men who hang onto the coattails of Washington officials.

But that's not the way the basic human grain runs in this state. Memories are long, families are known—their qualities fixed in mind, and daring and courage count more than smoothness and a willingness to admit that one side of a question is as good as another.

THE SOUTH'S CITIES have always been few. They are more numerous today. Some have a special character—cities such as Charleston, Richmond, Montgomery. They represent an aristocratic outlook on the world, an outlook characteristic of the South's realistic view of men and events, open acknowledgement that some men are more courageous, intelligent and able than others. Their older elements are tight-knit. And while some of the sons of old clans are blank-eyed, ignorant and itching for advancement at any cost, old traditions form a mold that casts human characters even as some individuals may resist it.

And some do resist. They resist by prefering pleasure above all else, forgetting that what they have was handed own by someone else, ignoring duties.

Yet another Southerner is the Southern suburbanite who generally lives in a one-class, one age community.

This Southerner is the unknown element in the present-day South. And the course of Southern resistance, the future of the South as a region of independence depends much on this breed.

Of course, anyone who lives in a new community came from an old one. And what he brings to that new communty, the foundation on which he builds, determines the strength of his new community.

Today, the houses going up in the countless "acres", "terraces", "lawns", — the stock names given housing developments — resemble houses being built in New York, Ohio, and California.

What about the people inside? Are they like people everywhere else, mass men? Or are the people in new communties mindful of tradition, family loyalty, love of the land—all the things that have bound Southerners together and made them distinctive among the people of the United States?

HOW IS IT being a Southerner? The real answer to that question will be spelled out in the years ahead, in acts of courage, determination, sacrifice and political intelligence.

English Students Surprised By Race Relations

N&C 9-22-57

COLUMBIA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Two Cambridge University students visiting here said today they were "agreeably surprised by the relations between the white and Negro races."

They said that in Europe and "the North the picture is painted much worse than it is. "The Negro in the North is not a great deal better off," they added.

"Before coming," they said, "we imagined a case of bitterness between the races. But we have found none."

D. W. T. Osborn and J. H. Hussey made these observations while visiting Columbia on a rapid tour of the United States.

NICHOLAS STANFORD

SCEF—New Anti-South Pressure Organization

N&C 9-17-57

NEW YORK

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a device used by "liberals" to harass the South, has just acquired two recruits in the persons of Carl and Anne Braden, operating out of Louisville, Ky.

Braden is the onetime newspaper copyreader who served as the "beard" or straw man in a block-busting operation in Louisville. Braden bought a house in a white residential neighborhood ostensibly for his own use, in reality with the express intention of reselling to Negroes.

The Bradens now are working as full-time field secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an offshoot of the old, notoriously Red - infested Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

THE SCEF, with headquarters at 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, is headed by Aubrey W. Williams of Montgomery, Ala., former head of the National Youth Administration.

On March 19, 1954, Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), sitting in New Orleans as a one-man convocation of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, heard John Butler, an ex-Communist from Texas, testify that Williams attended a "closed Communist meeting" at Nashville, Tenn., in 1942.

"Closed" meetings are attended only by tough, disciplined Communist Party regulars. Fuzzy-headed social workers, parlor pinks, Marxist college professors, collectivist-minded clergymen and other fellow-travelers are firmly excluded. To attend a "closed" meeting one must be high in the councils of the Communist Party.

Subsequently, Butler testified, Williams was introduced to him as a Communist Party organizer.

WILLIAMS of course heatedly denied membership in the Party. So did Dr. James A. Dombrowski, executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, whose name has cropped up rather frequently in connection with "front" organizations."

The SCEF is said to be supported by "voluntary contributions from individuals in all parts of the country." If this is true it differs from the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which derived a good portion of its income from "liberals" in New York City.

If the financial backing of the SCEF is obscure, its purposes are not.

A CIRCULAR LETTER from the Bradens says: "We shall pay special attention to the job of winning voting rights for all citizens and organizing support for civil-rights legislation at the national and state levels."

The letter also says:

"The help of many people like yourself brought victory in our struggle against sedition laws and segregation in Kentucky. We feel that through your continued cooperation and support we will be able to contribute to final victory over segregation and discrimination in the whole South."

"Victory against sedition laws" is another way of saying the organization's purpose is to make the conviction and deportation of Communist Party members as difficult as possible.

"People like yourself" refers, among other things, to former members of Henry Wallace's Progressive Party and of the Independent Citizens Committee for the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The latter group was about as independent as the editor of The Daily Worker, following the party - line with downright Muscovite fidelity.

The available evidence seems to indicate that the SCEF is a party-line operation of a familiar type, dangerous as a rattlesnake and and phony as a three-dollar bill. Its pronouncements deserve to be received with the utmost skepticism.

Sweetness And Light?

Smug Hypocrisy In N. Y. Papers

By NICHOLAS STANFORD

NEW YORK.

Smugness and hypocrisy are annoying traits. The smug hypocrisy of the New York press in reporting news, or what passes here for news, of events in Little Rock, Nashville and other hot spots outdoes even the previous achievements of the New York press, which is saying plenty.

The tabloid Daily Mirror sandwiched in among its Little Rock portfolio a picture of white and Negro first-graders attending their first day of classes at a New York school.

Anybody can see it is a carefully posed publicity photograph having little relation to actual situations existing in New York schools. Anybody who can read a newspaper knows all is far from sweetness and light in the New York school system.

Yet The Mirror asks its readers to believe New Yorkers to be paragons of tolerance, as contrasted to the Southern whites whom it depicts as Ku Klux Klan fanatics.

As might be expected the "liberal" New York Post is most vociferous in its denunciations and loudest in raising the cry of "Lynch Faubus!"

Murray Kempton, filing from Nashville, writes in characteristic purple prose of the backward, benighted Tennesseans who oppose race mixing in the schools.

Is Kempton himself as broad-minded and tolerant as his pieces in the Post? Do his own children, for example, attend mixed schools in New York?

No. Kempton doesn't even live in New York. He commutes from Princeton, N. J., where the race problem is as near the zero point as anywhere in the eastern U. S.

Even Richard Watts Jr., The Post's drama critic, gets into the act, writing that "There couldn't be dramatic irony of more shocking bitterness than the shout of those pathological white hoodlums to the dauntless Negro school children: 'Go back to the jungle!'"

"Pathological white hoodlums" is strong language. How about Watts? Does he practice what he preaches? Does he, for example, live in a mixed, or "black-and-tan," neighborhood?

Not Watts. One of the richest working newspapermen in New York, he has an independent income and lives in a segregated all-white apartment building on Fifth Avenue into which a Negro tenant could not force his way except at the point of a gun.

A sentimental little story in one of the papers asks us to believe that "For the life of them, a group of first-graders in one New York school can't understand why school segregation is a problem in the South. They themselves are of all races and they get along fine. So they sat down to write to President Eisenhower about it."

Further down it develops the young scholars were put up to it by a teacher who wanted to get her name in the paper — and did.

If the kids want to study the race problem at first hand, they need go no further than New York's five boroughs, where, although New York's teacher pay scale is the highest in the nation (average, $5,407) jobs are going begging because teachers don't want to teach in Negro and Puerto Rican schools.

There is school segregation in New York, so much so that the NAACP and allied pressure-groups have agitated for a "shuttle" system of mixing races by transporting Negroes to schools in white neighborhoods and vice-versa. This is a nuisance for all concerned; parents, as a result are picketing Public School 201 in Flushing.

With all this going on in its own backyard, New York's pious protests about Little Rock and Nashville have a somewhat hollow sound.

Soviet Segregation

Post 9-23-57

To the Editor, Evening Post:

The Russian Ambassador to the U. N. told the Ceylonese Ambassador that, if he went to Little Rock, he would be treated worse than in Hungary because of his color. Though never in either Hungary or Little Rock, I have been in the Soviet Union three times, and especially noted the treatment of their non-whites.

Comprising 16 per cent of the total population as compared with 10 per cent in the U. S., by a system of internal passports their non-whites are not permitted to travel except in the Southern tier of Soviet States. Year before last when Supreme Court Justice Wm. O. Douglas visited those areas, he reported:

"The Soviets have foisted segregation on Central Asia. There are separate schools for the natives and separate schools for the Russians."

It is fortunate that our brand-new Ambassador Maxwell H. Gluck has arrived in Ceylon to explain this to Prime Minister Bandaranaike (doesn't rhyme with Ike).

ALFRED KOHLBERG
New York, N. Y.

A Layman's View On Race

N & C 9-22-57

To The News and Courier:

This Sunday the Catholics in South Carolina will be asked to make a substantial contribution towards defraying the expenses connected with educating young men for the priesthood for the diocese of Charleston. In the past our Catholic people have been happy to take part in this activity; however with the passage of time we now approach it with mixed emotion and some reluctance. For an increasingly large number of these seminarians are, to use a hackneyed but accurate expression, being brainwashed in the frenzied new religion of racial amalgamation. This has become painfully true not only in regard to the products of our Catholic seminaries but of those of our Protestant neighbors as well; a fact which the families and friends of these young men have learned by unhappy experience.

David Lawrence quite aptly said that "Race is a badge of distinction". I would carry that further and say that "Race is a badge of distinction, created by God; to be worn with pride for the honor of God."

I am proud to be a white person, not because of anything I have done, but because God made me so, and more, it is my duty to be so; for to be ashamed of it, or to belittle it would be to belittle the work of God.

I believe that my Negro neighbor can and should be proud of his race for the same reason. He does not need to be forced upon me to achieve his destiny with God, nor do I need to be forced upon him to achieve mine. Indeed any thinking or unthinking person when regarding the startling physical differences with which the races were endowed shrink instinctively, naturally, and violently from the idea. Not out of political oratory was born the old homily, "Birds of a feather flock together." For our Divine Master Himself said "In My Father's house there are many mansions." Must the plural usage be emphasized?

In this concept of decent separateness, we have in general learned to respect our differences and live in harmony until there came among us those who would make over all others to their own image; and those who find profitable fishing in troubled waters. It is freely admitted that low persons have taken advantage of this separate society to their own low ends. But will abolishing the separateness abolish injustice? It can never be; for injustice knows no color, no race, no honor, it knows only expediency. And Negro is unjust to Negro as white is unjust to white; and Negro is fully as capable of injustice to white as white is to Negro.

There is no injustice in living as separate racial entities, the pontifically expressed but still the personal opinion of Bishop Rummell to the contrary notwithstanding. But it is a most real injustice to the Negro to tell him directly or by implication that he cannot hope to be anything unless he be intimately and thoroughly mixed with the white race.

We as Catholics have always been taught that it was the duty of the Church to speak out against injustice WHENEVER and WHEREVER it occurred. So be it. And we have seen the Church accept and cooperate with the custom of racial separation. It is a matter of civil and church record that individuals and religious order groups in good standing with the Holy Roman See have engaged in distinct and separate apostolates to the Negro.

Separate schools, separate churches, separate hospitals, separate universities, and separate seminaries have been built in the South, and in the more practical dioceses are still being built; and for the record they are being built principally with white money. And today Bishop Fulton Sheen, national director (and fund raiser) for the Society of the Propagation of the Faith, is pleading for the establishment of a native clergy; and he has given most excellent reasons for his conviction. And there is no question as to his good standing with the Holy See.

The recent and sudden flipflop on the part of some of our modern churchmen is quite similar to the action of the Washington court; and it leads inevitably to one of the following conclusions:—

1. The Church failed in its duty in the South and erred; and the laymen, priests, nuns, and bishops of yesterday were immoral and sinful.

2. Truth is not an absolute and real value, but rather, a variable propaganda commodity that changes handily with the times; and the end purpose justifies any means used to accomplish it.

3. Separation of the races as such is not immoral and sinful at all.

A CONCERNED CATHOLIC
South Carolina

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Sympathy In North

N&C 9-20-57

To The News and Courier:

I am writing to you because of our deep concern regarding the high-handed method taken by our administration in forcing "integration". Many of the white folks in the North don't approve of the manner in which this has been accomplished, but they are either too complacent or they don't know what to do.

Cleveland is being flooded with colored folks. The white folks are running as fast as they can to the suburbs.

We have always been Republicans down through the ages in my family, but as we see it, there is a crying need for a new party consisting of "Conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats".

We hope that the white folks in the South realize that they have thousands of Northern sympathizers. It is true that there are so-called "crazy do-gooders" up here who just don't know the score, but by and large, thinking citizens are tired of a good many outlandish ideas coming out of Washington these days. Before this good old country of ours is gone to the dogs completely, it seems that this is the time to get a powerful, red-blooded American to run at the head of a new party.

(MRS) RUTH SHERRY JETT
2408 Euclid Heights Blvd.,
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Weak Leaders

N&C 9-17-57

To The News and Courier:

President Eisenhower is upholding what nine justices say our Constitution is. They are upholding what Gunnar Myrdal says it is, and Myrdal interprets it pleasing to the NAACP which has the backing of the Communist Party. And to think, the fate of this nation lies in the hands of such men!

It's tragic, indeed, when the words of a foreign sociologist from an all-white country can reach out, like the tentacles of an octopus, all over this nation and hold us in a paralyzing grasp in this integration issue. And it's worse than tragic, when this was made possible because nine irresponsible men—whose word would become "the law of the land" — were appointed to that high office by vote-buying presidents paying off their political debts.

No wonder our nation is weak, for a nation is no stronger than its weakest leader — and God knows, all ours are weak. When our robot leaders—including most federal judges—speak, we know the voice is theirs but the words are those of the NAACP and other pressure groups.

Since the NAACP is giving the orders, why doesn't Mr. Eisenhower just step down and let Roy Wilkins have the office—for Wilkins, Thurgood Marshall and Adam Clayton Powell (and their backers) are the real leaders of this nation, anyhow.

It would be well to get all white politicians out of office, and let the half-breeds and their communist friends take the reins instead of standing behind cracking the whip on the white robots.

We don't need two sets of drivers in Washington.

BEATRICE HOWARD
Moncks Corner.

Divide And Conquer

N&C 9-15-57

To The News and Courier:

This forced mixing of the races is a part of the communist program. Racial tension is one of their greatest weapons.

In this country they want to set race against race, North against South and the other way round. Then when they get everything in utter confusion they hope to step in and take over the government. That is the method they have used in other countries.

We are supposed to be fighting communism all over the world, but we are letting them take over this country.

The whole world is going through a revolution. What is going on in this country is just part of it.

MRS. A. G. HASELL
Beaufort.

N+C 9-14-57

D THE EDITOR

facts have little chance to see the light of your editorial brilliance.

E. G. SPENCER

Mayesville.

Correcting Time

To The News and Courier:

The following letter has been sent to Time Magazine:

This is with reference to your article in the Sept. 9 issue of Time entitled "The Congress: The Last, Hoarse Gasp."

It seems that every time my name appears in Time it is necessary that I write a letter to the editor to correct the misinformation reported therein. Your article of Sept. 9 compels me to write again in order to correct the impressions conveyed by your article.

On Aug. 30, 1957, I issued a statement with reference to my extended address against the so-called civil rights bill in which I made the following points: (1) that the Southern senators agreed that each senator was on his "own" to oppose the bill as best he could, (2) that I urged another meeting of Southern senators for the purpose of agreeing to conduct an organized extended debate, and (3) that while urging this meeting I notified Sen. Russell that I intended to make a long speech against the bill. The statement I issued on that date has been verified by Sen. Russell.

In my view, the bill was unnecessary, unwise, and unconstitutional. In my speech I pointed out seven different ways in which the bill violated the Constitution. Under the circumstances, I felt it to be my duty to try to point out the dangers inherent in H.R. 6127.

STROM THURMOND

U. S. Senator.

Washington.

Praising Thurmond

To The News and Courier:

We were happy to see that you editorially commended Sen. Thurmond on his speech against the so-called civil rights bill.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sunday Post contained what I think is an excellent editorial. A copy of the editorial page is enclosed herewith, with the thought that perhaps you might like to reprint this editorial.

J. FRED BUZHARDT

McCormick.

The gist of the editorial follows:

"Sen. Thurmond's speech was not an effort to grab headlines. It was the pure and adulterated expression of a man who was thoroughly shocked that it had come to the point in America, when rights and guarantees were thrown out of the window, under the guise of civil rights.

"He gave us all a great example of courage in the face of insurmountable obstacle. We accord him the honor which should go to one who has performed a patriotic duty, over and above the call of duty."

To The News and Courier:

Strom Thurmond is to be lauded for the stand he took, single-handed, trying to save his people's freedom.

Thurmond can compare favorably with John C. Calhoun, Wade Hampton and Benjamin R. Tillman.

The thing to do is institute impeachment proceedings against the Supreme Court for unconstitutional aggression in taking over legislative powers not granted by the Constitution.

Impeachment proceedings are in order for President Eisenhower for he has twice publicly sworn an oath, that he would "protect, defend and preserve the Constitution of these United States," while he insisted that jury trials be abolished. He did everything in his power to destroy this bulwark of liberty and has succeeded admirably in a wicked design.

The only Southern governor to do anything for the defense of his state and the whole South is Gov. Faubus of Arkansas. The wait and see attitude of the other Southern governors means abject submission. The time has come when nothing else will do but swift and decisive action or our state will become a vassal of the national crooked ring of Northern politicians.

DOTE SMITH

Smoaks.

Support For Faubus

(By Telegraph)

To The News and Courier:

The following is a copy of a telegram sent to the editor of the Charlotte Observer:

Your editorial on Eisenhower's qualities and the affliction of Faubus along with his political ambitions be all of each what they may, causes me and other Americans to wonder if the issue was left to popular vote on Gov. Faubus's actions would not Faubus receive two to one support? I cannot believe that the original Constitution is to be abandoned to politicians, presidents and judiciary. Would not you better serve your country and your subscribers by honestly presenting the facts rather than by continuing your determined effort to present the thinking of your Northern owners? I believe you have been tagged the carpet bagger editor of the South. If this be true, the

A Northerner's Advice

N+C 9-18-57

To The News and Courier:

Please allow a Northerner, who has been forced by the compulsory school attendance laws of his native state to send his children to public schools that accept Negro children in the same classrooms, to say a few words to you.

The Democratic and Republican Parties, the U. S. Supreme Court, the Eisenhower administration, both houses of Congress, the NAACP, the Urban League, the B'nai B'rith, the Anti-Defamation League, the Fund for the Republic and the entire Northern press are consolidated against you. They are going to win in carrying out the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, thereby reconstructing the South a second time.

The success of the fixed, dead set, adamant, irrevocable determination by these modern day Thad Stevens is as sure as the sunrise.

With the stage set as it is, and in the face of such a formidable array of fanatics, stupid in hate and clamoring for revenge and to settle old scores, you have only one weapon left to fight with, which is the boycott.

Don't have anything whatever to do with Negroes, no matter what your school boards, your school teachers and the text books used in your schools teach your children while they are the school. Do some teaching yourself after your children come home. Teach them to have nothing to do with or say to Negroes who are in their classrooms. Whatever you do don't teach them to fight, abuse, insult or molest in any manner these Negro children, for that is exactly what the integrationists want.

It was Northern integrationist money that organized the Seaboard White Citizens Council and sent John Kasper south to stir up trouble and incite violence.

Remember that violence is what the North wants, so avoid it as you would pestilence. Quarantine the Negro; ostracize him; give him the full impact of silence and the cold shoulder. He and his backers have you bound and gagged, and have taken every weapon from you except the boycott. So use it with every ounce of strength and energy at your command.

Don't forget that you have white traitors in your midst who are both openly and secretly collaborating with the haters in the North for the purpose of bending you to their will and grinding you under their heel.

This writer during his lifetime has been in many New York State courtrooms when court was in session and cases were being tried. He has been in many of those in New York City. But he has never seen any of these courts swarming with Southern lawyers and Southern newspaper reporters and photographers, Southern do-gooders, their faces scowling with contempt for Northern judges and Northern juries and seeking news stories about the riff raff and scum of whom the North has an abundance. This writer has often wondered what would happen here in the North if such a situation should develop and become a reality.

As a last word, keep ever in mind that Northern integrationists, no matter how their fawning overtures are couched in honeyed accents, have a deep-seated hate for you. The spirit of Garrison, Phillips, John Brown and Harriet Beecher Stowe is still alive, lusty and rampant here in the North.

In the 96 years that have intervened since the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, Northern hate for the South has reached the point where it knows no bounds and has become maniacal.

ADOLPHUS E. BAIRD

New York State.

(Editor's Note: The author of this letter lives in a small town in western New York State near the city of Syracuse, the name of which we were asked to withhold. Migrant labor camps situated in this area recently have been the subject of news stories in the national press.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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N&C 9-18-57

Philadelphian Speaks

To The News and Courier:

The following are excerpts from a letter I have sent to Walter H. Annenberg, editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer:

In contrast to your extreme intolerance manifested and to your paper's blanket condemnation of "the South", very properly the so-called "South" has not seen fit to reply to you, in kind, nor to publish slanderous references to all those living in and about the City of Philadelphia.

Your attitude and likewise the attitude of other publishers in this general area, similarly motiviated as you seem to be, is an attitude that is certainly not for the best interest of any American community!

It is not nearly enough for me to here say to you "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones", for that would be merely a gross understatement on my part.

Southern States have no desire or interest in meddling with our local problems of Philadelphia, or with the doings of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania.

Obviously, we should not attempt to meddle with their local doings, particularly when we do not fully understand them or have similar problems here to cope with. However, most Southern states, as well as others, are fully aware of the fact that there is actually more crime committed here in the City of Philadelphia in six weeks time, than there is in any one of them in a period of six months time. This, you doubtless know.

You should better spend more of your time and exert far more constructive effort, by means of your paper, in reporting on and bettering our local problems right here in Philadelphia to the end that a vast number of muggings, rape, thefts, assaults, hold-ups, murders, most of which unfortunately have and are being committed by colored people, may thereby be considerably reduced, for the benefit of us all.

COL. CURTIS B. DALL
123 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Parents' Surrender

To The News and Courier:

"An integrated school system can operate without any violence if the adults will leave the children alone."

"If the adults will only let the children alone they'll do this thing in a natural, human, democratic way."

"I don't see any need for a flare-up. White children know more about this than we think they do, and perhaps more than we know ourselves."

Thus, within 24 hours after the announcement of Judge Atwell's decision requiring the mixing of white and Negro children in the Dallas schools, the author of these statements, an attorney for the NAACP, as reported in The Dallas News of Sept. 7, insolently advises white parents to surrender all parental control of their children and turn them loose, without restraint, and permit them to solve the problem in a "democratic" way.

If the insolence of this attorney and the NAACP is, as expressed within 24 hours of the integrating order, what may we expect their ultimate insolence to be?

J. W. HASSELL

Dallas.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Solid Front

N&C 9-21-57

To The News and Courier:

It seems to be perfectly evident that President Eisenhower and his chief advisers, backed to the Nth degree by the Supreme Court, are determined to destroy the Constitution of the United States, substituting in its stead a reign of despotism fashioned after the Gestapo. It is also evident that unless the people of the entire South can wake up to the dangers which confront them and swear by their lives that they will protect the sovereignty of each state, and all rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, our way of life will forever be lost.

It is indeed disturbing to know that so many of our Southern congressmen, after a lot of loud noises of objection to the civil rights bill, which they, themselves described as most dangerous and totally unnecessary, should suddenly lay down their arms and accept defeat just because Johnson and Rayburn said they should. Would that we had more Southern statesmen and gentlemen of the courage, character and ability of Sen. Thurmond and Gov. Faubus. Both of these gentlemen gave the South a wonderful opportunity to rally and take a stand for our God-given rights.

If we, the South, will present a solid front, stick our heels in the ground and tell the rest of the country in no uncertain terms that we will be pushed no further, then and then only will we be recognized. They haven't enough jails and facilities to imprison the population of 10 to 15 states.

Wake up, people of the South, before it is too late! Let's show the whites of our eyes, and if our present political leaders lack courage, character or ability, and are reluctant to carry out the will of the people who elected them, then we will have to elect others in their place.

It is very hard to take, when we Southerners see on television our men and women being herded by so-called lawmen, with big sticks in evidence, into police cars and sent away, and then perhaps the same day we read in the paper where the Supreme Court has turned loose a number of Communist spies who threaten the overthrow of our own government.

Just why and when has the South become such a brutal, ignorant and ruthless people that they should be persecuted by the rest of our great country?

J. P. MARVIN

White Hall.

Judge Davies Is Wrong

N & C 9-21-57

(From The Indianapolis, Ind. Star)

Federal District Judge Ronald Davies has gone over his depth in summoning the governor of Arkansas to his court. A district court has no jurisdiction over a sovereign state. The Constitution gives sole jurisdiction in legal cases involving a state to the Supreme Court. If the head of a state can be distinguished from the state itself, for purposes of Federal coercion, then the states have no meaning at all. This district judge's summary assumption of the power to hail the head of a state fits the pattern of the times, in which the courts have been expanding their powers simply by virtue of their own bold decrees.

In the Little Rock affair, if Governor Orval Faubus stands his ground, there will be a situation in which an executive official is not willing to let his powers be usurped by the courts. Suppose the United States Supreme Court orders Governor Faubus to take some specific action. Can it compel him to that action by clapping him in jail if he refuses? To do so the court must find some authority which is not granted to it by the Constitution.

Could the President employ the military force of the United States to compel the governor of Arkansas to an action directed by the Supreme Court? He emphatically could not do so in pursuance of his oath to uphold and defend the Constitution. For the Constitution guarantees to every state a republican form of government. The dictation of a governor's actions from Washington would not be republican government.

If the Supreme Court's 1954 school segregation decision stands as the law of the land, then it must ultimately be applied in Arkansas as well as in other states. But the correct constitutional course for application of this decision as law in Arkansas lies not through the Federal courts but through the courts and the other governmental machinery of the state of Arkansas. Schools in Arkansas must be operated according to Arkansas law. The President's duty in this matter is to guarantee to Arkansas the opportunity to operate its schools by its own laws. Every time a Federal court and Federal marshals and other officials interfere with the local operation of a school, they are interfering with the republican government of the state concerned. Every time the President acquiesces in such interference he is failing his sworn duty to uphold the constitutional guarantee of republican government to the state.

If the school law of Arkansas is in conflict with the United States Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, it is the duty and the province of the courts of Arkansas to declare the law invalid. It then becomes the obligation of executive administration in Arkansas to abandon the use of the invalidated law. To the Arkansas Legislature then falls the responsibility to fill the void with a valid law. This is a slow process. But it is the republican process.

Requiem After

N & C 9-15

(Reprinted from The Richmond News Leader)

Two things may be said today to the Earl Warrens and Herbert Brownells of this world, and to all their associates in high places.

The first is said in no sense of pleasure at prophecy fulfilled. It is this: We told you so.

And the second is said as no threat of specific ugliness ahead. It is this: The violence of September, 1957, is only the beginning.

Mr. Warren, Mr. Brownell, the Northern liberals of House and Senate, have not understood these things. From the very beginning, they have failed to comprehend the elemental forces that underlie race relations in the American South. The sober warnings of decent men—men who have lived their lives below the Potomac—they brushed aside as not worth hearing. The remonstrances of able lawyers, seeking to explain the reasons that underlie State control of domestic affairs, they dismissed as empty words.

Heedless of consequences, deaf to argument, blind to law, they pushed forward with a plan that could mean to the South nothing less than social revolution. Mr. Nehru would be pleased. Ceylon could be impressed. The Eighteenth District of New York, East Harlem, might be contained. Or give them, if you like, credit for sincerity at least equal to their ignorance: Let it be assumed that Mr. Warren, in his heart, regarded segregation as dead wrong, and that it seemed to him truly more important to follow his conscience than to obey his Constitution.

Whatever the motivations, the deed was done. It seemed so easy then to say, "Desegregate your schools—the court so orders." Oh, they would give lip service to "the wide variety of local conditions." They would agree, for the record, that "these cases present problems of considerable complexity." But the gauzy phrases served only to obscure what emerg
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It is terrible that a school should be blown up in Nashville. It is a pity that a girl should be spit upon in Charlotte. It is the deepest tragedy that children of both races, in their formative years, should experience so needless—and now, it seems, so unavoidable—an introduction to the passions of mankind.

But this is mankind. The elements the Supreme Court madly chose to tinker with are the elements that make man the fragile vessel that he is: Love and pride and hatred; the procreative force, the getting and having of children, the upbringing of sons, the protection of daughters, the fierce preservation of a society and a civilization. It is pleasant to think of the South in terms of crinoline and debutantes, hunt clubs and college campuses and mill ponds of a sweet serenity. The South is these things, but the South is also a land of scraggly rednecks in greasy jackets and pimply youths who wave Confederate flags. It is a land where the smoldering passions of white and Negro had been restrained by unwritten rules of social conduct. Curtained off, compartmented, peace could be maintained. This was the fabric of the South; the court has torn it to shreds.

The events of September, 1957, we say again, are the faintest rumbles of far-off thunder. The storm is barely gathering. Injunctions, mandates, decrees, sweet homilies from the fifteenth green—these are paper screens to turn a hurricane. The stability of our institutions, it has been said, rests upon fidelity to law. When the Supreme Court in May of 1954 snatched away our law, our institutions shuddered. Now they fall.

We gaze upon the chaos wrought by willful men, and we ask, dear God, to what end, to what good end?

JAMES J. KILPATRICK

Time For South To Defy Warren's False Law

nrc 9-11-57

(From The Richmond News Leader)

Let us talk for a while of defiance.

Throughout the week end, the television channels buzzed with talk of defiance.

One by one network commentators came before the cameras: Men clean-cut, and sober, and handsome. They were garbed in the sincere ties of Madison Avenue; they enunciated their calumnies in perfect pear-shaped tones.

By Sunday night, if a lie could be sold, they had sold it: Governor Faubus of Arkansas, said these professional, positive, rueful men, had "defied" the United States. Something, they said, had to give. They smiled their crinkled, appealing, professional smiles; and they agreed that Faubus the outlaw, Faubus the anarchist, Faubus the exponent of "defiance," would have to go.

It is a feeble thing one attempts in attempting to reply to them. They speak to how many millions, over how many hundred stations? And this is being written on a rainy Sunday night, with the city room dark, and the lie a-building across a once great country.

Yes, let us talk of "defiance!"

ORVAL FAUBUS, Governor of Arkansas, sensed (or thought he sensed, it matters not) an active lawlessness, an incipient violence, in the city of Little Rock. Reports had been brought to him of guns sold, knives sharpened, tempers at the trembling, red - eyed point that comes before explosion. And because he is Governor of a State in the American Union; because there are powers and responsibilities vested in him to keep the peace, he called out the guard. He would have been derelict in his responsibilities had he done otherwise.

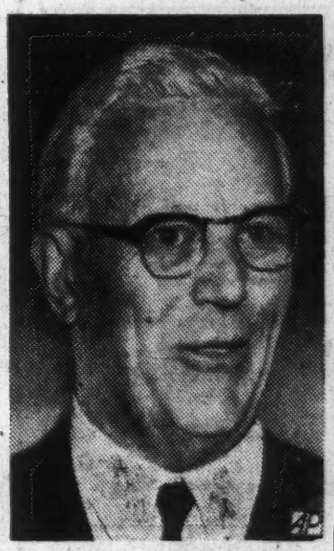
Was this in Mr. Faubus "defiance"? The television lads would have it so. Yet on the very day Mr. Faubus called out the guard in Little Rock, integration of the schools proceeded elsewhere in Arkansas. Is this the pattern of "defiance"? Mr. Faubus is condemned before the evidence in his behalf has been presented.

WHO HAS DEFIED what? Whence came the wheel that ground the knives?

If we would talk of defiance, let us talk first of May 17, 1954, when this awfulness began. Let us talk of a Chief Justice, Earl Warren, who wove his spell around the fellow incompetents on his court. Let us talk of Earl Warren and defiance!

On that black date in the history of the Supreme Court of the United States, Earl Warren and his associates took this country's Constitution, twisted it, shaped it, distorted it. They mocked the law of the land. They laughed, and slapped each other's backs, and cried: "We are the Constitution! We are the supreme law of the land! We nine!" And they did an evil, defiant, lawless thing. They corrupted the Constitution; they stole from the people the people's own; they said: "We know that the power to maintain racially separate schools never has been denied to the State by the Constitution, but henceforth we will deny it—we nine!—by the powers we usurp this day."

Was this in Mr. Warren not defiance? It is contempt, we are told, to call it so.



EARL WARREN
He defied the U. S. Constitution

FROM THAT EVIL seed has grown the evil harvest. And law-abiding men, who resist this lawless act, are denounced as law evaders. Men who defend the Constitution are charged with destroying it.

Mr. Faubus, we suppose, will lose in the end: The Federal government the States created has grown to overpowering size. But it may be that the South can gain a victory from his defeat, if the brutal insistence of our Federal masters, demonstrated anew in Arkansas, brings fresh strength to the South's determination to resist.

It is possible, too, that the whole country may gain from this affair. We may assume, hopefully, that many people, indifferent to "integration" as such, will look with suddenly thoughtful eyes upon Federal domination in Little Rock. If the ancient, inherent "police power" can be thus taken from a sovereign State and transferred to Federal judges, a judicial oligarchy will have made the clean sweep. Then, truly, State and local government becomes nullities.

Will a free people stand for it? They cannot, and remain free.

When a sitting Federal judge from North Dakota can impose his will upon the people of Arkansas, overriding the best judgment of the Governor of Arkansas, an alarm bell sounds. If an indolent people ever can be awakened to the theft of their liberties, surely they must awaken now.

WHO RULES? Who is sovereign? The people, in their States? Or appointive Federal judges? To what do we owe obedience—to the fundamental law of this land, as ratified by the States? Or to the lawless usurpation of a few mortal men?

Yes, let us talk of defiance! And if there is to be defiance, let it come now. Let it come bravely. Let it come with a sureness of conviction that the South is right and our oppressors are wrong.

We do not conveive it "defiance" to hold to what is lawfully ours. We count it, rather, loyalty, fealty, obedience to law that was law before Earl Warren was born.

On that certainty, whatever the consequences may be, let us take our stand. And pray God, let us never surrender.

The Storm Ahead

N & C 9-24-57

By JAMES J. KILPATRICK
(From The National Review)

The crisis in Little Rock is a part of the pattern of conflicting rights.

Conceding, for the sake of discussion, that the Negro pupil has these new rights, what of the white community? Has it none?

Demonstrably, the enrollment of Negro pupils in hitherto white schools leads to far more than what the Court once termed mere "disagreement" with legal principles.

Manifestly, race-mixing of certain schools now leads to knifings, dynamitings, and other forms of violence.

And thus far, integration has touched only the outer fringes of the Deep South.

By far the worst is yet to come. The question thus raised so formidably in Little Rock is whether the rights of the nine pupils override the rights of the 1,900 pupils, whether admission to a desegregated school is a right superior to the right of a community to peace and order.

Something, somewhere, has to give. Either the states have broad powers to maintain public order, or they do not; either the people have a right to domestic tranquility, or they do not.

If the federal courts choose summarily to override the police power of the states, there is nothing much the states can do about it; and if the courts insist upon unyielding enforcement of the newly created rights of Negro pupils, the communities of the South may be reduced to chaos and blood may flow ankle-deep in the gutters, but there will be nothing much for the Southerners, white and black, to do but to turn to prayer and private schools.

Mr. Warren sowed the wind; he has not yet reaped the whirlwind. But when Mr. Faubus called out the Guard on September 4, Mr. Warren reaped a cold and ominous breeze carrying a hint of the storm ahead.

The News &
South Carolina's Mos

Who Cares What
At Home First G

What will Asia say about the mugging of the Ambassador from Nepal?

Secretary of State Dulles and a posse of other dignitaries have apologized profusely to the Asiatic envoy to the United Nations for the attack on him in Central Park. New York police have assigned 15 detectives to run down two Negroes — but what have we said? The culprits, identified as Negroes by The Associated Press, are not so identified in either The New York Herald Tribune or The New York Times — or, we suspect, by other New York newspapers.

What will Africa say about the killing of a white comrade in Okinawa by six Negro Marines? Will the Africans ever find out about this case? It is described by a Marine Corps spokesman as an attack — not a fight — by Negroes on a Caucasian.

What will North Americans say about a riot in India between "untouchables" and people of other castes, in which 34 people died?

What will the Arabs think about a Negro youth who threw lye into a Brooklyn classroom, possibly blinding David Ozersky?

What will be the opinion of Lower Slobovia about the injury of a white boy, according to one version, by a gang of Negroes on the capitol grounds at Albany, N. Y.?

Who cares what Asia, Africa and John Foster Dulles think about racial disturbances in the United States? Too much has been made about the racial strife over forced

s and Courier
Most Outspoken Newspaper
S. C., TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1957

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mingling in public schools of the Southern states.

The fact is that racial strife is not confined to the South. It would hardly exist if the pattern of separation—evolved through years of usage—had not been distributed by agitators.

We are tired of manufactured nonsense about "propaganda" overseas. The suggestion that American laws and customs are subject to foreign veto makes us sick. Our government should not look over its shoulder to see whether it wins applause or boos from the peanut galleries of the world.

We are reminded of the words of Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, who on June 25, 1787, told the Constitutional Convention:

"We mistake the object of our government if we hope or wish that it is to make us respectable abroad. Conquest or superiority among other Powers is not, or ought not ever to be, the object of republican systems. If they are sufficiently active and energetic to rescue us from contempt, and preserve our domestic happiness and security, it is all we can expect from them — it is more than almost any other government ensures its citizens."

The United States Government is not preserving domestic happiness and security. It is fomenting strife and discord in the states of the South. It is encouraging race crime in the North. Regardless of what the rest of the world may think, internal peace should come first in a republic.

Chas - Eve - Post 9-23-57

How Can They Sleep At Night?

The nine justices of the Supreme Court are on vacation. Presumably they are restoring tissues and relaxing at resorts or country places, building up strength for the coming session. We hope wherever they are they are staying in close touch with events, that they are receiving newspapers and are finding time to study racial tensions and explosions which are accumulating in the wake of the Court's school integration decision of more than three years ago.

Last Friday's news reports brought many items which show that racial unrest is not confined to the South.

In Manhattan Negroes and Puerto Ricans picketed near City Hall demanding "integration now" in New York City's schools and in privately owned housing.

Another New York dispatch reported that Secretary Dulles had called on the Ambassador to the United Nations from Nepal to apologize for the beating the ambassador suffered while strolling in Central Park. The dignitary from Nepal was set upon, stabbed and robbed by two Negro men. Apparently nobody at U. N. headquarters thought to tell Ambassador Risjikish Shaha that it isn't safe for people to walk in Central Park or Morningside Park or in Harlem after sundown without risking their lives.

From Grand Forks, N. D., came word that Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, Negro trumpet player, has decided not to go on a government-sponsored tour of Russia because "the way they are treating my people in the South the government can go to hell." Armstrong said President Eisenhower has no guts and that Governor Faubus is an uneducated plowboy. That's strong language.

From Levittown, Pa., came word that the Negro family which recently caused near-riots by moving into an all-white neighborhood is not going to move out despite the strain of nightly harassment. The family appealed for more police protection.

On Okinawa, six Negro Marines were charged with attacking two white American servicemen, killing one. A spokesman said the killing did not involve racial feeling, but a lot of people will think differently.

In a town in Maryland, where integration has been hailed as a great success, a cross was burned in front of a Negro doctor's home.

In New York doctors worked to try to save the eyesight of a 16-year-old boy partially blinded when a 17-year-old Negro threw lye into a Brooklyn classroom. The teacher and 18 other students were burned in the lye-throwing.

No racial incidents were reported in the deep South that day, but on the edges and in areas beyond where the anti-South agitators are agitating away, the ferment was beginning to get out of hand.

We wonder if the nine men who trampled the Constitution in May, 1954, can sleep peacefully at night as they survey the fruits of their reckless action.

The News and Courier
South Carolina's Most Outspoken Newspaper
12 CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1957

'Civil Rights' Bloc Will Keep On Demanding More And More From Ike

Politicians have marveled at the way Dwight Eisenhower manages to survive the blunders of his administration with his personal prestige intact.

If a farm program goes sour, Secretary Benson gets the blame. If a blooper is pitched overseas, Secretary Dulles is the culprit. If race trouble flares, the South is at fault.

But look who is a whipping boy now because he refused to follow an extremist line and bring the State of Arkansas into the integration fold by federal force. Dwight Eisenhower, that's who.

The abuse is coming from people who are alleged to owe Ike the most of all — colored citizens of the United States.

The first stream of abuse was turned on by the Negro trumpet player Louis Armstrong, sometimes called U. S. unofficial ambassador of jazz. Armstrong was scheduled to make a tour of Russia at government expense. Now he isn't going. He is sulking because he says the President has "no guts."

Armstrong has company. It includes Negro baseball player Jackie Robinson. "I congratulate Louie Armstrong," says Jackie Robinson, "This is a feeling that is becoming rampant among Negroes . . . I feel that the President has been lacking in leadership."

Up in Windsor, Ont., Negro singer Eartha Kitt—a native of South Carolina—got into the act. "How can he (Eisenhower) possibly sit and not have any emotion for what is happening right under his nose? He is not even two-faced. He has not even shown us one side of his face."

In Las Vegas, Negro singer Nat King Cole chimed in. It was "shocking" he said, not to hear some comment from President Eisenhower "one way or another."

Nat King Cole, Eartha Kitt, Jackie Robinson and Louis Armstrong are entertainers. White people, unaccustomed to looking for political leadership on the ball diamond or in a night club, may not attach much significance to what they say.

To white politicians seeking the Negro vote such intemperate, ill-mannered remarks have plenty of significance. They will mean something to Mr. Eisenhower, too. They are a warning to him that the "civil rights" bloc expects him to keep on delivering the goods.

Though he signed the force bill a few days ago he hasn't won a permanent place in the hearts of Negroes.

"After all," their leaders are saying, "that was last week. What have you done for us this week?"

Old Southern Custom

N&C 9-21-57

Throwing lye in an enemy's face is a fairly common custom among Southern Negroes, as hospital emergency room records will testify. An enraged 17-year-old high school student in Brooklyn hurled lye into a roomful of classmates, possibly blinding his special target and injuring 13 others. In reading a news dispatch we looked for the identification of the lye-thrower. The Associated Press said he was a Negro. New York newspapers customarily do not publish the race of criminals so readers there may not know the full story. They will begin to recognize, however, some of the reasons why Southerners believe in separate public schools.

Law Of The Land

N&C 9-15-57

Twenty-five years ago the U.S. Supreme Court handed down an opinion in a case involving a dispute between the governor of Texas and the federal government. The court said:

"As the State has no more important interest than the maintenance of law and order, the power it confers upon the Governor as chief executive and commander-in-chief of its military forces to . . . preserve the peace is of the highest consequence . . . (The governor) is appropriately vested with the discretion to determine whether an exigency requiring military aid . . . has arisen . . . HIS DECISION TO THAT EFFECT IS CONCLUSIVE."

The decisions of the Supreme Court are "the law of the land."

2-B ESTABLISHED 1894

CHARLESTON EVENING POST

134 Columbus Street, Charleston, S. C.

Saturday, September 14, 1957

Reds Condemn Governor Faubus

The most touching chapter in the Arkansas story has been contributed by the Communist party.

Moved by their intense devotion to the traditional American system of government, the Reds have called for the arrest of Governor Orval Faubus. Not only that, but the President and the Attorney General should crack down in other "offending areas."

The Communists say Faubus should be jailed because he is "an instrument of a conspiracy to nullify the authority and laws of the federal government."

Governor Faubus' crime was in calling out the militia to prevent violence and bloodshed, to protect life and property. These dangers were threatened by a federal court order decreeing compulsory integration in Little Rock schools.

The Communist party's concern for the federal government ought, one might think, shame those of us who had the fantastic idea that the Reds' basic purpose all along has been to overthrow our system. We're still crazy enough to nurse that belief.

In one vital respect the Reds see eye-to-eye with the "liberal" groups and politicians—Democratic and Republican—who want a highly centralized, socialized federal government. So long as the states can hold on to the sovereignty which the Constitution intended to pledge to them, the path of Communism and other radicalism is blocked. Local self-government is anathema to such groups. The South, be it noted, is virtually free of the Communist infiltration that has made such headway in some other parts of the country.

It was only natural that the Communists should have been prominent in the drive to force racial integration upon the South. They want to smash this section's social, economic and political structure. They have helpful allies in other circles, and a number of unwitting tools in still other quarters. The Communists have suffered setbacks in the United States, but they won a major victory when the Supreme Court blue-penciled the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution in ruling against segregated schools.

And of course men like Governor Faubus, who make a stand for the rights of the states and the people thereof, must be disposed of if Communism is to make more headway in the United States.

The News and Courier
South Carolina's Most Outspoken Newspaper
6-A CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1957

Faubus In Hostile Hands As South Grapples With Rising Disorder

When Gov. Faubus meets President Eisenhower today in Newport, R. I., he will find himself in hostile territory. Flanking the President will be his two chief aides. They are Sherman Adams, icy former governor of New Hampshire, and Herbert Brownell Jr., oily cog from the Dewey political machine of New York State.

These two are as coldly uncompromising toward the South as the New England abolitionists whose methods of force and hatred they have adopted. Gov. Faubus will get no more sympathy from them than the Kremlin gang would give the spokesman for a conquered satellite. If they grant him a face-saving exit he can count himself lucky.

If the Arkansas National Guard troops are removed at Little Rock, what next for the South?

In many places, police are striving to keep order in a rising tide of resentment. Law-abiding citizens are ringed by court orders, oppressive laws and threats of arrest. Their crime is the protection of their children and the white man's civilization their ancestors built.

Lawless individuals already are taking things into their own hands. In recent days they have mutilated a fellow man in Alabama because his skin was black. They blew up a school house in Nashville. Where they will strike next no man knows.

Even in milk-mild North Carolina, a colored girl who braved the jeers of white pupils has withdrawn from a white school into which race agitators had forced her. She couldn't stand the strain. For her and other victims of the agitators, we feel nothing but pity.

Civilian police in some places may find they can't keep order. The mob spirit is rising. Southerners are neither more brutal nor less law-abiding than people in other regions. They can, however, be pushed beyond the point of endurance. Then they may erupt in civil disorder.

If governors can't use state militia, will there rise a demand for federal troops? If that demand is met, the police state will have taken over our Republic. Then may citizens fashion home-made gasoline bombs to hurl at tanks, as they have done against similar oppression in Europe and Asia.

Oppressed people become desperate. Terrorism is one of their weapons. If they are unable to fight the federal government, Southern white men may turn on Negroes. It is a prospect long dreaded by citizens of good will in both races.

Late as the hour may be, it is never too late to head off strife. South Carolina so far has been spared serious clashes. Much of the credit belongs to the good colored people of our state. They have not as a whole encouraged rabble-rousing leaders to whip up emotions. They have not, since Clarendon County colored parents were hoodwinked into signing one of the original school integration suits, tried to force Negroes into white schools.

In voluntary separation may be a peaceful solution for regional race troubles. Good manners and mutual respect are more powerful than bayonets. We pray that our state, and the South as a whole, may be spared the turmoil for which national policy-makers are asking.

Though our voice does not carry far, we appeal to all who hear us to summon their patience, fortitude and humanity to preserve the peace and dignity of the state.

Negroes Menaced By Red Plot

Research Bulletin No. 1

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Third Edition, May 17, 1955

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ONE of the greatest and most alarming hoaxes perpetrated on the American people in the Red campaign to undermine the foundations of the United States is spearheaded by the Communist drive among negroes started in 1920. So cunning and insidious has been (and is) the propaganda pressure of this subversive Red drive that it has fooled millions of respectable, loyal American negroes and deluded thousands of white "intellectuals" including clergymen, professors, teachers, scientists, etc. into following "the Communist line." Moreover, many stupid and/or selfish political leaders have been so misled by this Marxian propaganda that they have come to believe that the socializing of America is inevitable and that they can best secure the votes of "the people" by jumping on the Red bandwagon even to enacting ruinous, un-American legislation formulated by leftwing master-minds.

Negro citizens who in America enjoy more opportunities, privileges and prosperity than in any other country have been duped by the Reds into supporting the Socialist-Communist plot to change our free American system, into a "welfare state" under a dictatorship. The bait held out to negroes is (quoting John T. Flynn, Ref. A, page 102) " . . always to raise the standard of living or education or social justice. But the real purpose always is to line up the negroes on the side of the Communists or their near brothers, the Socialist Planners. They thus invite the sympathy and support of great masses of negroes . . . "

The objectives of the Reds in the South are: (1) To get the vote for the negroes there, and (2) to round up the negro voters under the Red banner of the Socialist Planners," (Ref. A, page 100) " . . . and to stir up strife in churches, schools and communities."

Evidence that unsuspecting negroes are being used as tools by Communist and Socialist negro leaders may be found in the following statement of FACTS carefully checked and documented. We do not wish to see our negro friends deceived into supporting a sugar-coated scheme which will result in depriving them of their earnings and eventually will carry them back into slavery.

I.

Communist Negro Drive: "The Communist negro drive was started in the United States in 1920." (Ref. B, page 90). How to organize the negroes for the revolution in the U. S. was discussed in the official report of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International, held in Moscow in 1928, and Comrade Jones, USA, chairman of the negro delegation from the United States, stated: "The central slogan around which we can rally the negro masses is the slogan of social equality." (Ref. B, pages 90, 91).

II.

NAACP: The National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was organized in 1910 to aid negro progress. But in 1925 "the official report of the Communist Party's 4th national convention stated that the Party had penetrated the NAACP . . . " During the 7 years, 1923-30, the NAACP received some $43,000 from the radical Garland Fund among whose directors were Communists Wm. Z. Foster, Eliz. Gurley Flynn and others (Ref. C). Among the organizers of the NAACP was the Communist-front negro leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, (Ref. D). The other four organizers were white radicals, (Ref. E, pages 819-20).

Today the chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors is Channing H. Tobias, listed at least 17 times as having been a member or officer or affiliate of Communist or Communist-front organizations (Ref. F). Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the NAACP founders, was its Director of Research until about 1949 and now is reported to be its "Honorary Chairman." W. E. B. DuBois is listed at least 14 times by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the U. S. Attorney-General as having been a member or officer or affiliate of Communist or Communist-front organizations (Ref. G). With experienced Reds holding key positions in the NAACP it would be possible for the Communists to exert influence on the policies and membership of the NAACP. Among other NAACP officers cited by the House Un-American Committee report of July 21, 1947 are 1. Maxmillian Martin, secretary, (page 92) and Gloster Current, (pages 80-81).

Official records show that the NAACP has been affiliated with Communist and left-wing movements. The NAACP was a member of "American Youth for a Free World," organized in 1942 (Ref. B, page 78). The AYFW is cited by the Federal Government (Ref. H, page 28) as having been a "Communist clearing house," and is listed (Ref. I, page 54) as "heavily infiltrated and effectively dominated by the Communist Party . . . " In 1945 the "World Federation of Democratic Youth" was founded in London by 50 delegates including Gloster Current representing the NAACP (Ref. B, pages 80, 81). The WFDY was cited in 1948 as a "part of the Communist International solar system," (Ref. H, page 123). The National Com-

mittee of the Communist Party on Feb. 23, 1946, made plans and issued a call "for the immediate formation of leftwing elements into a third party." The "essential forces" to be thus brought together were certain organizations listed in a report made at a meeting of the Communist Party on July 16, 1946 and including the NAACP which with the others named "participated in the conference held in Chicago at which the Progressive Citizens of America was set up," (Ref. B, pages 150-151). And news dispatches of March 15, 1954, state that three members of the NAACP in South Carolina are members of the Board of the Southern Educational Conference Fund called a Communist-front by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee which is investigating this organization now.

A recent scheme with NAACP-leftwing leadership aimed at destroying the "Southern bloc" in Congress and at enacting into law a federal FEPC is the "Leadership Conference for Civil Rights," organized in 1952 with Walter White, late NAACP executive secretary, as its head. It is composed of 52 leftist groups, including the CIO-PAC, ADA, et al. (Ref. J).

III.

Red Organizations: In THE ROAD AHEAD John T. Flynn has a chapter (pages 98-105) entitled "The War on the South." He discloses the program of the Reds for the negroes (see paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Bulletin) and gives a list of 87 Communist or Socialist organizations (from reports of House Un-American Activities Committee) which have been formed "for imposing their ideologies on the negro mind . . ." (page 102): "The (negro) movement organized by Reds and Socialist Planners is supported by large funds, an ocean of propaganda, innumerable weekly and monthly journals, speakers, forums, pamphlets, meetings, demonstrations where advisable. It has been going on for years and drawing respectability and prestige from the names of many white citizens . . . , most of them having little knowledge and no understanding of the purposes back of the whole drive." The so-called liberals and intellectuals who imagine themselves broadminded must make a choice, says Mr. Flynn. Are they going to put their weight "on the side of a revolutionary Red drive to recruit the negro in order to swell the ranks of the army of Socialist voters who will be used to complete the destruction of our political and economic system?" (Page 103). Or shall we decide "that this negro question must be subordinate to the greater one of preserving our political and economic civilization" . . . and "which will end in destroying the liberties of us all—white and black alike?"

IV.

Republican Negroes Boosted by Communist Magazine: In the February, 1954 issue of OUR WORLD, a negro magazine published at 35 West 43rd St., New York, is an article titled "Eisenhower's Black Cabinet," (pages 24-29) which tells of some 15 negroes appointed to key Republican positions. The article says that an increasing number of the persons who determine and carry out federal policies are negroes. However, OUR WORLD is listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee as "among publications which the committee found 'to be Communist-initiated and controlled' . . . " (Ref. H, page 145).

The publisher of OUR WORLD is John P. Davis listed as vice-chairman of the 1938 Communist-front Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Ref. B, pages 137-138). John P. Davis has been executive secretary of the National Negro Congress cited as Communist by Attorney-General Tom Clark. He also was a member of the national committee of the International Labor Defense (Ref. B, page 140) cited as Communist by Attorney General Clark in 1948 and previously termed the "legal arm of the Communist Party" by Attorney-General Francis Biddle Sept. 24, 1942, (Ref. H, page 63). John P. Davis also "was connected with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties" (Ref. B, page 140) cited as Communist by Attorney-General Clark (Ref. H, page 83). Thus a Communist magazine is seen boasting that the Republican Party is yielding to the demands of Communists and Communist-fronters who are using the drive among U. S. negroes as one prong of the Red attack on our Republic.

Can We Preserve Freedom in America? Every intelligent, loyal American who has read the foregoing factual report on the Red drive among U. S. negroes must be convinced that it is an important part of the Communist-Socialist attack on the very foundations of our American liberty. The Red aim is to weaken and take over the United States by causing (a) social unrest, (b) racial dissension, and (c) disintegration of the American people. The ultimate result of a Red victory over America is forecast by actual conditions in Communist Russia where reliable authorities estimate there are 20 million slaves working for their Soviet masters. General Mark Clark has said that the Communists have many American soldiers held in slavery.

If we would preserve our free American heritage, all true patriots must unite to combat Communism, Socialism and all other isms—except true Americanism!

References: A—THE ROAD AHEAD.
B—House Un-American Activities Committee Report, July 21, 1947.
C—THE RED NETWORK by Eliz. Dilling.
D—THE DAILY WORKER, Communist newspaper, May 14, 1942.
E—AN AMERICAN DILEMMA by Gunnar Myrdal.
F—See attached list of 17 Subversive organizations.
G—Charleston, S. C., News & Courier, Nov. 17, 1953, page 8-B.
H—GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS & PUBLICATIONS, House Un-American Activities Com., Document No. 137, May 14, 1951.
I—California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948.
J—NATIONAL REPUBLIC Magazine, May 1955, pages 23, 26.

Reference F:—Subversive organizations with which Channing H. Tobias has been or is connected with according to reports by House Un-American Activities Committee and the Attorney-General: American League for Peace and Democracy, Council on African Affairs, Inc., Southern Conference for Human Welfare, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. "Protestant Digest," American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Committee to Win the Peace, People's Institute of Applied Religion, American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, New York State Conference on National Unity, All Harlem Youth Conference, American Committee to Save Refugees, American Council of Soviet Relations, National Committees to Abolish the Poll Tax, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, Sponsor, Philadelphia Stage for Action.

IS IT TOO LATE?

(Address by Stanley F. Morse, president, Grass Roots League, Inc., of Charleston, S. C., delivered to the States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., Richmond County Chapter, Augusta, Ga., May 13, 1957. Revised for publication. This address also was given before the Kiwanis Club of Washington, Ga.)

DOCUMENT D

June 15, 1957

Grass Roots League, Inc.
P.O. Box 551
Charleston, S.C.

The Grass Roots League, Inc. is a non-profit, patriotic organization devoted to civic fact-finding and furnishing reliable information to the public. It is supported by membership fees and contributions. Donations are needed!

(Additional copies of this publication available at $5.00 per 100 postpaid.)

IS IT TOO LATE?

It is not in the American tradition to submit to tyranny or injustice. So, we Southern patriots some day may have to defy civil rights dictators appointed by the federal government to try to force us to accept racial integration. Or, if the Communists take over our United States, we may have to face the cold, hard fact of compliance and obedience - or DEATH.

Whether you believe it, or not, the real issue before the American people is survival! I do not enjoy coming here to give you such a message, but I must tell you the FACTS derived from painstaking research so that you may realize the deadly threat of the destruction of our splendid American System and free Republic which daily becomes more ominous.

DANGER SIGNALS FOR AMERICA

Jesus told His apostles that certain signs would indicate the end of the material world and foretell His returning to earth in glory. So there are warning danger signals for America which only fools will disregard.

Let us consider some of these signs: Reckless spending, crushing taxes and inflation not only menace our national financial structure but actually are part of the subversive scheme to ruin our American economy and our successful system of free private enterprise. Karl Marx, father of Communism, in 1848 proposed "A heavy progressive or graduated income tax" which eventually would destroy the capitalistic system. Today this Marxian taxation and mad "squanderitis" are perhaps the most potent of the Communist weapons against America, planned, instigated and directed by cunning Reds within our government.

"That is impossible", you say. But do not forget that Henry Morgenthau's Under-Secretary of the Treasury was Harry Dexter White, a Russian Communist spy named Weiss, who induced Secretary Morgenthau during World War II to give Russia the plates, paper and ink used for printing American dollars to pay allied soldiers which the Soviets are believed using now to print U. S. money to promote ruinous inflation in America!

However, the Soviet plotters have other ways of bleeding American taxpayers white. Thus the Kremlin's repeated threats of war give the U.S. bureaucrats an excuse for huge defense expenditures. And, no doubt, Communist agents and dupes encourage the flow of dollars and materials to "foreign aid" projects which often are manned by "international socialists". Sometimes this "foreign aid" falls into Communist hands, as in Yugoslavia.

Speaking from personal experience as a technical member of the Foreign Economic Administration during World War II, I spent more than a year overseas as chief of the American Food Mission to French North Africa. There I saw not only the futility and waste of "foreign aid" but also noted that many of its heads were young "liberals" and playboys, a group of elite, highly-paid spenders with generous living allowances and expense accounts. They loved being American "big shots" in a foreign country and ganged up to make this a permanent racket. I am sure that much of this "foreign aid" expense could be eliminated.

FEDERAL AID MEANS FEDERAL CONTROL

You all read of the many hand-out projects wasting billions of our hard-earned tax money. It is believed that many of these schemes originated with leftwing enemies of our form of government and have an ulterior aim of "conditioning" independent Americans to become depend-

ent on federal aid. Thus 25 years ago there were no more self-reliant citizens than our farmers. Today many of them get much of their income from government hand-outs, and are learning the bitter truth about the iron control which goes with federal aid. The cost of subsidies to farmers for the next fiscal year will total about $5 billion - yet agriculture is in a highly unstable condition.

Fortunately, a few members of Congress seem to realize the danger of government control of public instruction and of forcing racial integration in our schools in the proposed "federal aid to education."

So many of the federal aid projects have such outwardly attractive objectives as bait that citizens fail to see the hidden Red hook. Thus Social Welfare has such a wide appeal that most citizens do not want to face its inevitable results. Britain already has found to her sorrow that, like a drunken spree, welfare spending is fun only while it lasts. According to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Britain this year is spending $4 1/3 billion for defense and over $4½ billion for Welfare. As a consequence Britain is in a tailspin and would have collapsed long ago if it were not for nearly $40 billion the U. S. has handed to Great Britain during the past 40 years. In other words, we are subsidizing Socialism in Britain.

U. S. A WELFARE STATE

But what is worse, the United States itself has become infected with the ruinous disease of Socialism, and now is a full-fledged Welfare State.

In 1883 the Fabian (Socialist) Society was formed in England, and within 50 years had captured the Labor Party and virtually wrecked the British Empire. So, in 1905 the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was organized in New York (Felix Frankfurter was associated with this group.) And now, both major political parties are committed to Socialist schemes, and President Eisenhower is advocating unsound leftwing policies such as his astronomical budget, civil rights, and racial integration. After only 180 years of life as a nation we are on our way out - unless by a Divine miracle we are saved.

AMERICA FACING NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY

The critical condition of our American Republic was revealed by the May first speech of that great Southern patriot, Senator Harry Byrd. He stated that the total federal debt is $525 billion. Just the direct federal debt of $275 billion "is equivalent to the full assessed value of all the land, all the buildings, machinery, livestock and everything of tangible value in the United States." Adding state, local and private debts, the grand total of indebtedness is $800 billion - an increase of one third in four years.

We are practically busted, and do not seem to know it. Our dollar is worth only 50 cents, and shrinking. Yet, in spite of this situation, millions of Americans believe we are riding on a wave of prosperity.

The Red bosses of the Kremlin must be smiling as they contemplate these statistics. Already they control one-third of the world's population - 800,000,000 people - and a quarter of the earth's surface. Practically all their remarkable gains have been made without fighting. Their effective weapons are propaganda, infiltration, deceit, corruption and intrigue. They are counting on an American financial panic which will be the signal for their 250,000 Communist agents to lead a Red revolution beginning with paralyzing strikes in communications, transportation and key industries.

Despite this threatening situation and all the evidence of the Communist conspiracy against the U.S., many members of Congress not only remain apathetic but actually vote for Red-inspired schemes, and encourage their constituents to

accept federal hand-outs in order to gain the citizens' gratitude - and votes. Significantly, Congress has enacted into federal law over one-third of the Communist Party program of 1928!

POLICE STATE NEXT STEP

Do not forget that the Welfare State is followed inevitably by the Police State. The economic planners (many of whom are Red agents or their dupes) can get their collectivist schemes carried out only by forcing independent citizens to comply - or else. Some of the compulsory measures now being enforced include: farm controls, wage fixing, confiscatory taxation, control of radio and TV stations, virtual nationalization of atomic energy industry, compulsory social security, peace-time military service, forced racial integration, etc. All these moves are gradually whittling away our constitutional liberties.

Meanwhile Americans are being brainwashed for the change-over from self-reliant citizens of a free republic to supine, compliant, dependent serfs of a Soviet state. The files and public records of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and the published warnings of the F. B. I. disclose the alarming extent to which most of our basic American institutions have been infiltrated by the Reds and their Marxian accomplices.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS RED-INFILTRATED

Their number one target is the Christian Church. Thirty per cent of the Protestant theological seminaries have been Red-infiltrated and nearly 8,500 Protestant clergymen have public records of association with leftwing and/or subversive movements hostile to Christianity and to our American form of government. Recent pronouncements by some of our national religious institutions favoring socialistic U.S. policies, opposing racial separation, and advocating closer relationships with anti-Christian, pro-Communist organizations like United Nations and countries like Soviet Russia and her satellites reveal the effective undermining of our basic Americanism.

Our educational system has been so thoroughly honeycombed with Marxian Socialism ideology over a period of nearly a half century that many of our public officials, religious, educational, scientific and civic leaders, and writers have become ardent advocates of "social change" - only a step away from Communism.

Starting with the organization of chapters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in colleges and universities, this movement spread through the formation of the Progressive Education Association by Prof. John Dewey, and was embraced by the National Education Association. Soon the pattern became clear. Educators calling themselves "frontier thinkers" and "social engineers" conceived a plan whereby their select group working through the schools and colleges would become the dictators of "social reconstruction" in America. Text books were written and re-written, slyly slanted to indoctrinate students with propaganda for a "new collectivist order."

(A number of negro schools and colleges with Red presidents and faculty members have graduated Marxist-indoctrinated, smart young negro-white mongrels who now are active radical anti-American leaders and trouble-makers - ideal Communist tools.)

With the advent of the New Deal, the Socialists were joined by hard-core Communists to infiltrate and control the U. S. Government. The extent to which they have been successful is shown by the change in our United States from a free Republic to a Welfare State.

LABOR UNIONS ENEMIES OF SOUTH

During the past 20 years the Reds have rapid-

ly extended their infiltration and influence to the labor unions (said by Victor Riesel to be practically all infiltrated.) The AFL-CIO leader, Walter Reuther, spent about 18 months in Russia receiving Red revolutionary training, and is suspected of being a secret Communist. A pamphlet titled "Souls Don't Have Color", issued by the AFL-CIO, with a foreword by Walter Reuther, calls for racial integration. A similar booklet has been published by the United Rubber Workers. Another significant document is a "true copy" of a Communist Party directive to the Labor Youth League (a Communist front) entitled "Operation Constitutional Rights." "The objective of this OPERATION is to mobilize every single member ... to bring maximum pressure on President Eisenhower and the Federal Government to ... intervene against the Dixiecrat terror in the South."

You should fully understand that the main aim of the labor-Communist pro-negro drive is the destruction of the South's white civilization. The Reds well know that the South is the last stronghold of fundamental Americanism in the United States.

Any worth-while organization is in danger of insidious Red infiltration. Recent reports indicate penetration of the National P. T. A., the American Red Cross, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recently negro ex-Communists in sworn testimony before the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee confirmed that Communists have penetrated the NAACP. Altogether there are over 30 organizations engaged in pro-negro activities, most of them Communist-front or subversive groups.

RED INFLUENCE IN FEDERAL AGENCIES

Red infiltration of federal agencies is evidenced by their policies and acts. When unprincipled political leaders are determined to win reelection and continued power by moves injurious to the Nation and to a large majority of the American people, they do not hesitate to follow the Red line. The outstanding example of such traitorous action is the drive by the Administration to maintain its hold on the negro vote regardless of the effects on the present and future welfare of the United States. Thus, the integration of negroes with whites in the Armed Forces undoubtedly has lowered the morale, and effectiveness of our Army and Navy.

Employment of negroes in key government positions with authority over white employees must be a source of irritation and decreased efficiency. The pictures in the April WHITE SENTINEL showing presidential assistant, negro Frederic Morrow, formerly of the NAACP, arrogantly lording it over white secretaries and a white committee, illustrate the danger threatening America's white civilization. Eisenhower should be ashamed to lend himself to such a crude political move so pleasing to the Reds. But perhaps Ike does not know what it is all about. One wonders sometimes whether he actually ever wrote a speech or understands any of the details of his monumental budget.

Moreover, the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling was a most flagrant flouting of the Constitution, based as it was on the "sociological" propaganda of leftwingers and subversives. It seems clear that Red influence and cold-blooded political expediency were strong factors in this decision. If not, why was a subservient politician with no judicial experience selected for Chief Justice? This man is described in THE AMERICAN MERCURY of May, 1957, as "pliable" to the blandishments of Justice Frankfurter whom some believe to be a secret Communist because of his long activity in behalf of leftwing radical causes (from "Know Your Enemy" by Robert H. Williams, page 39, published 1950).

PRO-NEGRO DRIVE PART OF COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

The brazen attempt of the Administration to curry favor with negroes apparently disregards the fact that the pro-negro drive is a major segment of the Communist conspiracy against America. This drive was started by the Reds in 1920, and photo-reproductions of Communist Party programs dating back to 1928 prove its Red inception. Its main aims are (1) to stir up dissension between the races and in churches, schools, and communities; to create intersectional strife: (2) to promote racial mixing to mongrelize the white race and weaken the United States.

The pro-negro drive includes the proposed hypocritical "civil rights" legislation which would deprive white citizens of their civil rights and use federal courts and force to attain Communist objectives ruinous to America.

REDS WINNING "COLD WAR" AGAINST U. S.

Patriotic citizens should fully realize that federal departments are Red-infiltrated. Congressman Walter Judd on May 30, 1956, testified to Red infiltration of the State Department. This may account for our loss of the Korean War and our support of Egypt in the Suez Canal crisis, and explain why the State Department recently has sent negro jazz bands to tour Africa, the Near East and Latin America.

It is strange that federal agencies like the House Un-American Activities Committee and the F.B.I. should warn of the frightening progress made by the Communists in their "cold" revolution against the U. S., while members of Congress and department heads show little apprehension over the fact "that our Christian Civilization is right now going down the drain and that not more than a handful of people are ... concerned about it."

Do not forget that while the Administration is spending huge sums of our tax money for "defense" against possible nuclear or other military attacks on America, it apparently is neglecting to effectively combat the insidious, undermining, daily and hourly assaults by the Reds to destroy the foundations of America by propaganda, infiltration and other activities of Red agents. Why is the Supreme Court so lenient to Communist termites? Why do Administration officials apparently disregard the presence and influence of Red spies and their dupes in Government departments?

FRIGHTENING FACTS

May I summarize for you several startling disclosures in the October 23, 1956, Charleston, S.C., address* by Hon. Richard Arens, Director, House Un-American Activities Committee:

(1) On U. S. air fields in France, forty per cent of the personnel are Communist saboteurs.

(2) In Africa the Communists during the past ten years have carried thousands of witch doctors to Soviet Russia to indoctrinate them with Red ideology, and sent them back to Africa!

(3) The Communists are spending three billion dollars a year on foreign propaganda.

(4) The communications lines of our Defense Department, supposedly secret, and the North Atlantic cable are being serviced by agents of the Kremlin.

(5) Hundreds of Communists agents are coming into the U. S. every month via the diplomatic-channel route, while thousands of illegal immigrants, many of them subversive and otherwise undesirable, constantly are swarming into America.

(6) The U.S.A. is the only nation in the world able to stem the Red tide.

*This speech was tape-recorded and has been condensed to a 30-minute program record, obtainable from the Grass Roots League, Inc.

WILL YOU FIGHT?

Do these authentic facts mean anything to you? Do you believe we are losing the "cold war" being waged against us by the Communists? Do you remember what happened to the businessmen when the Reds took over Czecho-Slovakia - that their shops and businesses were confiscated and the owners shot or sent to concentration camps? Do you realize that this may happen to you here, if we fail to stop the Reds?

Now let me ask you: Will you fight to preserve your freedom, your family, your business, your religion, and your country? Will loyal American citizens continue to "enjoy life" while their country goes to Hell?

I want to say that you will have to start fighting now, or be crushed.

If you could obtain an insurance policy that would guarantee you against such a disaster, what premium would you be willing to pay for it?

Your best insurance now is to join a patriotic organization dedicated to this fight, and get others to join. If you cannot spare the time to fight, then contribute money generously so that the fighters may fight. And you can write to your congressman, distribute literature, and tell these facts to everyone you meet.

Do not forget that our enemies are abundantly financed! The NAACP has over a million a year; the National Urban League about 2½ million; the Southern Regional Council receives $200 - 300 thousand annually, mostly from The Fund for the Republic which has several millions to finance anti-American activities. The Commies are spending millions to destroy us!

We need citizens with the patriotic fervor of the minute-men who fought at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Cowpens and Yorktown to win the American Revolution.

Today let us remember three enemies of our American civilization:

First, we fought the Redskins,
Second, we fought the Redcoats, and
NOW, we must fight the Reds!

A Jewish View on Segregation

•

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: This article is entirely voluntary by a Jewish Southerner who prefers to remain anonymous for the simple reason that the people who will agree with what he has to say or be tolerant of it, will remain silent; the cranks and crackpots who will wish to revile him for his right to form his own beliefs and act upon them will not remain silent. The author is unwilling to subject his family to abuse from such quarters. Any persons wishing to communicate with him can do so in care of: The Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, 207 West Market Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

68204L

"*DEDICATED to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our community and in our State, and to the preservation of our States' Rights.*" On this magnificent motto stands the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

What makes one Jew a better Jew than another Jew? Is a rich Jew a "better" Jew than a poor one? Is a Republican Jew a better Jew than a Democratic Jew? Is a Northern Jew a better Jew than a Southern one—or an Eastern Jew better than a Western one? Is an American Jew a better Jew than a French, or English, or Polish, or Russian Jew? Is a Jew who advocates integregation better than one who favors segregation? Or vice versa?

We Jews are so subject to the hurts and humiliations of the generalties uttered as truths or facts by the non-Jews that it is unthinkable that we should be willing to generalize about each other. What Jew living anywhere, anytime in the more than 5000 years of our history has not smarted under such as this: "Jews are lucky." "All Jews stick together." "All Jews are rich." The expression "Jew him down" is understood and used from one end of this country to another. Yet, every Jew knows he is an individual. Not richer or poorer or luckier or unluckier or greedier or more open-handed because he is a Jew, but because of the sort of an individual he, personally, is. The sort of individual he is depends in large measure on his background, his family, his culture, his education, his social and economic status, the community in which he lives and other environmental considerations.

I, personally, am a "Jewish Southerner," not a Southern Jew. I am also a "Jewish American," not an American Jew. I was born and reared in Mississippi, educated here and in the neighboring State of Alabama. Lest you be tempted to indulge in a "generalization" at this point on

Mississippians and their total ignorance and lack of education, let me make a statement of statistical fact. THERE ARE MORE COLLEGE GRADUATES PER CAPITA AMONG THE WHITE POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI THAN IN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION. In case you are interested in another less vital fact, there are also more Cadillacs per capita in Mississippi than in any other State. I do not happen to own one. Many negro citizens in Mississippi do.

As a Jewish Southerner, I objected, and still do object, to the stand taken by national (?) Jewish organizations, and most particularly B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, in connection with the segregation decision. I accord every person in America, Jew or non-Jew, colored or white, the right to form an opinion on this controversial subject and to express it. That is the American way. While I may disagree violently with your opinion, I will defend your right to express it—as an individual. But, with an organization, especially a national organization, there is a difference.

National Jewish organizations such as B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Congress, and others, each purport to speak for all American Jewry. Each is constantly striving to give the impression that that particular organization speaks for all Jews in the United States, regardless of locality. Nothing—nothing could be further from the truth. Most of these so-called National Jewish organizations have no Southern Jewish membership whatsoever. I doubt whether the strongest of these groups from the standpoint of Southern membership, the B'nai B'rith, can lay valid claim to having in membership a majority of Southern Jews.

When the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith took the position it did in filing a brief as a friend of the court, urging that segregation

in public schools be ruled unconstitutional, the organization did so in the name of American Jewry, including Southerners. I find it hard, if not impossible, to believe that 100 per cent. of these Southerners, just because they are Jews, subscribed to or in any way encouraged or even condoned the stand taken by B'nai B'rith on the segregation issue.

The same thing happened to Southern Christians—both Catholic and Protestant. They, too, are refusing to "go along" with what they consider unrepresentative national action by their church groups.

The thinking of the leaders of Jewish organizations is fairly clear to me. They surely feel that since Jews have always and will always be a "minority" group, we must be vocal in the fight by another "minority" group in its efforts to achieve "status." And as far as that thinking goes—north of the Mason-Dixon Line—it may be accurate. The negro may be a minority group in the North. In many sections of the South the white people are the minority group.

As a case in point, take my own State, County and Town. Statistics show that 45 per cent. of Mississippi's population is negro. But that does not give an accurate picture of the distribution of this negro population. There are many of the "hill" counties with little or no negro population. Yet in my own county, there are about 20,000 white people and 40,000 negroes. In this county, there are 4,000 white children of educable age—6 through 21—and 8,722 colored children of the same ages. In my own town, there are 500 white children in the white consolidated 12-grade school. There are over 1,000 colored children in the colored consolidated 12-grade school.

Should integration come (personally, I don't think it ever will), there would be two colored children to every white child in every grade in school. My own 10-year-old daughter, who is in

the upper section of her class, will be in the 5th grade this year. In that 5th grade, in an integrated school, the class would be something like this (assuming half boys and half girls): 5 white girls, 5 white boys, 10 colored girls, 10 colored boys. The white boys and girls would be all 10 or 11 years old. But what of the colored boys and girls? Our records show that the rate of failures among the primary students is very, very high. The colored boys and girls in that 5th grade room would range in age from 12 to 15. Given the same economic, social, moral and financial backgrounds, it would still be considered unwise in many educational circles to mix such a varied age group. But when you add to the variance in ages 10 to 15—the difference in cultural, moral, economic and educational backgrounds, I find it impossible to see this as the way to assure the advancement of Mississippi's negro boys and girls.

The one thing which General Nathan Twining found most distressing and disturbing on his recent visit to Russia was the fact that they are going to win the "classroom" war in the race to produce more and better scientists in the coming generation. This fact has long been known to professional educators and lay leaders who have concerned themselves with schools and their problems. Now the military has caught on. In the interests of national defense, isn't this a very poor idea to undertake an integration program which would inevitably result in fewer and less adequate scientists when the crying need is for more and better trained people? If you think I'm "just whistlin' Dixie", to use a Southern expression, I advise you to study the facts and figures which have been brought out in the investigation of the deterioration of the public schools in Washington, D. C., the nation's capitol, as a direct result of their hasty and ill-considered determination to make the Washington system a model of integration for others to

follow. This investigation should be doubly interesting to American Jewry, or Jewish Americans, as you prefer, in view of the fact that the attorney heading the investigating committee is Mr. Will Gerber, of Memphis. Mr. Gerber is a Jewish Southerner.

I am wholeheartedly in favor of the advancement of the colored people of the State of Mississippi, the South and the nation. I am wholeheartedly opposed to the thinking of those who claim it can be achieved by integration.

Where then can I go to implement my sincere desire to help the negro advance, as they desire to do, yet not at my expense and at the expense of my children? In other words, how can I help them to help themselves educationally, economically, culturally at their own rate and at the pace best suited to their capacities. It can only be done through continued segregated facilities. By expense, as used above, I do not refer to financial expense. This I gladly assume. The expense I referred to was moral, educational, cultural. What group could I join that would speak out for the preservation of segregation and at the same time lend the Mississippi negro a hand in advancing? There was such a group and I joined it. The Citizens' Council—dedicated to the preservation of segregation, but not "against" the negro. Not opposed to his achievement or advancement. Just dedicated to the proposition that that achievement and advancement could best come about through continued segregation.

But, some have said, the Citizens' Council is a renewal of the KKK. Nothing could be further from the truth as regards Mississippi Councils. Any community anywhere, large or small, which has a so-called Citizens' Council that is accused of emulating KKK tactics, has only itself and its so-called "best citizens" to blame. Where community leaders have assumed their rightful responsibilities of leadership and

where the lawyers, doctors, business leaders and educators have organized Councils, there you have peaceful, harmonious relations with no remote resemblance to the KKK. While Klansmen hide their faces, members of the Citizens' Council proudly proclaim their membership.

But, some have said, the Citizens' Councils are anti-Semitic. Nothing of the sort. Where prominent Jewish leaders have enrolled as members and taken an active part in the duties of the Council, there is no chance of anti-Semitism creeping in. There are communities where Jewish leaders have flatly refused to join, although in these same communities prominent Catholic and Protestant men have joined, despite the stands taken on segregation nationally by their church groups. Who can blame them for feeling a bit bitter against white Southerners who try to stay "neutral" on such an issue? The white person who lives and works in the South has got to realize, from first-hand knowledge of the situation, what integration would mean, and he can do one of three things: He can realize it, and do all in his power to keep it from happening. He can realize it, and still feel that it is the thing to do and therefore be in favor of it. He can realize it, and desire earnestly to be "neutral" and let happen what will—but his will be a false neutrality in the eyes of his neighbors who will figure that "silence gives consent," because if everybody decided to be "neutral" the silence would be pure and simple consent. So the Jew who attempts to be neutral is much like the ostrich. And he has no right to be surprised or amazed when the target he so readily presents is fired upon.

Because I have always manifested such respect for my own religion, my fellow-members of my local Citizens' Council would not for one moment entertain thoughts of turning the Council's activities into anti-Semitic channels. This pattern is, I am confident, being repeated in all

the towns and cities where respected and self-respecting Jewish Southerners have felt as I feel—that segregation must be maintained and that membership in the Citizens' Council will help to maintain it. I speak from first-hand knowledge when I say that there are many Jewish members of Citizens' Councils both here and in Alabama. They realize, as I do, that any white Southerner, Christian or Jew, must do all he can to help maintain segregation. When integration comes to the South, the white Southerner will have to leave.

In many parts of the country, organizations are springing up which have adopted the obvious, famous and popular name "Citizens' Council." Some are well led and have the support of the finest elements in their community. Some may not be. In a movement of this magnitude it is natural that some of these organizations would not be well led and that opportunists would seek to take advantage of the chaos and confusion caused by the "Black Monday" decision of the Supreme Court.

Each Citizens' Council and its leaders will have to be judged according to their actions and deeds. Each Council in Mississippi and in most other States is a separate, independent, autonomous group which elects its own officers and maintains its own treasury. They are not responsible to nor for any other group or individual. The fact that the movement has grown spontaneously under these conditions proves the righteousness of our cause, brought about by popular resistance of good citizens to the obviously political "Black Monday" decision of the Supreme Court. Since this movement is based on public opinion, it is hoped that public opinion will eliminate unworthy, self-seeking rabble rousers who attempt to acquire personal publicity and who mistake notoriety for support.

Here in the South, particularly in smaller cities and towns, we cannot give lip service to

integration as is done in the North and avoid having it by zoning laws, restricted neighborhoods, and such subterfuges. In the hundreds of small towns which comprise these Southern States, there is no such thing as zoning. Two or three schools will serve the whole town and those families living within a radius of 15 to 20 miles outside of the towns. Colored and white people live on "both sides of the tracks." Colored farmers live side by side with white farmers. No, the only way we can have segregation is to say so openly and frankly and let everybody know where we stand — and where he stands.

The NAACP would have the world believe that the million negroes in Mississippi and the millions of others in other Southern States are solidly united in their burning desire for advancement. Statistics on school attendance tell a different tale. Nationally, about 50 per cent. of the boys and girls who enroll in the first grade complete the full 12 grades and graduate from high school. In Mississippi, among the white students, the State average is 33 per cent. Among the negro students, this average is 3 per cent. In our home county, the average among the white students is 20 per cent. and among the negro students is 2 per cent. It would seem to be that the larger the negro population in a town or county, the fewer complete their high school education. This is true despite the fact that in some sections of the State, notably in the rich Delta country, colored students are enjoying a full nine months of school, in newly built, modern buildings that are far better staffed, offer a longer school term and more varied curriculum than many white students enjoy in poorer sections of the State.

Yet, we venture the opinion that the negro in the South in general, and Mississippi in particular, has done more "advancing" than those in the so-called integrated States. We have today in Mississippi 14 negro college presidents. We have 191 negro college professors. There are 1531 negro men and 841 negro women working in the negro colleges of the State of Mississippi. There are 2889 negro teachers holding Bachelors degrees or Masters degrees in the State of Mississippi. These teachers hold either the A or AA certificate. We have 7030 negro teachers in the State of Mississippi. How many negro college presidents do you find in New York State? In Illinois? In Michigan? How many college professors? How many negro classroom teachers?

I have a strong feeling that the people of B'nai B'rith who spoke so boldly and so loudly for integration are the people farthest removed from the problem not only here in the South but in their own back yards. They are, by virtue of education, profession, financial status and the rest of the factors involved, the least in position to be faced with the problems of integration affecting them directly. So they fall into the category of the "Let's you do it" integrationists. I wonder how many negroes live in the neighborhood of the presidents of so-called National Jewish organizations? How many belong to their Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary or Exchange clubs? How many belong to their Synagogues? How many will be found in the schools attended by their sons or daughters, grandsons or granddaughters, nieces or nephews? Ask these same questions with regard to the other leaders in Jewish organizations. Then ask yourself what about the stand of the less fortunate Northern Jew who finds himself in an economic status that throws him into the integrated neighborhoods and schools. Did he encourage the B'nai B'rith to take the stand it did? Somehow, I don't think so.

If Southern Jewry were of a mind to indulge in a little "finger pointing" we could sit here in the ivory tower of our isolation from the large

and terrible problems of the labor unions, labor racketeers, Communists in organized labor and the like which fill the papers daily. We could recoil in horror from the thought that a Jew could be a member of such groups, could condone the thing done to so fine a man as Victor Reisel. We could urge Northern Jewry to break away from affiliation with such undesirable groups and elements. We could piously point out that the good which would result from such an upheaval would surely make it up to them for their loss of life, limb and property. However, we realize that we are somewhat removed from the scene. So in a spirit of tolerance and sympathy, we leave the Northern public, including Northern Jewry, to settle their own labor problems, dishonesty, racketeering, communism, bossism, graft, corruption and the rest.

Is it too much to ask that they leave us to the solution of our own problems? Any jackass can be a Monday morning quarterback, an armchair general. Any idiot can successfully rear the other fellow's children or make a go of his marriage or solve his financial difficulties. But it is the smart man who knows that each person has not only the right but the obligation to settle his own problems to the best of his ability.

I am engaged, through the Citizens' Council, in attempting to solve the negro problem in a way that will be to the benefit of all Southerners, colored and white, and will not be to the detriment or determent of any. The way to do this is through continued segregation. Any Mississippi negro who wants to advance can do so. He can have the best advantages of a good grammar school, high school and college education. He can return to his home as a doctor, lawyer, teacher or minister and make good. If he is really interested in the advancement of his people, he can help them enjoy the same advantages that he enjoyed. The negro cannot be advanced by legislation. He cannot have advancement poured

on him from the outside. He has got to have an inner desire to be advanced before he can be helped to advance.

Much criticism was leveled against the Citizens' Council in their early days of organization because it was rumored that they advocated and used economic pressure. Recent events have proven that the only organized economic pressure which has been applied has been by negro groups. These boycotts have solved nothing, have bred ill will and bad feelings. They have cost jobs and large sums of money. They have deprived many citizens, both white and colored, of public conveyances which they could ill afford to lose. Where is the criticism of economic boycott when employed by a negro group or labor unions? The Federal Government uses economic pressure to enforce race-mixing in all phases of Government endeavor. Is economic pressure only to be criticized when white Southerners employ it?

"Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights"—something worth working for—worth fighting for through the real Citizens' Council.

Additional copies may be had, postpaid, for:

10 for	$1.00
50 for	4.00
100 for	6.00

Please send cash, money order or check with order.

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
Greenwood, Mississippi

Recommended Reading

PUBLICATIONS
(All literature postpaid)

PAMPHLETS

Black Monday [Book] $1.00
By Judge Tom P. Brady

Where Is the Reign of Terror?
By Cong. John Bell Williams

The Supreme Court Must Be Curbed
By James F. Byrnes

A Christian View on Segregation
By Rev. Guy T. Gillespie

The Ugly Truth About the NAACP
By Att'y-Gen. Eugene Cook

We've Reached Era of Judicial Tyranny
By Sen. James O. Eastland

Conflicting Views on Segregation
By Dr. D. M. Nelson

Interposition, the Barrier Against Tyranny
By Cong. John Bell Williams

The Citizen's Council By R. B. Patterson

Prices of pamphlets listed above are:
10.....$1.00 50.....$4.00 100.....$6.00

SINGLE SHEETS

Is Segregation Unchristian?

The St. Louis Story

Dr. Nelson's Letter to "Life"

Crime Report

Prominent Kingstree Negro Makes Frank Statement
(Single sheets listed above are 100—$3.00)

Land of One Race.....100—$1.50
Confederate Flag.....50—$2.50; 100—$4.00; 500—$12.00

Each Council should upon occasion mail certain pieces of this literature to every member of their Council or either distribute them at meetings. The Directors should urge all members to write to friends and relatives in other States and to pass this literature on to them so that each person can do his part in presenting the case for the South.

Write: Association of Citizens' Councils
207 West Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

WHEN YOU FINISH READING THIS PASS IT ON TO SOMEONE ELSE.

Cohen, Louis

October 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Thank you for your letter of October 12th. I wish I could enlighten you as to the absence of any spiritual blessing at the opening of the Freedom House Dinner, but I can't. I followed the routine laid down by the officials of Freedom House and confess that I did not, myself, notice the omission. Your question intrigues me so much that I am asking George Field of Freedom House whether he can shed any light on this subject.

Your query about my opening remarks embarrasses me more than somewhat, because I can't honestly remember what I said. To the best of my recollection, I said something to the effect that the function of a Toastmaster was merely to maintain order and attract attention to those speakers who had something worthwhile to say.

In an effort to acquire that basket of apples, to be sent to my home at 580 Park Avenue, New York City, I have recalled one incident I heard in London which might prove useful to you on some occasion. It went like this: The speaker who was talking to no purpose was interrupted by a man in the rear of the hall who shouted, "I cannot hear a single word this speaker is saying." To which the Toastmaster, sitting alongside the speaker, replied, "I should be delighted to change places with you!"

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis Cohen, President
Win-Mar Orchard Company
Exchange Place
Martinsburg, West Virginia

rh
cc: Mr. George Field

WIN-MAR ORCHARD COMPANY

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PRESIDENT
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GROWERS · PACKERS AND SHIPPERS
"Temptation" Apples
GENERAL OFFICES
EXCHANGE PLACE
MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

October 12th, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Edward R. Murrow:

Sunday evening I enjoyed the Freedom House dinner for the third consecutive year and I am very curious about one particular thing.

I notice that the dinner starts without invocation or spiritual blessing of any kind and I wonder if there was some reason back of it. Could you enlighten me?

Among the other things I liked was your opening remark where you said "Being toastmaster give you certain privileges, etc., etc., etc." I would love to use that sometimes, and if you can give me the approximate wording, I would appreciate it, and so helpme, I will send you a basket of the best eating apples every grown (better send me your home address).

Again assuring you of my appreciation of a very fine evening, I remain,

Sincerely,

LOU COHEN

per Carter

LC*BM.

Cole

November 1, 1957

Dear Al:

I feel as though I have stubbed my toe on the cold, frosty ground while far away from home.

Don't ask me, Albert, how we changed you to Arthur, for I just damned well don't know.

This is quite terrible, but at least we didn't call you Egbert!

As ever yours,

Mr. A.L. Cole
General Business Manager
THE READER'S DIGEST
Pleasantville, New York

fc

cc: Fred Friendly

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

October 21, 1957

Dear Ed:

On the off chance that you might have some reason to either repeat The Billion Dollar Mail Case or for some other reason to have A. L. Cole on a program (which I hope won't happen), I now take the liberty of informing you that my name is not Arthur, it is Albert, and I can't figure out why with all the names there are to choose from you had to pick Arthur. You have some idea of what I think of people with the name Arthur. +

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Al

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER: A. L. COLE

Colin, Ralph

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
GODFREY GOLDMARK
RALPH F. COLIN
SYDNEY M. KAYE
WALTER J. PETSCHEK
MAX FREUND
AMBROSE DOSKOW
SEYMOUR D. LEWIS
LAWRENCE R. ENO
MURRAY COHEN

MURRAY HILL 8-7800

December 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

In re: The International Council at the Museum of Modern Art

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter about Janet and the Museum. I can fully understand her attitude, but we still would like to have her with us.

Accordingly, I will mark my calendar to review this with her about a year from now.

Sincerely,

RFC:km

Colin

December 5, 1957

Dear Ralph:

I have talked with Janet about the Museum of Modern Art and for once she was a wise girl and declined to do anything else in addition to her present activities.

However, she did say that her membership on the Board of Trustees of Mount Holyoke ends in a year or so and if there is still any interest, she will be delighted to lend a hand.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ralph F. Colin
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
GODFREY GOLDMARK
RALPH F. COLIN
SYDNEY M. KAYE
WALTER J. PETSCHEK
~~MAX FREUND~~
AMBROSE DOSKOW
SEYMOUR D. LEWIS
LAWRENCE R. ENO
MURRAY COHEN

MURRAY HILL 8-7800

November 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Have you talked with Janet about her possible membership in the International Council at The Museum of Modern Art and, if so, is she interested? If you haven't done too good a job of explaining to her just how the Council functions, I would be happy to meet with her myself and tell her about it.

Sincerely,

RFC:km

Collings, Jo

September 27, 1956

Dear Mr. Collings:

Think nothing of it, I am a jinx. Your personnel in the air and on the ground were most courteous and thoughtful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John A. Collings
Executive Vice President
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC.
380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York, U.S.A.

6 September 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My personal apology is extended to you because of the cancellation of your flight at Shannon.

While mechanical delays of this kind are exceptional, they are none the less disturbing to all concerned. I am sorry no alternate aircraft was immediately available to expedite your journey to destination.

Thank you for using our flights and for your friendly cooperation throughout this trying experience. We will be glad to welcome you aboard at anytime under more pleasant circumstances.

Sincerely,

John A. Collings

John A. Collings
Executive Vice President

Colombo, Va.

WJR

THE GOODWILL STATION, INC.

DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

no ans.

October 29, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for the Winston Churchill album. I really didn't do much to deserve it, but that will not inhibit my enjoying it.

Does this mean we're going steady?

"Detroit Editor"

Virginia Colombo

Virginia Colombo

PERRY COMO

7

Edward -

thanks

"the barber" -

Cone, John P.

February 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Cone:

Thank you for your letter of February 21.

I appreciate your bring the Food Crusade program to my attention, and one day if the news permits, I shall try to fit it into one of my programs.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John P. Cone, Jr.
Winston-Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce
106 North Cherry Street
P.O. Box 1408
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

fc

Conkling, James

October 22, 1956

Dear Jim:

Thanks for the note. I am confident the Company will survive my departure. There was no hidden ball involved, I just don't believe people should sit on the Board when their own contract is under consideration.

Sorry you missed the Suez piece. The next effort is on November 18th, 5:00 to 6:00 pm which will be a try at explaining what the new navy is all about.

As ever yours,

Mr. James B. Conkling
14153 Greenleaf Street
Sherman Oaks, California

rh

James B. Conkling
14153 Greenleaf Street
Sherman Oaks, California

October 20, 1956

Dear Ed:

The news of your resignation made the front pages of the Los Angeles papers. This may not come to you as any particularly charming piece of news since it is well known that the front pages of Los Angeles papers are generally reserved for Nixon (Dick to some of us). Eisenhower can usually count on page two while Stevenson is lucky to make the funnies.

The advantage of your making the front page is that in this way I got to learn of the news while walking past a newsstand. I know you must have your reasons but do you realize the role that befalls Stromeyer in the new balance of power? And I still have some stock.

I missed the Suez program I am sorry to say --- what do we look forward to next? My very best to Fred. Is he voting the straight Prohibitionist ticket along with the rest of us this year?

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Conkling, Jim

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

JAMES B. CONKLING
President

May 18th
1956

Dear Ed and Fred:-

Regardless of what your own personal feelings have been, I think only rave notices can describe last night's show.

Not only did I thoroughly enjoy it but I honestly learned a lot of things that I had not previously known.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Jim

Messrs. Edward R. Murrow
& Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Connelly, Joseph

November 1, 1957

Dear Mrs. Connelly:

Many thanks for your kind letter of October 3rd and for sending me contact sheets.

I doubly appreciate the warmth with which you speak of my mother. I think that normally such an interview would have been something of an ordeal for her, but I am sure that your great friendliness and sympathy made this particular occasion a rather pleasant one.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Joseph Connelly
937 Highland Drive
Bellingham, Washington

mcc

October 3, 1957
937 Highland Drive
Bellingham, Washington

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I was on the point of putting these contact sheets away in my files when it occurred to me that you might like to have them.

I'm TIME INC stringer in this area and thus recently had the pleasure of taking with, and learning to know, your dear mother. She was requested to re-live your childhood and schoolboyhood for background on the TIME cover, and did so with such charm and poise, such thoroughness and tenderness, that I count this interview the most pleasant I've known in some 25 years of asking questions.

She was dubious over posing for pictures - to her a trying procedure with flashbulbs and arduous posing - but was unaware of the available-light technique with fast film. Thus I exposed two rolls of film as she talked without losing a single picture to self-consciousness. Later, I gained her permission to make photographs. Without it, I would not have sent this film in to TIME.

If she ever has occasion to mention to you the part she played in preparation of the article, will you tell her that she is greatly admired?

With all best wishes,

Dolly Connelly

Mrs. Joseph Connelly

Cooper, Oliver

March 27, 1957

Dear Bob:

Many many thanks for your thoughtful letter. I will do as you suggest; however, I am not sure the move will be in the interest of my personal vanity. The last time I shot targets with Casey was just before I went off to the small war in Israel. He was shooting his 22 Kit gun and I was trying to handle the Colt 45 that I have had for twenty five years, and which I shot expert in the Army, he beat me and it hurt! However, I will try him with his left hand and we will see what happens. As a matter of fact, he is pretty well ambidextrous, and when I start him on a shotgun in the fall we will try the left shoulder too.

Thanks again for writing as you did. I am inclined to agree with Lord Chesterfield who said that almost the only thing a father can teach his son is to ride, shoot, fish, and try to tell the truth.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Oliver R. A. Cooper, Principal
Alma Central Elementary School
Alma, Arkansas

rh

ALMA CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Oliver R. A. Cooper, *Principal*

ALMA, ARKANSAS

Mrs. R. A. Cooper
First Grade
Mrs. Anna Schwegler

Mrs. Henrietta Foster
Second Grade
Mrs. Wilma McKinley

Mrs. Helen Haley
Third Grade
Mrs. Zella Bradley

Mrs. Leatha Cate
Fourth Grade
Miss Alma Boatright

Mrs. Billlie Blaylock
Fifth Grade
Miss Hazel Tarkington

Mrs. Beulah Crutchfield
Sixth Grade
Mrs. Lillian Ogilvie

March 15,1957.

Mr. Ed. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling,N.Y.

Dear Ed. :

Fairly recently I saw a picture of son Casey and you on your pistol range,with'casey at the bat'so to speak or behind the gun. Since I am a former "T"Man and had trouble with my gun I can not help writing you this letter. As you can see by my letter head I am teaching now.

I could not help noticing that Casey was using his right hand to hold the pistol,but he was holding it across his body in order to see his sights with his left eye. That is my old stance, as I use my left eye also.

This is a suggestion,but try putting the gun in his left hand and see if his shooting does not improve. That makes it possible for him to shoot in a relaxed position rather than in a strain as his picture depicted.

I learned that the hard way while in Treasury service. I had just had a hard time trying to classify with a 60,allowable, with my right hand. I had just exactly six shots left over after qualifying. I asked my instructor if I might change to the left hand and try those remaing cartridges. He assented. I took the 38 in my left hand and shot a straight 90 with it. He changed me to left hand shooting. A left forefinger can be trained as a trigger finger just as well as a right. I shoot a shoulder gun from my left shoulder.

Pardon the'butt insky',Ed. but I guess that is the teacher cropping out in me. You have a cute youngster. I should like to see him in person. I know you are crazy about him.

Pardon the informality,also,but I feel as if I knew you, as we have listened to you for years in your broadcast.

Yours very sincerely,

Oliver R.A. Cooper

Oliver R.A."Bob"Cooper

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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A ANA149 DH NL

NEW YORK NY JUN 17 1957

Corker
Newman

ED MURROW Columbia Broadcasting Co

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JUNE 17, 1957

NEWMAN CORKER
ALPS ROAD BEXEX DRIVE-IN THEATRE
P.O. BOX 366
ATHENS, GEORGIA

I HOPE TO BE BACK BY THE 22ND. WHY NOT GIVE MY OFFICE A RING WHEN YOU ARRIVE. PLAZA 1-2345. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-43
fc

ALPS ROAD DRIVE-IN THEATRE

Alps Road at Atlanta Highway
P. O. BOX 366 TELEPHONE LI 6-1241
Athens, Georgia

NEWMAN CORKER,
Owner

June 7, 1957

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your nice letter. Thayer and I certainly are disappointed that we will miss you in New York. Our plans have been changed slightly. We are staying at the Hotel Pierre instead of the St. Regis. We are leaving New York the fourteenth and driving up to Montreal to catch a boat for a trip up the St. Lawrence River. Then we will return to New York to see our daughter off on the Mauretania the 22nd. I am sure that by that time we will be ready to start back to Athens.

With kindest personal Regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward R; Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Costello, Wm -

March 27, 1957

Dear Bill:

The things you find in the jungle amaze me! Next time find diamonds!

As ever yours,

Mr. William Costello
Counsellor on International Affairs
905 Investment Building
Washington 5, D.C.

rh

William Costello

Counsellor on International Affairs

905 Investment Building, Washington 5, REpublic 7-3525 - DIstrict 7-6302

F.F.
Pl. return
Noted
by FF

March 21, 1957

Dear Ed:

There I was, hacking my way through the jungles of Honduras, racked with fever, dripping with little rivulets of sweat -- dead beat but still dead game.

I looked up, and there in a little clearing was a mud hut picturesquely shaded with a thatched roof. An Indian woman sat stolidly in the doorway, a brood of half-naked youngsters playing in the dust at her feet. So she sat yesterday and four hundred years ago when Pizarro's cutthroats passed by. It was a timeless moment.

But, brother, YOU WERE THERE. I can SEE IT NOW!

Yours in the noblest traditions of the conquistadores,

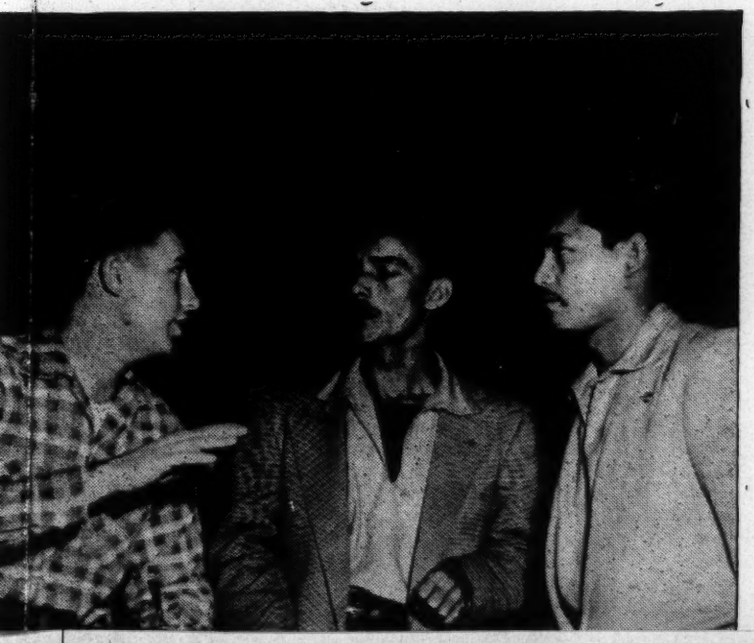
Bill

NOTICIERO HONDUREÑO

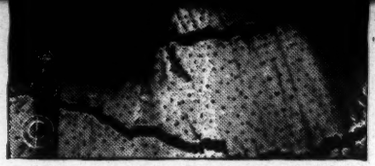
REFUGIADOS HUNGAROS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS — Una señora y su nieto quienes perdieron sus pertenencias en su huida hacia la libertad, se prueban nuevo vestuario en un centro de la Cruz Roja en Decatur, Illinois. Tres hijos de esta señora fueron muertos por los tanques Soviéticos durante la pasada revuelta en Budapest. Uno de los hijos era el padre de este niño que logró escapar hacia Austria con su abuela el pasado Nov.

CAMPEON — Floyd Patterson, de 21 años es el campeón más joven de peso pesado y sucesor de Rocky Marciano quien se retiró invicto en 1956.

HONDURAS PINTORESCA — Este caserío de cabañas fue fotografiado en San Juan, Tela, D. S., por Mariana Zepeda, de Tegucigalpa, en el mes de Marzo de 1956. El Servicio de Información de los Estados Unidos invita a los fotógrafos principiantes a remitir sus fotografías de escenas pintorescas de Honduras. Cada mes se pagará al fotógrafo cuyo trabajo se utilice en este Noticiario. Sírvanse dirigir sus trabajos al Servicio de Información de los Estados Unidos, 5o. Piso, Edificio del Banco Atlántida, Tegucigalpa, D. C. Las fotografías no usadas serán devueltas al solicitarlo así los concursantes.



MEJORAMIENTO DEL HOGAR — Los agentes demostradores del SCISP instruyen a las amas de casa en la conservación de alimentos. En el fotograbado se ve un grupo de amas de casa en Santa Rosa de Copán trabajando con la agente Alba Argentina Núñez, de la División de Mejoramiento del Hogar del SCISP, organización americana que trabaja conjuntamente con el Gobierno de Honduras y el Servicio ICA.



CANTANTE — Olguita Fariña, de la Voz de América, se escucha diariamente a través de los canales de H.R.T.V. Unión Radio a las 5:15 y 7:15 P. M.

BE
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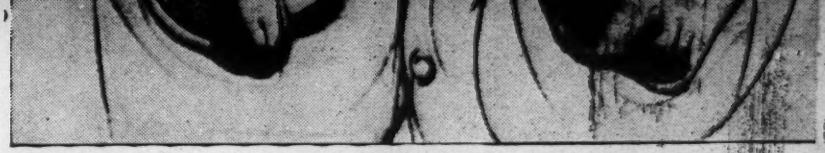
es

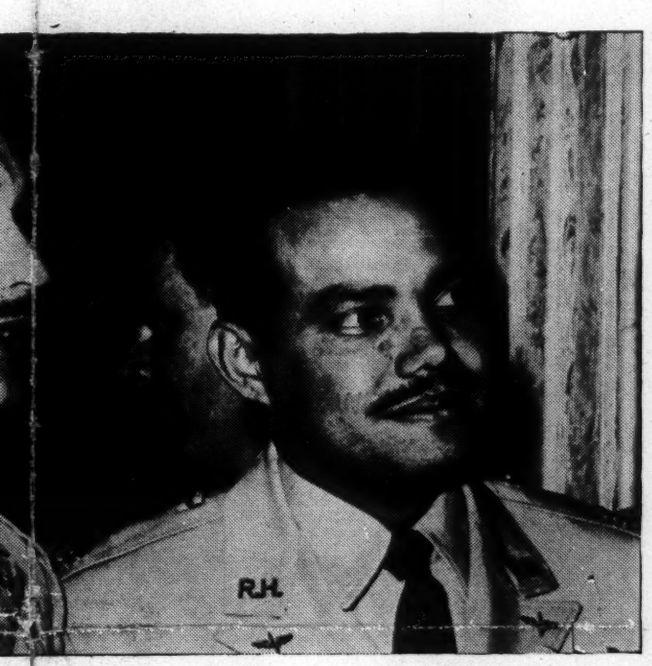
CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA —
nas enviaron representantes a la con
brada en Miami Beach, Florida, que
Industrias Norteamericanas. En ella se
estos países en aviación civil. Ll
los pilotos militares Teniente M.

FAMOSO MEDICO—El Dr. Jonas E. Salk (derecha), famoso médico que descubrió la vacuna contra la poliomielitis que lleva su nombre, muestra al comentarista de radio Edward R. Murrow, parte de su trabajo. En Tegucigalpa, 7.000 niños están siendo inoculados con vacuna Salk en un programa bilateral del Ministerio de Sanidad y el SCISP. Este programa ha sido iniciado en la capital y se espera extenderlo por todo el país.

BECADOS POR ICA — Efraín Irías Durón (centro) y Manuel Rodríguez, Hondureños del Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Standard Fruit Company de La Ceiba, visitan la planta de casas prefabricadas en Lafayette, Indiana. Este entrenamiento, así como muchos otros, es patrocinado por el servicio ICA de Honduras.



EN NOMBRE DE LA LIBERTAD — Fué el tema escogido por el pintor húngaro Hans Erni, quien antes pertenecía al Partido Comunista Europeo, como protesta contra la "violencia en Hungría". Este cuadro representa una madre con su hijo en los brazos, como símbolo del "Atropello a la vida humana" en manos de los invasores Comunistas.



NA — Diez y nueve naciones Latinoamerica-
conferencia interamericana de aviación cele-
, que fue patrocinada por la Asociación de
lla se trataron los problemas que confrontan
. Llevaron la representación de Honduras
M. F. Theresin y Capitán Mario Chinchilla.

PREFIEREN LA LIBERTAD — La señorita Zeuzsa Ordogh (centro), de 16 años, nadadora Olímpica de Hungría, se entristece al ver que varios de sus compañeros regresan a Hungría. Ella y 46 atletas más prefirieron quedarse en Australia antes que regresar a la Hungría dominada por los Comunistas. Todos estos atletas se radicarán en países que les han brindado refugio.

VISITA DE NEHRU —Después de las ceremonias de bienvenida en el aeropuerto de Washington, el Primer Ministro de la India, Jawarharal Nehru fue saludado por el Presidente de los EE. UU. Sr. Dwight Eisenhower. De izquierda a derecha: Indira Ghandi, hija de Nehru, la Sra. Eisenhower, Señor Nehru y el Presidente Eisenhower. Nehru también conferenció con otros altos funcionarios de los Estados Unidos.

FEBRERO

DOM.	LUN.	MAR.	MIER.	JUEV.	VIER.	SAB.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

IMP. CALDERON — TEGUCIGALPA HONDURAS, C.A.

Countryman
Russell

February 28, 1957

Dear Mr. Countryman:

What a magnificent picture of Ben-Gurion in your current issue!

Would you be willing to tell me where you got it, or should I guess?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Russell Countryman
NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE
Newsweek Building
New York, New York

fc

Cox, Geoffrey

March 6, 1957

Dear Geoffrey:

It was grand to see you again, and your colleagues even made the cameras less frightening than usual.

You raise a very difficult point regarding the matter of policy controlling news commentaries. I am enclosing the language that we hammered out several years ago on this question. You will recognize it as a statement of objectives rather than a strictly enforceable statement of policy. It has, I think, worked fairly well, although from time to time those of us who are supposed to follow it wander somewhat afield.

An alternative policy followed in this country is that of the American Broadcasting Company, who contend that they choose commentators representing the whole political spectrum from right to left and then give them the go ahead to say exactly what they want to say; a system which, in my opinion, produces advocacy rather than illumination, and results in the commentator, after a bit, talking only to the already persuaded.

I think it is high time you came over and had a close look at this jungle in which we operate. If I can be of any help in furthering such a project, do let me know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Geoffrey Cox, Editor
Independent Television News Limited
Television House
Kingsway, London W.C.2
England

kr

Independent Television News Limited

TELEVISION HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone:
HOLborn 7690

Cables:
Telindep, London

Write F.O.
Birthill

25th February, 1957

My dear Ed,

It was a great pleasure to have you on the programme the other night and I do want to express to you my gratitude for coming and giving us the benefit both of your appearance and of your comments. We were greatly encouraged by your remarks about the quality of the bulletin, as we have had to pioneer our own way in this new commercial field, since there has been no pathfinding by commercial radio.

One point which interested me particularly when we were talking after your broadcast was the definition of what degree of comment is allowed in your own commentaries. Would it be possible to let me have, on a personal and confidential basis, the rules which you have drawn up governing impartiality in news bulletins and the limits of comment in commentaries? This is very much new ground in this country and it would be of the greatest assistance to me in establishing our own code of conduct if I could cast my eye over your rules.

Once again, very many thanks and very best wishes,

Yours,

Geoffrey

Geoffrey Cox
Editor

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
NEW YORK,
U.S.A

Registered Office: 1 GRESHAM STREET, E.C.2. *Directors:* P. ADORIAN *formerly* ADORJAN, M.I.E.E., M.Brit.I.R.E. Captain T. M. BROWNRIGG, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)
SIDNEY L. BERNSTEIN NORMAN COLLINS ERIC G. M. FLETCHER, LL.D., M.P. RICHARD L. MEYER V. A. PEERS. HOWARD THOMAS.
Editor: GEOFFREY COX, M.B.E.

Cramer, Marc

MARC CRAMER
144 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 2-8831

March 23, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Since I showed you that film, I have expanded my idea into something that Bob Considine seems to feel rather important. (Please see attached column of this date). As a matter of fact, everything that has ever happened since the beginning of time is recorded in THE MAGIC ROOM.

Hope I can discuss it with you sometime soon just for the Hell of it.

Hope this finds you and your dear family well and happy. Extra congratulations on the fine job on the Israeli situation you did recently.

Best always,

Marc

Enc.

see him sometime

cord follows when her ideas go unused. The best way a wife can find to help her hus-

our high school graduates the top 30 per cent bracket of ability can't afford or don't

tacks are usually less severe, and often disappear entirely.

On the Line:

Adventure in Reading

By BOB CONSIDINE

AS I opened the front door of our apartment the other day, full of flour after long hours of breadwinning, the mournful bay of a crying child struck me with such force that patches of the flour were transformed into fog. Through the mist my wife's voice was heard.

"He's being punished for being a very bad boy," she announced, pointing to a closed door.

"Wudges do, nail him to a wall?" I asked, with Old World courtliness.

"No," she said. "I told him he had to read a chapter out of one of your books."

It was inhuman treatment, the child tearfully acknowledged, and pledged never to do it again. Never to read a book again, he probably meant.

Getting Kids to Read

The heavy-domed magazines have been filled with dour warnings lately to the effect that our kids won't read. It is estimated that 11,000,000 American school children never crack any book beyond their textbooks. But I know of at least one organization and an individual deeply involved in trying to Do Something.

The organization is the Library Club of America, sponsored by the Book Manufacturers' Institute. The individual is my friend Marc Cramer. The LCA turns reading into a contest, working through local schools and libraries. Read four books and you get an LCA membership button. Consume six more and you get an Honor Pin. Get through eight more and you're a Life Member who is entitled to sit with the local library advisory committee.

Life members also pledge that they'll read at least two books a month after reaching that plateau, but the promoters feel that this will be no hardship—the addiction having set in pretty severely by that time.

In New York City a test is under way at three lower East Side schools. Last October they were supplied with 50-volume libraries by the Book Manufacturers' Institute. Some 450 fifth-grade pupils in 14 such grades have been exposed to this learning and entertainment. The test "took" like a good vaccination, the people in charge say.

Plans 'The Magic Room'

The idea has spread overseas to army and air force bases which operate Dependents Schools. Early next month the most omnivorous readers at the three local lower East Side schools will be taken to Washington on a sightseeing trip sponsored by the LCA and Cong. G. Klein, who attended one of the schools.

As for Marc Cramer, he has devoted much of his life to work among the younger. He has a yet-to-be-produced TV show which I'm sure would be that medium's finest contribution to more and better reading by children at their most impressionable age. It is called "The Magic Room."

The viewer is invited to step into a library filled with books of adventure, humor, mystery, fiction, poetry and the classics. A voice describes a book, reads from it, stops at difficult words and looks them up in the dictionary. There are illustrations by the masters when available, and quick-sketch explanations by Abner Dean or McGowan Miller. And good and carefully identified music. "The Magic Room" would use a voice instead of a visible narrator so that the child will not identify another person with learning habits. In other words, the library or den in anyone's home can be "The Magic Room." This could be an ideal way for a network to reach children without means of a gun or lunacy.

3/23/56

Crandall, George

OR 44108

George Crandall
144 East 24 Street New York 10, N.Y.

November 13, 1957

Dear Ed,

Knowing well your unbelievably heavy schedule I have hesitated to intrude and add to it.

However, I do keenly miss seeing you. If the spirit ever moves you, and you should find time free, I'd love to buy you a meal and talk.

All my best.

Yours,

George

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

GC:v

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Crandall, Geo F. 302

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To George Crandall

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

July 26, 1956

It has been called to my attention by two or three people that there is an anonymous "chain postcard" campaign underway in which people are urged to write to Harry Truman supporting Adlai Stevenson's candidacy and to send such communications in care of me to CBS, Chicago. These communications are unsigned. Nothing can be done about this, but I thought you ought to know about it. Obviously I know nothing about it, and that the whole thing is being done without my knowledge or consent.

E.R.M.

fc
Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow.

Crawford, A. For

October 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Crawford:

Many thanks for your nice letter and for sending me the records on the postal deficit that was presented on my SEE IT NOW program.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness and look forward to listening to them at my first opportunity.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. Forbes Crawford
1000 Parker Street
Vancouver 6, B. C.

mcc

Thanks.

1000 Parker Street
Vancouver 6, B. C.

October 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-Pres.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have listened to you for many hours chatting to me on TV in my living room and it doesn't seem right to put into a letter what I have to say to you. Enclosed are two discs on which my voice is sort of carrying on the other end of what has been a one way conversation for too long a period.

I am sure your organization must have an Edison Voice-writer which can be used to afford you an opportunity to listen to these records should you be interested. Please listen to the B side of record #2 so that you do not waste a lot of time listening to the rest of the conversation unless the B side of record #2 whets the appetite of your interest.

This letter and the dictation of the records are a result of my listening to your wonderful program on the two billion dollar postal deficit. It was so refreshing to hear you bringing out the truth about one segment of the government. During the last several days there have been a lot of headlines about the threat of the Russian sattelite to world peace so it was very enlightening to hear ex-secretary of defense, Wilson, on a television interview the other night, give assurances that any straight thinking person could figure out for themselves, that no threat was a reality as a result of the launching of the Russian satellite.

As you will note in my dictation I state that you have an opportunity to perhaps go down in history as a man who was instrumental in changing the attitude of fear in the world today to an attitude of confidence in peace. All that is necessary for you and sincere publishers of magazines and newspapers to do is to start a propaganda program for a demand for the truth about some of the realities of the world today.

Hoping my "talking back at you" is of interest, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A. Forbes Crawford

A. Forbes Crawford

AFC/bc

Greshkoff.

WGBH·FM · WGBH·TV

LOWELL INSTITUTE COOPERATIVE BROADCASTING COUNCIL

Have been more!

9 Maynard Place
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
June 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a great pleasure to meet you when I was in New York the week before last and I want especially to thank you for the time you took to talk with me and to outline your plans for SMALL WORLD.

You asked at that time that I communicate with you prior to your departure for Belgrade on June 15. I am planning to be in New York on Thursday and Friday June 6 and 7. I should like to call on you then to talk over any further developments.

Will call

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Greshkoff

Lawrence Greshkoff

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

84 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. · CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS. · UNIVERSITY 4-6400

Crusade for Freedom
Correspondence

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, INC.

In Support of Radio Free Europe and Free Europe Press

345 EAST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., OXFORD 7-3939

EUGENE HOLMAN, *Chairman of the Board*

WILLIAM A. GREENE, *President*

September 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Having taken over as Radio-TV Director just in time for your reply I want to thank you for your conditional assent to taking part in the Crusade for Freedom's Madison Square Garden event, February 24th.

We certainly hope your schedule permits your participation. When our plans become more definite I would like an opportunity to discuss details with you.

Sincerely,

Bill Wood

William A. Wood
Director, Radio and T.V.

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Upcoming?

August 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Burnett:

This is in answer to yours of July 26th.

If I am in the country and if questions needn't be submitted, I will do my best to participate in the event at Madison Square Garden on February 24th, 1958.

I think it only fair to tell you in advance that one question I will be obliged to ask is the amount of subvention received by Radio Free Europe directly or indirectly by the United States Government.

Sincerely,

Mr. Murray Burnett
Crusade for Freedom, Inc.
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

fe

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, INC.

In Support of Radio Free Europe and Free Europe Press

345 EAST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., OXFORD 7-3939

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*Board of Directors

July 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Crusade for Freedom has rented Madison Square Garden for the night of February 24th, 1958 for the purpose of putting on a gigantic benefit. The present plans call for Oscar Hammerstein to act as Master of Ceremonies and for many of the top stars in the entertainment world to contribute their services. Network television coverage on all three major networks is also being arranged.

The proposed format for this project calls for a panel of the top newsmen in America to sit in panel discussion with guests who would ask them questions regarding the operation of Radio Free Europe, which questions would be answered by the members of the panel. We take great pleasure in asking you to participate as one of the panel members on this night. The proposed time of the show would be approximately 8.30 P.M. to 11 P.M. and according to our present thinking it would not be necessary for you to be there for the entire two and a half hours. The exact times would be given to you when the show is more definitely routined.

At this moment, however, we would appreciate word from you as to whether or not you would be available to participate in this event.

Most sincerely,

Murray Burnett es.

Murray Burnett
Special Coordinator for
Radio and Television

MB:es

Crutchfield, Charles

November 8, 1957

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for your note of November 6th and for sending me a copy of your wire to Sig Mickelson. Frankly, I think this event is more suitable for television than it is for radio, and I don't think I can use it on my radio show. I am grateful to you for bringing it to my attention.

Kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles H. Crutchfield
Executive Vice President
and General Manager
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co.
One Jefferson Place
Charlotte 8, North Carolina

mcc

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

ONE JEFFERSON PLACE
CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA

November 6, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

After dictating the attached wire to Sig, it occurred to me that you may be interested in some of this for your 7:45 PM radio show.

If you are or think you may be, please let me know and I can probably arrange a two-way question-and-answer session with you and the other two gentlemen - or perhaps even pre-tape the thing for you.

Please advise.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Charlie

Enclosure

SIG MICKELSON
VICE PRESIDENT
CBS
NY

URGENT MONITOR

11-6-57

Have just learned of event here on Wednesday November 27th which will probably be of interest to CBS Radio and TV News.

For the first time in history, the Republican and Democratic keynote speakers will appear together on same platform at a dinner which will be attended by 500 of Charlotte's leading citizens. Since Langlie and Clement are quite colorful and since it is rumored that both have similar political objectives in mind, I am confident this meeting will be of national interest. If we can help in taping or filming any or all of this event, we will be delighted to do so. Please advise.

Charlie Crutchfield

Mail copy to Edward R. Murrow

Crutchfield, Cha

March 23, 1956

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for the kind words about the Egypt-Israel show. It was, odds away, the toughest one we have ever tried, but the reaction has been magnificent.

As ever yours,

Mr. Charles Crutchfield
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company
1 Jefferson Place
Charlotte 8, North Carolina

rh

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

ONE JEFFERSON PLACE
CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA

March 14, 1956

Dear Ed,

I thought perhaps you would be interested in the attached wire I just sent Frank Stanton.

Incidentally, we are getting plaudits from all over this section, and as soon as the excitement settles down, I'll bundle up all the comments and send them directly to you.

I think Mrs. Murrow and I are all squared away on the sheets and pillowcases and towels and stuff.

She wrote me a real nice note - - but among other things, suggested that the sheets be double size but 128-inches long. I checked Elliott Springs on this and he says there just ain't no such sheet, that the longest made by anybody is 108. I wired your wife yesterday to re-check this item - - and this morning I received the following which gave me quite a chuckle. Please don't tell her I repeated this wire to you, but here is exactly what she said - -

My apologies for my mistake. 108 inches is perfect.

Signed - Janet Murrow

Regards,

Charlie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Enclosure

Guess I'm just evil-minded!
e

Crutchfield

(Mrs. Murrow)

February 1, 1956
(Dictated January 27th)

Dear Charlie:

Thanks for yours of the 17th. I think it was New York where the aircraft landed, but I'm not sure. It was a strenuous but heart-warming experience and I enjoyed every minute of it.

I will consult with Janet about sheets and towels and let you know. There will be some delay because we are both off to Israel and Egypt tomorrow.

I thought the newspaper boys were more than generous, and I am glad I didn't damage your stature in the community which is obviously very high. Let me know when next you are in town.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Crutchfield
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company
1 Jefferson Place
Charlotte 8, North Carolina

rh

The Man, The Expert

FIRST AFTERNOON EDITION
CHARLOTTE NEWS

Charlotte Looks At Edward R. Murrow

Edward R. Murrow is a tall man with a long cigarette and a heart full of America.

He came back home yesterday, a sort of local-boy-makes-good return to a native North Carolina.

He came home as a CBS radio and television celebrity, broadcast from WBT, held a press conference and spoke to an overflow crowd of 800 at the Charlotte Executives Club meeting at Hotel Charlotte.

And when he left, Charlotteans knew Murrow the man (poker, vintage profanity, scotch without ice) and Murrow the expert — for in eight hours he bared himself before the inquisitors.

Murrow looked at the 10 years since the end of World War II with an optimistic eye. We have reason, he said, for "pride and gratification" in the record, for we stopped aggression in Korea, we saved Western Europe from Communism and we have maintained a stable economy.

However, our present position in the world is slightly different.

Geneva, he pointed out, found the powers of the world agreeing that a thermo-nuclear war would offer no profit, no survival for anyone. Therefore, we have a new tactic by the Soviet Union, that of trading with considerable skill.

An example was the arms deal with Egypt, and another important step was the goodwill tour of India. It is not inconceivable, he said, that in 20 years there will be three great powers in the world, the United States, the Soviet Union and Red China.

In Europe the picture is simply this, he said: "Nothing happens without Germany."

The drive will be reunification. There is more explosive potential in Germany, he said, than anywhere else in Europe. Russia says "reunification is with us" and traded prisoners of war for diplomatic recognition.

Russia, Murrow added, is "moving today with confidence and assurance they didn't have a year ago."

Murrow looked hard at this country and said, "We must rethink our position . . . Our example is more important than our dollars."

What we require, he said, is a "continuing faith in the processes of law, the refusal to be suspicious and to denounce our neighbor."

A reporter opening yesetrday's press conference with the CBS analyst asked if Murrow didn't find it taxing to be a news maker as well as a news reporter. He got a one word answer, "Yes."

And then Murrow proceeded to give some newsworthy remarks in answer to questions.

Secretary of State Dulles' statements that he had carried the nation to the "brink of war" has done the country "as much damage as any public utterance in many months," Murrow said.

"Even if that is true," he said, "I see no virtue in advertising the fact. There are already indications it has damaged our relations with our allies and Russia is already making great propaganda use of it. . .It would be very difficult to recover the ground lost by the remark."

As for Secretary Dulles himself, "He is a man who spent his life preparing for this job . .but he has demonstrated a certain fondness for, well, slogans."

On segregation, Murrow said he doubts that the rest of the country understands the South's dilemma, "because it does not have the South's experience."

Somebody asked about Pres. Eisenhower's political future. "If he can withstand the pressures of the next four weeks," Murrow answered, "he may be able to withstand the pressure of the next four years." But in subsequent questioning he indicated a suspicion that the President will not run again.

"And if he doesn't," he predicted, "We are going to have some fabulous political conventions."

Aid To Schools

Thomas L. Stokes reports on 2B that the prospect of federal aid to education in the various states has brightened considerably.

The Charlotte Observer

Founded 1869 — *None Can Be Free Who Is A Slave To His Passions* — Tues., Jan. 17,

TRAVISTIES

By GUS TRAVIS

Good Samaritan Again Lands In Hot Water

Last Saturday morning I was parked in front of the Selwyn Hardware Store watching the world go by—I started to say blondes—when I heard somebody sobbing.

I looked to the right and spied a little boy about eight years old pushing a bicycle toward the hardware store. The front wheel was wobbling and he was letting out a wail with each wobble.

About that time Wallace Humphrey, who lives over on Park Road, walked out of a grocery store next to the hardware store, noticed the little boy crying and asked him what was the matter.

"I can't get anybody to fix my bike," sobbed the little boy. "There's a nut off the front wheel bolt."

"Don't cry, sonny," grinned Wallace. "I'll fix it in a second."

He propped his bag of groceries up against the hardware store, went in and finally came out with a handful of nuts.

After trying a half dozen he said, "Dab frabz it, none of 'em a fit!"

He stalked back into the hardware store, came out again with another handful of nuts and began trying once more.

This time he found a nut the right size and you'd have thought he'd just gotten a raise at the office.

"Eureka!" he whooped. "It fits!"

"BUT YOU CAN'T screw it on with your hand," observed the little boy. "You gotta go back in the store and borrow a pair of pliers."

"Gol blam it!" erupted Wallace. "How'd you expect to get your bike fixed if you didn't bring any pliers?"

He stalked into the hardware store again, came out with a pair of pliers and began tightening the nut. Apparently the nut wouldn't tighten.

"I SEE WHAT'S the matter," said the little boy. "The bolt is turning with the nut. You gotta get another pair of pliers and hold the nut on the other side while you're tightening the nut on this side."

"Splatz cram whab it!" stormed Wallace. "I can't stay here all day messing with this dab blasted nut!"

At that the little boy started wailing again and Wallace stalked back into the store for the third time, coming out again with an extra pair of pliers.

This time, between grunting and cussing, he got the nuts tight on both sides and had just started to return the pliers when the little boy let out the loudest wail yet.

"Aw, you forgot to put the braces for the basket under the nuts!" he cried. "Now you gotta unscrew the nuts and do it all over again!"

"Fram blurtz the con slabbed drabble!" screeched Wallace. "I'll be wham blammed if I'll do it!"

He snatched up his groceries and headed for his car.

"Wow! Wow! Wow!" shrieked the little boy, pointing a finger at him. "He broke my bicycle!"

"The rascal!" exclaimed a woman who'd just come out of the grocery store. "Him trying to ride a bicycle at his age! Somebody oughta call the police!"

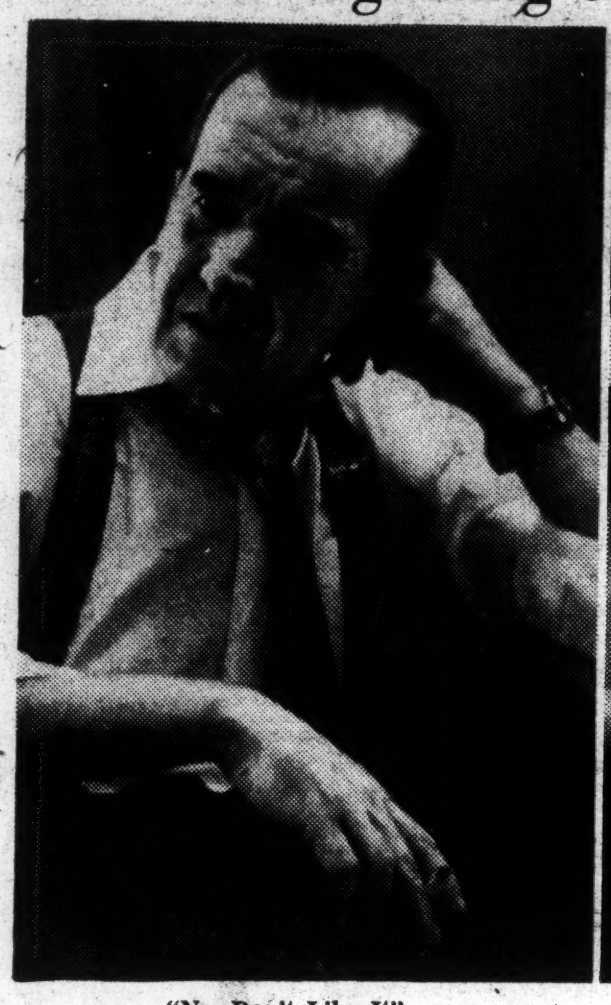
I WAS HOPING somebody would so I could really get a bang-up column. But nobody did.

Where I missed the boat was in not hiding Wallace's bag of groceries while he was going nutty over the nut.

On second thought, though, he might have shot himself.

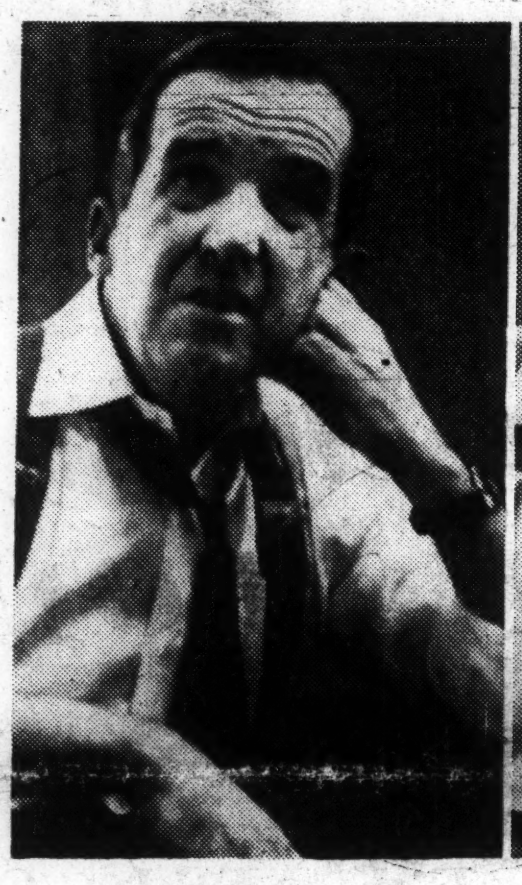
And, honestly, I don't want any of my columns to end up that bad.

A Cogitating Commentator

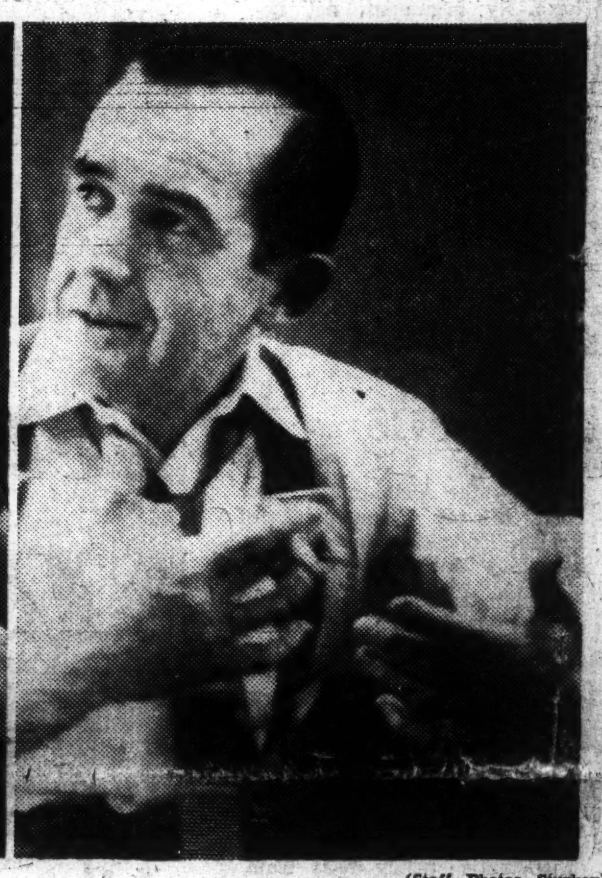


"No, Don't Like It"

"W-e-l-l, Maybe"



"Yes, That Might . . ."



"Yep, That Does It!"

(Staff Photos—Sturkey)

Murrow Says 'Brink Of War' Statement Hurt U. S. Abroad

By KAYS GARY
Observer Staff Writer

Secretary Dulles' notorious 'brink of war' statement, in the opinion of CBS news ace Edward R. Murrow "has caused as much damage abroad as any public statement in recent months."

Murrow, who on Monday night addressed an Executives Club gathering of 800 persons, used the words at an afternoon press conference for 30 visiting newsmen at host station WBT-WBTV.

He views the statement as it was published in Life magazine as furnishing Russia with a propaganda weapon wiping out Eisenhower's Geneva Conference victory on selling the United States as "a peace-loving nation."

Dulles has since backed up the statement that America avoided war by walking along its edges.

"I do not have the feeling," said Murrow, "that the statement merits defense by the administration. . . . If it were true, I see no virtue in advertising the fact."

For Murrow, son of a Guilford County farmer who moved to Washington state when the boy was 6, it was a sort of homecoming.

Service stations of the company sponsoring one of his programs flew "Welcome Home" banners. In hotel lobbies, people waited to gawk at the Tar Heel who became the Hemingway-Hellinger-Churchill of the air.

Murrow's Executives Club speech swept the last 10 years of international history, playing on the strong points and weaknesses of the United States in world affairs.

He emphasized implied weaknesses with:

"Our example is more important than our dollars . . .

"What we do domestically in the realm of supporting human dignity is important . . .

"A balanced budget can be our enemy . . . A nation can afford anything required for its survival.

"When we abstain in the United Nations from voting on issues arising from colonialism of allies, we forget our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and the things of which our country was born . . .

"We have tied economic aid to military pacts while Russia has exploited this with goodwill tours . . .

"The USSR alone can talk reunification with Germany, promising markets for German industry. When Adenauer dies, it is not inconceivable that Germany will deal with Russia again . . ."

Murrow also said the Marshall Plan saved Europe from communism, that NATO built the first cohesive fighting group since the Crusades, that nations in unity blocked aggression in Korea and that this country has built a stable economy upon which the free world depends.

"The most profoundly important thing in the past 10 years is the success of capitalism itself refuting the Marxist doctrine that capitalist bosses never share the profits."

And finally, "If we hang on to the things that made this nation great, our allies will hang on to us . . . We can only do this effectively if the mirror which others hold behind us reflects a society and climate of opinion others would emulate."

Murrow once said: "I try to be a reporter instead of a com-

See MURROW, Page 8B, Col. 1

It's Been A Mite Dry, And We Really Need Rain

A mid-winter drouth is beginning to be felt in Mecklenburg County, with wells going dry, winter grain crops in trouble, and the danger of forest fires growing greater day by dry day.

That's what Farm Agent George Hobson says.

The unusually cold weather wasn't helping any, either.

In case you haven't noticed, rainfall has been pretty consistently on the downgrade since last July 27. As of that day, the weatherman said, Charlotte and Mecklenburg were running about an inch of rain above average.

Since then there has been a deficiency except in October. The count was down an inch in September, lost another .28 of an inch in November, and hit the dry jackpot in December and thus far in January.

Decembers usually produce about 3.79 inches of rainfall. Last month brought a measly .44 of an inch.

By now in the ordinary January, 1.85 inches have fallen. Thus far in this January there's been the magnificent total of .02 of an inch, and all of that fell on Jan. 11. Monday's trace didn't faze the raindrop counter.

And the drouth is beginning to make itself known.

Farm Agent Hobson says that winter kill is hitting small grain hard in the last few weeks. It works like this: freeze and thaw almost nightly pushes the planted grain up out of the ground, where the next night's freeze hits the seed, kills it.

A good soaking rain would help that situation, firming up the ground and helping push the grain under. Since such a downpour is taking its time getting here, he suggests that farmers use a cultipacker (that's a hobnailed heavy roller to you city slickers) to firm the ground.

Up until three or four weeks ago, says Hobson, the dry spell was lucky for cattle growers. They could let the bovines meander around the meadow without bogging down, could save on bought feed.

But now it's past pasturin' time, and the drought is hurting the planted grain.

Danger of forest fires is great and growing greater by each Sahara-like day, says Hobson.

Reports are coming in of a lot of wells drying up. This will get serious in a hurry, says the farm agent, and even with a couple of real cloud-busters will take several weeks to cure — because it takes that long for the sub-surface water level to build back its strength.

In Charlotte, the dry spell isn't noticeable. Water consumption is up some three per cent, says assistant water superintendent R.S. Phillips. But that's just keeping up with the growth in population.

Except for the souring breath of Sugaw Creek, which needs to be flushed by a good gully-washer, the Queen City is unhurt as yet by dry weather.

Safety Scho For Traff

IMPOSES $5,000 FINE

Judge's 'Deal' Has 'Legger Sweating

A confessed liquor runner was sweating out a $5,000 fine in Mecklenburg County jail Monday night.

And somewhere in Charlotte, his employer in the illicit whisky trade was doing some perspiring of his own.

It all started Monday morning in Criminal Superior Court when Presiding Judge J. C. Rudisill made a shrewd deal with 30-year-old Matthew J. Barrino.

Barrino, who lives at 618 E. Second St., was picked up on the night of Nov. 29 by ABC enforcement officers H. W. Auten and Jack Hunter.

His arrest followed a hare and hounds chase from the Lincoln County line to Cornelius where Barrino's bootleg car struck a utility pole.

Inside the car, the officers foun 119 gallons of homemade hooch.

They booked Barrino for viola tion of liquor laws, no driver's l cense, reckless driving, speedin and failing to heed a siren.

He was convicted in County Re corder's Court Dec. 5 and drew 18 months on the roads. From the lower court, Barrino appealed to Superior Court where he ran into the canny jurist from Newton.

As the case was called, Barrino pleaded no defense.

Officer Auten took the stand and told Judge Rudisill the defendant had been seen in the company of a high powered bootlegger here both before and after his arrest.

Atttorney Ray Farris, who represented Barrino, added he had counseled his client to tell the court for whom his whisky haul was destined.

"In my opinion," Farris added, "he's afraid to tell because he doesn't think he'll get out of the courthouse alive."

Judge Rudisill, renowned for his dislike of thieves and liars, was perceptibly annoyed.

"Is this true," he asked Barrino.

The defendant indicated it was.

Rudisill wanted to know if Barrino thought the man he was shielding would pay his fine.

"I don't know," Barrino said. "But I think he will."

All right, the judge said, he would make a deal.

"If he doesn't pay your fine, will you tell me who he is?" Rudisill asked.

Barrino said he would.

Rudisill assessed one of the biggest cash fines handed out in the history of criminal court — $5,0000 and costs.

"If you tell me," the stern jurist asserted, "'I'll have that man before the grand jury so fast he won't be able to hurt you or anyone."

Monday night, Barrino sat in County Jail, sweating it out.

Somewhere in the city, a kingpin bootlegger had a big decision to make.

Integration Plan Clears Last Hurdle

The final hurdle along the path toward an interracial ministerial association here was cleared Monday.

Without a dissenting vote, members of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Charlotte and Mecklenburg adopted its interracial committee's report calling for a merger of the alliance with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Ministers' Association.

The Alliance, an association of Negro ministers accepted the constitution and by-laws of the merged association as approved Jan. 9 by the all-white ministers' association.

The two groups come together for their first meeting as the Meckburg Christian Ministers Association on Feb 14.

Exact time and place for the meeting has not been set. Details will be worked out in a meeting of the two steering committees.

Dr. Lawrence I. Stell, chairman of the committee representing the white ministers, Monday night said the planning bodies will get together "either this week or the next."

In addition to setting time and place of meetings, the steering committees also will prepare a slate of officers to be nominated and make program suggestions.

Action by the alliance followed a concrete vote in favor of a merger by the Ministers' Association a week ago. The white ministers, who have led in the integration move, favored the merger by 47 to 17.

Similar interracial mergers already been effected by ministerial groups in Greensboro, Wilmington and Asheville.

County Road Jobs Slated

Contracts may be let in March for improvement of Highway 16 and Old Sardis road, Division Highway Commissioner James A. Hardison announced Monday.

Contacted by telephone at his home in Wadesboro, Hardison said both projects have been tentatively scheduled for letting in that month.

He said $220,000 has been set aside for the Old Sardis widening and $692,000 has been allocated for relocation of Highway 16.

The allocations are expected to cover construction costs and the city will not have to make contributions.

But the city will be expected to provide some right-of-way in the Old Sardis project.

At one point, Old Sardis will be relocated to eliminate four sharp curves.

The Highway 16 job will extend from the western edge of the city limits to the Catawba River.

Husband Is Charged

Samuel Bailey of 415 N. Myers St. was arrested Monday by City police who charged him with assault on his wife, Annie. The latter was treated at Good Samaritan Hospital for cuts in the right leg, chest, and on the forehead.

Flamingo Club Robbed

The Flamingo Club, 2621 S. Tryon St., was hit Sunday night for $25 out of the piccolo and a bottle of Scotch out of a member's locker.

A New Low, Even Fo

"As safe as a church," will not apply to First Baptist. Sunday night thieves took $800 in collections from the church strong box after breaking into the office of the financial secretary.

It was uncertain how the burglars got into the building. They may have entered while the outer doors were unlocked early in the night for services and hidden until everyone had left.

Once the building was deserted the thieves went to work methodically. They broke the glass in the door of the financial secretary's office and forced an entrance.

Then they made their way to the educational secretary's office where the keys are kept.

With the keys they returned to the finance department, and tried one after another on the combination record file and strong box.

When this was unlocked, the burglars helped themselves to the church funds. Many envelopes had been piled in a collection plate and placed in the safe.

These were collections from the Sunday night services, collections from one or two chapels which had been brought in, study course collections, and other revenue.

Mrs. J. E. Price, financial secretary, Monday night still was running down the exact amount that is missing. She said that preliminary findings place the loss at between $750 and $800.

The thieves carried the piles of

Murrow Raps 'War Brink' Statement

Continued from Page 1B

mentator because a commentator is a kind of oracle and I am never so sure I am right . . ."

But, cooperating with the press conference questions spraying the field of current news, he was forced into the commentating field.

On the farm problem: "The President has moved in the right direction in proposal of a dollar limit on subsidies . . . There is a curious dichotomy here since (Benson) does not seem to agree. The 160-220 acre farm may be uneconomical and inefficient but there is here a dignity and independence and the business of raising kids whch may be more important than a little more efficiency.

"Subsidy (as it has been handled) is a handicap to the small farmer . . . I think support on the basis of the bushel or pound must come for the small farmer to survive. On the acreage cutback basis, production increases and I have known farmers who received as much as $160,000 in subsidies . . ."

On Eisenhower's future: "If he can stand the pressure of the next few weeks (being brought by newsmen and party leaders) he can stand the pressure of the next four years. On his intentions? I am completely in the dark.

On Averill Harriman: ". . . the most active inactive candidate I have ever seen. If Stevenson does something to beat (himself), Harriman will be a formidable candidate."

On Ohio Gov. Lausche: ". . . Another formidable candidate if a stalemate occurs at the top . . . Catholicism might be a campaign handicap but not to the extent it handicapped Al Smith."

On Westbrook Pegler attacks against Murrow: "I see no point of arguing in public with persons for whose opinions I have no respect."

On McCarthyism: While he may not now be in the limelight, "such tactics have not necessarily disappeared from the scene. . . . While Americans are an impatient people, he (McCarthy) overlooked what Justice Stone described as "a tradition of the American people to take a second, long, sober look . . . and for that reason we are not long terrified by any individual or political concept."

On changing his name from Egbert to Edward: "I did that when I was 13 or 14 years old and firing a donkey engine in timber territory . . . I thought Egbert was hardly the name for the job."

The chain-smoking Murrow (in five hours two packages of a North Carolina cigarette) in an informal interview confessed he still gets "a watermelon in my stomach before every broadcast."

Murrow became the first official world-wide ambassador of good-will for North Carolina when Sen. Luther Barnhardt of Concord presented a document in behalf of Gov. Hodges.

And when Mayor Phil Van Every presented a copy of The Mecklenburg Declaration, Murrow replied: "The eloquence of the ancients would be required to thank you adequately. If I leave my 10-year-old son nothing else . . . this is priceless."

Intense, a worrier, fearful of the tumbling of time, Murrow says he has "often had the feeling that I was washed up. I had it last in Korea."

But he was bright and animated when John Parris of Sylva, a World War II AP correspondent and crony in London, came for a visit and a spot on his network show which originated here at 6:45 p.m.

There was another lift when Mrs. Robert R. Dobson called. It was her son, Maj. Robert Dobson, who flew Murrow on his tour of Korea in 1952. He is now stationed in Japan.

Accompanying Murrow was another Tar Heel, Tom Aldridge, who once pumped gasoline in Durham and six years ago was division manager of the American Oil Co. in Charlotte. Now, he's vice president in charge of marketing for the company which sponsors Murrow.

Hospital Women Meet Tomorrow

The Presbyterian Hospital Auxiliary will meet in the hospital auditorium Wednesday at 10:30 p. m.

The Rev. James E. Fogartie, pastor of Myers Park Presbyterian Church, will lead the devotional.

A report on the institute for hospital volunteer workers will be given by Mrs. C. C. Duncan and Mrs. Thomas Mulcahy. They attended the national meeting in Chicago January 4-6.

NCCJ Will Meet

The board of directors of the Mecklenburg chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews will meet at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday at the YWCA.

IN MENTAL HOSPITAL

Bid Made To Free Shelby Patient

A battery of lawyers filed a habeus corpus writ here Monday in an effort to free a prominent Shelby optometrist whom they said was "hijacked" into a private mental hospital.

A three-hour hearing before Judge J. C. Rudisill produced hot debate among opposing lawyers and a hint that $19,000 in government bonds is missing in the case.

At the end, Judge Rudisill ordered the hearing continued until next Monday at 2 p.m. and directed the hospital at Asheville to halt electric shock treatments on the patient, Dr. Robert L. Wilson.

Attorneys explained Wilson entered Appalachian Hall, a mental institution at Asheville last Dec. 6. He was formally committed Dec. 15 by the Buncombe County Clerk of Court on a petition signed by his wife and three physicians.

Judge Rudisill recessed Criminal Court at 3 p.m. to hear the plea for Dr. Wilson's release.

His lawyers, led by C. C. Horn of Shelby, Henry L. Strickland of Charlotte and Basil Whitener of Gastonia, contend in the writ that Dr. Wilson is mentally competent and is being held illegally.

Whitener drew a heated objection from A. A. Powell of Shelby, attorney for the hospital, and Mrs. Wilson, when he told the court:

"This unfortunate man has been hijacked into the institution."

Wilson's lawyers placed a string of 15 witnesses on the stand to testify that Wilson was, in their opinion, normal shortly before he entered the hospital.

Among these who testified were Shelby Police Chief Knox Hardin, Postmaster Roger Lockridge, Cleveland County Sheriff Haywood Allen, former Sheriff I. M. Allen, Union Trust Company President Jessie Bridges, and Dr. D. M. Morrison, a Shelby optometrist.

Earlier, Whitener told the court Dr. Morrison had said "he would be happy to bring him (Dr. Wilson) to his home, keep him there and put up a bond to satisfy the court Dr. Wilson would be all right."

Another witness, Shelby businessman Paul Webb testified under cross examination by Powell that he often kept valuables in his safe for Wilson.

Powell queried: "Have you looked in your safe to see if you could find $19,000 in war bonds of Dr. Wilson's that seem to be missing?"

Webb replied that Mrs. Wilson had searched his safe for the bonds and was unable to find them.

"Did you know the Perceptual Science Foundation had been getting money from him (Dr. Wilson)?" Powell continued.

Webb said he had no information on that matter.

Powell put the same question to several witnesses, and asked if Dr. Wilson had ever discussed Perceptual Science with them. All said he had not.

(Perceptual Science is a school which believes certain eye ailments are caused by emotional distrubances).

As the hearing ended, Attorney Strickland testified he had talked with Wilson after his confinement at the Asheville hospital. He said that, in his opinion, Wilson is sane.

On cross examination, Powell suddenly tossed out the question:

"The fact is that you've conspired with Virginia Wilson (the doctor's sister-in-law) and these other people from Boston (The science foundation) to get Dr. Wilson's money, haven't you?"

Strickland flushed with anger and replied, "Are you accusing me?"

Powell said, "I'm just asking you."

"I say definitely no," Strickland asserted.

Judge Rudisill indicated he would question Dr. Wilson, himself, when the hearing reconvenes Monday.

J. G. Foushee Resigns Post With County

John G. Foushee, sanitation official, resigned from the County Health Department Monday.

City-County Health Officer M.B. Bethel announced the resignation, effective Feb. 1.

Foushee has served in the local health departments for eight years. He has been director of sanitation for the county agency for about five years.

He resigned to accept a post with the private firm of Charles T. Main, Inc., consulting engineers. His office will be at 317 S. Tryon St.

Dr. Bethel said he would immediately begin the quest for a successor.

ASCENSION

Ascension Lutheran Day School P-TA will meet today at 7:30 p. m. in Luther Hall. A special Father's Day program has been planned with the fathers leading a discussion panel. Cy Kaemmeran will act as moderator.

Jonas Gives 'War Brink' Interpretation

Secretary of State Dulles' "brink of war" statements reported in a national magazine were, in the opinion of Congressman Charles Raper Jonas, "misinterpreted."

Speaking to the Men's Brotherhood at First Baptist Church Monday night, Jonas said that he did not doubt that in these "touch and go" times that the U.S. had been near war on several occasions.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the three incidents that Dulles referred to couldn't be added to," he said, adding that the key to the interpretation of the statement was "just how close to the brink" the country approached.

"But Dulles did not mean that he had brought this country to the brink but that the country had been near the brink and that war was averted by a policy of firmness," said the Congressman.

Jonas decided against making a prepared speech to the Brotherhood. Instead, he conducted a brief question and answer period.

In answer to another question he said, "We may become involved in serious trouble in the Middle East. Whether we can avoid armed conflict there will depend upon the strength of the actions of our representatives in the United Nations."

Asked if it's possible for Christianity to "fully permeate" politics, Jonas said it could be done provided Christians use the "full power" at their disposal.

He called upon people "who are professing Christians" to use as much initiative and resourcefulness as other groups do in promoting their desires.

He also suggested that Christians turn their attention to the curbing of juvenile delinquency which he described as "the most serious domestic issue" today.

Credit Firm Names Heads

Consolidated Credit Corporation, a three-state credit concern re-elected A. T. Swisher of Charlotte president of the annual meeting Monday.

C. W. Shoaf of Charlotte was advanced from assistant secretary-treasurer to secretary-treasurer.

Trustees elected for the year 1956 are J. Chadbourn Bates, Charlotte; James G. Cannon, Charlotte; W. Gibson Harris, Richmond, Va.; Joseph W. Lineberger, Belmont; Philip H. Strubing, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Swisher.

The company, which has 37 offices in the two Carolinas and Georgia, did over $5 million in business in 1955, officers reported.

Dr. Barr Opens Medical Offices In Charlotte

Dr. Frank W. Barr has opened offices at 633 Woodlaw Rd. for the practice of general medicine.

Dr. Barr

A native of Charlotte, Dr. Barr attended City Schools, served in the Navy from 1944-46 and was graduated from Davidson College and Duke University Medical School.

He interned in Duke Hospital and was resident physician at the Bluefield (W. Va.) Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr and their son reside at 548 Wakefield Dr.

Mrs. Barr is the former Miss Mary Alice Powell of Elizabethtown.

4-H Foundation Sets Meeting

The N.C. 4-H Foundation will have its annual membership meeting Wednesday at 11:30 a.m. on the campus of A. & T. College at Greensboro.

The foundation has had as a major project the building of a 4-H Camp for Negro boys and girls. A report on this project is expected at the meeting.

War Mothers Plan Meet Wednesday

The Charlotte chapter of American War Mothers will meet Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. at the Veterans Center on East Morehead Street.

Mothers who have or have had sons or daughters in the service are invited to become members of the chapter.

Plans for the new year will be made at this meeting. Mrs. C. M. Hait will preside over the program.

CLASSIFIED

Information

RATES PER LINE PER INSERTION EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1955

Times Per Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	30
	.45	.45	.30	.30	.30	.30	.23	.21

10 PT SAME RATE as 2 lines ordinary type

14 Pt SAME RATE as 3 lines ordinary type

18 PT SAME RATE as 4 lines ordinary type.

24 PT SAME RATE as 5 lines ordinary type

36 PT SAME Rate as 7 lines ordinary type

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Ads ordered for more than one time may be stopped at any time and charge will be made for only the number of days the ad actually appeared at the rate earned.

There is a 25c service charge for each box number or 50c if replies are to be mailed.

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The deadlines for accepting ads, corrections and kill orders is 5 p.m. for weekdays issues and 11:30 a.m. Saturdays for Sunday editions. Sunday hours 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

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The Observer is responsible for only one incorrect insertion and then only to the extent of the cost of the ad.

All ads are restricted to the proper classifications and are subject to editing or rejection.

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Cherryville Cherryville Eagle
Danbury Report
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Elizabethtown Bladen Journal
Elkin Elkin Tribune
Fairmont Times-Messenger
Farmville Enterprise
Greensboro Democrat
Kernersville Kernersville News
Leaksville Leaksville News
Lenoir News-Topic
Lincolnton Lincoln County News
Monroe Monroe Journal
Morganton News-Herald
Newland Avery County News
Pinehurst Pinehurst Outlook
Raeford News-Journal
Rutherfordton Rutherford County News
Selma Johnstonian-Sun
Shelby Cleveland Times
Spindale Spindale Sun
Statesville Record & Landmark
Tabor City Tabor City Tribune
Valdese Valdese News
Wadesboro Messenger & Intelligencer
Walnut Cove Stokes Record

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville Press & Banner
Allendale The County News
Bamberg Bamberg Herald
Beaufort Beaufort Gazette
Bennettsville Marlboro Herald-Advocate
Camden Camden Chronicle
Clover Clover Herald
Conway Horry Herald
Dillon Dillon Herald
Fountain Inn Tribune
Greer Greer Citizen
Kershaw Kershaw News Era
Lake City Lake City News
Landrum Landrum Leader
Laurens Laurens Advertiser
Pageland Pageland Journal
St. George Dorchester Eagle-Record
Seneca Journal-Tribune
Simpsonville Times
Winnsboro News & Herald

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★ ANNOUNCEMENTS

3. Funeral Directors

HARRY & BRYANT CO. Funeral Service since 1883. Complete funeral for $100 always our policy. 500 Providence Rd. ED 2-7133.

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Double Take
By BOB BARNES

"I'm expecting some choice things this afternoon — Come back tomorrow and look 'em over."

Memo from Charles Crutchfield

Mr. Ed Murrow

Ed, here's another picture I'd appreciate your autographing and sending back to me.

This one for Jimmie Harris! "I can SEE IT NOW, Jimmie - - Charlotte's handsome new YMCA - - good luck in your Campaign".

Or something like that!

Thanks a lot.

Regards,

CHC.

January 27
Enclosure

Returned 2/16

WBT - WBT-FM - WBTV

January 26, 1956

Mr. T.A. Aldridge
Vice President
American Oil Company
555 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Tom:

Again I'm caught flat-footed! Why in the world I waited this long to thank you for all you and Ed Murrow did for Charlotte and for me personally, I'll never know!

I'm terribly embarrassed that you beat me to the draw!

You're the guy we are all grateful to, Tom - - and it would really do your heart good if you could be on the receiving end of all the plaudits which keep pouring in regarding Ed's visit. Our Promotion and Publicity Department is accumulating all the pictures and newspaper clippings, and as soon as I have the package ready, I'll send it up to you.

I hope some day, somewhere along the line I'll have a chance to show my appreciation in a material sort of way; but in the meantime, just want you to know how very grateful I am.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

chc/g

Charles H. Crutchfield

Cunningham, Dort

October 3, 1956

Dear Dort:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter. It arrived after I had left New York to go to the Conventions and then to take a vacation.

Concerning the project you mention, the most useful suggestion I can make is that you write to Fred W. Friendly about it including what documentation you can on the subject. He will then have a member of his reportorial staff go into the matter rather thoroughly and see what the possibilities are for doing such a program on SEE IT NOW.

I think it is only fair to warn you that there is very little likelihood of such a program being presented in the next few months. We are doing only ten SEE IT NOW shows during the current season (each one on the first Sunday of each month) and SEE IT NOW crews have been busy for several months shooting sequences for the series, which, as you may know, in its present format is planned very far ahead of time.

However, if there is no room for it this season, it might well be that the Medical Research story would have its turn next year.

I hope you had a very pleasant vacation and that I shall see you again soon sometime when I am in Wilton.

Best regards to you and Bob.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert T. Cunningham
11 Catalpa Road
Wilton, Connecticut

MRS. ROBERT T. CUNNINGHAM
11 CATALPA ROAD
WILTON, CONN.

Dear Kay –

Bob and I attended a meeting on Sunday of people interested in the New England Institute for Medical Research, Ridgefield, Conn. Without going into detail about the work of this institute, it is primarily concerned with basic research. One of the points discussed to assist was the possibility of having the work of this institute shown on Ed Murrow's program See It Now.

I'm writing to you to find out if you could advise us on the best procedure in order to accomplish this, i. e. getting E. M. interested. Depending upon your advice, others more qualified than I could describe the work. And that is the reason I'm not elaborating. We are very interested and thought of you first of all as the person who could guide us best.

We are off to Point O' Woods for 5 weeks, but Bob will collect our mail.

Best to you from both of us –
Dorb

July 30th

Currin, B. M.

January 25, 1956

Dear Mr. Currin:

Thank you for your letter of January 13th.

I read it with considerable interest, but regret to have to tell you that my present crowded schedule does not permit sufficient time at this point for me to read your book and make the extensive comment you invite.

I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Beverly Madison Currin, Jr.
Duke Divinity School
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

fs

Custer, Ben

April 15, 1957

Dear Ben:

Belated thanks for yours of March 21st. I am just back from shooting some film in Puerto Rico which we will do the first Sunday in May, and for which I have considerable hope.

I wish we had some people about now that could write like Gibbon, and it is a melancholy thought that no one paid much attention to him at the time he was writing.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ben Custer
5020 Spring Grove Avenue
Cincinnati 32, Ohio

rh

5020 Spring Grove Avenue,
Cincinnati, 32, Ohio
21 March 1957.

Dear Ed,

For several nights I've been worrying over the sounds you were making (as well as over the "sense" you were making) and last night I learned that you were away with your bad throat. I do hope that you will take it easy and not go rushing back to work before you are recovered. Tell Janet that I appeal to her to take good care of you - you belong to all of us. Belonging to no man you are the property of Everyman: our critic and our conscience.

Your broadcasts analyzing our dulles-made difficulties in the Middle-East have shown wisdom and prescience. Without your constant criticism of our faults and our stupidities many of us would dispair of the Republic.

Recently I've been rereading Mr. Gibbon's DECLINE & FALL and his philosophic observations of men and nations, their morals and their actions, have helped me to be a little bit more forgiving toward some of our own people. (Though I'd rather suffer more knaves and fewer fools in high place - if I had my druthers!).

Here are a couple of Gibbon's quotes which entertained me:

"The pulpit, that safe and sacred organ of sedition, resounded with the names of Pharaoh and Holofernes; the public discontent was inflamed by the hope or promise of a glorious deliverance; and the seditious saints were tempted to promote the accomplishment of their own predictions."... "But the cruel and absurd enterprise of subduing the minds of a whole people was undertaken by the Vandals alone"....

"The Gothic arms were less fatal to the schools of Athens than the establishment of a new religion, whose ministers superseded the exercise of reason, resolved every question by an article of faith, and condemned the infidel or sceptic to eternal flame. In many a volume of laborious controversy they exposed the weakness of the understanding and the corruption of the heart, insulted human nature in the sages of antiquity, and proscribed the spirit of philosophical inquiry, so repugnant to the doctrine, or at least to the temper, of a humble believer".....

"Justinian resolved to deliver or revenge his friend, Gelimer [the Arian] to maintain his usurpation; and the war was preceded, according to the

practice of civilised nations, by the most solemn protestations that each party was sincerely desirous of peace.

The report of an African war was grateful only to the vain and idle populace of Constantinople, whose poverty exempted them from tribute, and whose cowardice was seldom exposed to military service. But the wiser citizens, who judged of the future by the past, revolved in their memory the immense loss, both of men and money, which the empire had sustained in the expedition of Basiliscus. The troops, which after five laborious campaigns, had been recalled from the Persian frontier, dreaded the sea, the climate, and the arms of an unknown enemy.".....

With my affectionate esteem and good wishes to you all,

Faithfully,

Ben Carter

Custer, Ben.

March 9, 1956

Dear Ben:

Many thanks for your letter of February 15th.

You need feel no trepidation that we explore the situation as it exists in the Salk Vaccine program.

As you know, Jonas Salk is an old friend of ours and we were, in fact, working closely with him just about a year ago.

We would love to do a program such as you suggest, but will not be able to tackle it this season since we are already fully committed.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ben Custer
Princeton University
Department of Naval Science
Princeton, New Jersey

fc

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY · PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SCIENCE

15 February 1956

Dear Ed,

You undoubtedly have thousands of people writing you letters saying "Why don't you do a program on the whichness of what?" or some allied subject. So it is with considerable trepidation that I suggest the present insufferable mess in the Salk Vaccine Program would be a fit subject for you and your associates to explore.

The situation in New Jersey may not be typical, but it is indicative of the complete lack of direction that has been given the distribution of the vaccine and it has led many of us to believe that it is the result of conspiracy on the part of the AMA to gouge the public.

My ~~The~~ Navy office and I worked for weeks in order to get a little of the free Salk vaccine with which to innoculate the Navy children of NROTC staff members here at Princeton. Before I could get over the low and high hurdles of local Bureaucracy, however, some of the officers and CPO's had lost heart and taken their children to their local doctors where innoculations were made at $5 per shot per child. (While pursuing every avenue to get the free vaccine I was frequently given the standard "treatment" prescribed by the AMA: "You and your people are a bunch of medical indigents and that is the only way you are entitled to free vaccine.").

Now the second series of shots for the twenty eight children of the Navy staff is due and I am told by the Borough administrators and those in Trenton that there is no vaccine and they don't know when there will be any. One administrator, civilian not medical, stated that he believed there was plenty of vaccine being received and that somebody, perhaps the doctors, were creating an artificial shortage. Thus when hot weather comes the medicos can frighten everybody into paying for the shots, thereby completely ending this "threat of socialized medicine", which the doctors appear to believe was inherent in the original promise of free vaccine for school children.

The public is, I know, slow to anger and generally helpless unless some fearless guy like you is ready to lead us. But it does seem to me if the AMA were trying to establish a system of public medicine in the United States, their present tactics in the Salk Vaccine Program would be most likely to bring it about.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY · PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SCIENCE

* * * * *

We are all well and flourishing and hope that it has been a good winter for Janet, Casey and you. Our older boy, a sophomore at Harvard, says he wants to spend next year studying in France and Germany. Betts and I have about decided it is an excellent plan; he is only 18 and is presently taking the accelerated course in History and Literature of France, England and Russia. A year abroad should therefore give him the opportunity to develop real fluency in French and German.

I am allowed to "graduate" from the Navy this summer, but the Bureau of Naval Personnel wants me to stay on for another year at Princeton. Although it is a tempting offer to live in this pleasant community, there is no prospect here for me of college teaching or administration. (I have had a flattering proposal from a company in the Middle West; we are acclimated to being west of the Hudson River and are loathe to be separated from Manhattan by the Allegheny Mountains!).

Your programs continue to be a source of strength and illumination for all of us for which, if for no other reason, you have our deep and abiding gratitude.

Faithfully,

Ben Custer

P.S. Since I dictated this three or four days ago there have been new developments reported in the press and I enclose additional clippings on the hassle over salk vaccine

Daly, John

November 1, 1957

Dear Charlie:

I doubt very much whether you're a country gentleman, but somehow this reached my desk.

Maybe it would be a good place to store that Schenley schnapps you're going to get.

As ever,

Mr. John Daly
ABC
New York, New York

fd

Danzig

JERRY A. DANZIG 993 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

May 14, 1956

Dear Ed:

Sarah and I appreciate very much your proposing us for membership in Quaker Hill, and we are both looking forward to being with you and Janet this coming Saturday for lunch and golf. I am not sure you know what you are getting into as far as the Danzigs and golf are concerned! But, we do love good company and fresh air. Nobody ever won a Calcutta betting on us!

The attached application form asks for full suplementary data. I don't know to what depth this extends, but I can give you a few brief highlights that might fulfill the request. We are a family of four - Sarah, her daughter and my step-daughter Diana Cooke, 13 1/2, and the little guy Jerome Palfrey Danzig, 3 1/2, who won't be involved with the Club for some time. Our summer place is on Lost Lake at Brewster, New York, not too far from your area.

Professionally, I am Director of Program Planning and Development for NBC Owned Stations and NBC Spot Sales Division - a title that takes me one day a week to remember. Prior to NBC, I was with CBS Television Network as producer, color supervisor and Associate Director of Network Programs. Prior to that, radio and newspaper work. College - Dartmouth - if anyone wants to go back that far.

Sarah is a transplanted Bostonian. Her tennis record, including two National Singles titles, you are familiar with, I am sure. Recently she has been writing for Sports Illustrated, made occasional appearances on NBC's HOME show, and has done work for the Junior League and the Community Service Society.

JERRY A. DANZIG 993 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

I can supply more of the above, but think this might do it. Palmer Dixon has agreed to be our seconder, and I presume he will write a seconding note this week and will send it directly to the Club Secretary.

Again our thanks, and looking forward to seeing you,

Sincerely,

Jerry

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Quaker Hill Country Club, Inc.,
Pawling, New York

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for membership in the Quaker Hill Country Club, Inc., this to include golf privileges. (Scratch out if golf is not desired).

I understand that, subject to change by the Board of Directors, this is to be a family membership, applying to all children up to the age of 25.

I also understand that the Club's fiscal year is from January 1 to December 31 and that, if a member on January 1, I am obligated for dues for the current year.

(Signature) Jerome Alan Danzig

Date May 14,1956

Summer Residence and Telephone Lost Lake, Brewster,N.Y. -Brewster 9-4317

Winter Residence and Telephone 993 Park Avenue, N.Y. 28,N.Y. -Rhi 4-7177

Business Address and Telephone National Broadcasting Co.,30 Rock.Plaza-Ci 7-8300

Position or Profession Director Program Planning and Developments, NBC Owned Stations and NBC Spot Sales

Club Affiliations, Past and Present Dartmouth, Harmonie, Sunningdale

Church Affiliation [redacted] religion,Jewish

Proposed by Edward R. Murrow

Seconded by W. Palmer Dixon

Both proposer and seconder are asked to send to the Secretary accompanying letters with full supplementary data.

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
Public Relations Counsel
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

RICHARD W. DARROW
Executive Vice President

March 13, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your willingness to make the recording for the Optimist Club. I know how much this will be appreciated by those involved in the planning of "Optimist Week" and how helpful and stimulating it will be to those youngsters who will receive the message.

It was thoughtful and kind of you to fit this into your already heavy schedule.

All best regards.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard W. Darrow

RWD/rc

Darrow, Richard

March 7, 1956

Dear Dick:

Just a note to let you know that I will be happy to record a message for the Optimist Club. I prefer to use our facilities here at CBS, and when it's finished will send it to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Darrow
Executive Vice President
Hill and Knowlton, Inc.
Empire State Building
New York 1, New York

rh

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
Public Relations Counsel
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

RICHARD W. DARROW
Executive Vice President

March 2, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you may know, the Optimist Clubs affiliated with Optimist International have as their slogan, "Friend of the Boy," and as their main preoccupation the sponsorship and direction of constructive youth activities. It so happens that I did considerable work with the Optimist Club during my years with Glenn L. Martin in Baltimore so I am personally familiar with the effective job they do in providing wholesome activities, both athletic and non-athletic, for boys.

Every year the Optimist Clubs focus special attention on this youth work activity through an Optimist Week for which arrangements and programs are developed locally by each Club. Each year Optimist International makes available to the Clubs a recording including a number of messages which are authorized for use on a public service basis for their local radio stations, or occasionally, by television stations.

These messages are usually from well-known Americans who have the capacity to interest and provide leadership stimulation for youngsters.

Because of my previous association with the activity, Optimist International has asked me to make contact with you to see if you would be willing to record a message along the general lines of the rough draft enclosed. If you are willing to do this, arrangements will be made through the Custom Record Division of RCA to set up the required recording session to get your message on tape from which it can be transferred to records.

Will you please let me know whether you could do this work as a "friend of the boy?"

I hope this letter finds you well. All best regards.

yes — here

Sincerely,

Dick Darrow

Richard W. Darrow

RWD/rc

Spot Announcement written especially for Edward R. Murrow.

Approximate time - :52

To be broadcast during Optimist Week - November 11-17, 1956.

ED MURROW: This is Edward R. Murrow from New York. Juvenile crimes are in the news. The exploits of young vandals and hoodlums make the headlines and are announced on radio and television. But the Optimists remind you that these attention-getters are only a small fraction of the teen-age population. Most kids are doing a wonderful job of growing up to be a credit to their parents and country. Last year the Optimists helped more than a million boys in summer camps, Boy Scout troops, athletic activities, hobby and handicraft groups and Junior Optimist Clubs. All these projects are founded on a belief in boys. Now during Optimist Week, we recall the theme of Optimism: "Every Boy Needs A Man's Helping Hand." Remember that it's usually boys who can't win our attention any other way who try smashing windows and stealing cars. For your copy of the Optimist Creed, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, to Creed, in care of this station.

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
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Director of Public Relations

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
The English-Speaking Union
OF THE UNITED STATES
16 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-6800

TO DRAW TOGETHER IN THE BOND OF COMRADESHIP THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

October 16, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Frank O. Darvall has asked me to let you know that he expects to be in New York from October twentieth to October twenty sixth.

I believe he plans to get in touch with you by telephone after his arrival with a view to making an appointment to see you if possible.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Archibald C. Coolidge

AC:mf

Darvall, Frank F.

April 5, 1957

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your letter about Monsieur A. Papier of the S.A. Free World Publishing Company. I know something of his activities and would be delighted to see him when he turns up.

I have no definite plans for coming to London, but will make you a signal when I do.

As ever yours,

Dr. Frank O. Darvall, C.B.E.
Chairman
Congress of European American Associations
Dartmouth House 37, Charles Street
London W.1
England

rh

CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

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LONDON,

2nd April, 1957

Dear Mr. ~~Murrow~~, Ed,

I have ventured to give a Monsieur A. Papier of the S.A. Free World Publishing Company, Noorderlaan 18, Antwerp, Belgium, who is shortly to be in the United States for an extended tour, a letter of introduction to you. I enclose herein a memorandum briefly explaining the relationship between the S.A. Free World Publishing Company and the Congress of European American Associations, giving some additional details about the project which brings Monsieur Papier to the United States, the production of the first issue of a new publication to be entitled "The Free World Review".

Monsieur Papier has been the moving spirit in the past few years in a publishing enterprise in the Netherlands which produced a series of handsome volumes about N.A.T.O. and its various member countries. I have asked Monsieur Papier to let you have direct a copy of one of these previous publications with which he was connected, and also a memorandum giving additional details about "The Free World Review". I very much hope that the project will be one which will commend itself to you and that if so perhaps you may feel able to find time to meet Monsieur Papier when he is in your City, and to give him some advice.

May I add, both as Chairman of the Board of the Congress of European American Associations and as Director-General of its U.K. Member Association, the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, a word of most grateful thanks to you for your invaluable work in the cause of transatlantic friendship. Your very many friends over here are keenly looking forward to your next visit.

Yours sincerely,

Frank O. Darvall,
Chairman of the Board.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Confidential

MEMORANDUM

1. The Congress of European American Associations, which is a Confederation of some 21 voluntary societies in various free European countries, each devoted to the cause of interchange, understanding and friendship between the people of its country and the people of the United States of America, concluded on the 1st March, 1957, a contract with the S.A. Free World Publishing Company of Noorderlaan, 18, Antwerp, Belgium, for the publication, as a joint enterprise of the C.E.A.A. and the S.A. Free World Publishing Company, of a series of publications to be entitled "The Free World Review", the first of which will it is hoped appear in 1958.

2. The C.E.A.A. is now under the honorary Presidency of His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. Its other principal officers are Chairman of the Board, Mr. Frank Darvall, C.B.E., Director-General of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, London, England; Vice-Chairman of the Board, H.I.H. Princess Kira of Prussia, President of the German-American Club, Bremen, Germany; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John Greaves, of Messrs. Cooper Brothers, Brussels, Belgium; Secretary-General, Dr. Jan van Heurck, Antwerp lawyer of Tabakvest 1, Antwerp, Belgium.

3. The C.E.A.A. includes Member Associations from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a number of which have links with opposite number bodies in North America.

4. Best known of the activities of the C.E.A.A. are its Annual Conventions. These have been held in London (1951), Oslo (1952), Athens (1953), Luxembourg (1954), Rome (1955) and Vienna (1956), and have been addressed by exceedingly eminent American and European personalities. The 1957 Convention of the C.E.A.A. will be held in Cannes from the 7th to 10th June.

5. The Member Associations of the C.E.A.A. are wellknown to the American Embassies, Legations and Information Agencies in the countries concerned. The C.E.A.A. itself is also wellknown to the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency, who have for the past three years assigned a special Liaison Officer to the C.E.A.A., who attends all Board and Assembly meetings and the Annual Conventions. The first holder of this post was Mr. Leigh Brady, then Counsellor for Public Affairs at the American Embassy to the French Republic. The present holder of this post is Mr. John Hamilton, Counsellor, United States Mission to N.A.T.O. and European Regional Organisations

./.

6. The contract between the C.E.A.A. and the S.A. Free World Publishing Company, in respect of "The Free World Review" calls for the S.A. Free World Publishing Company to take complete financial and organisational responsibility for the production of each issue of "The Free World Review." The content of each issue will however be under the control of an Editorial Board to consist of four members, two nominated by the C.E.A.A., of whom one will be the Secretary-General, and two nominated by the S.A. Free World Publishing Company, and decisions of the Editorial Board can be made only by a majority vote.

In respect of its participation in this enterprise, the C.E.A.A. will receive from the S.A. Free World Publishing Company

(a) A down payment of Belgian Francs 100,000, which has already been received by the Treasurer of the C.E.A.A.

(b) If the joint enterprise is not abandoned on the 1st June, 1957, when the arrangements between the C.E.A.A. and the S.A. Free World Publishing Company falls to be confirmed or abandoned, the C.E.A.A. is further guaranteed a mimimum sum of B.Fcs. 1,000,000, to include the B.Fcs. 100,000 already paid, the balance then due of B.Fcs. 900,000 minimum, to be paid by the S.A. Free World Publishing Company to the Treasurer of the C.E.A.A., as to B.Fcs. 450,000 in three equal instalments in October, November and December 1957 and as to the remaining B.Fcs. 450,000 of the guarantee, at the time of the publication of the first issue of "The Free World Review."

(c) Should the gross advertisement revenue and the other income produced by the first issue of "The Free World Review" exceed the sum of B.Fcs. 10,000,000, then 10% of the excess shall also be paid by the S.A. Free World Publishing Company to the C.E.A.A.

7. In the event of the first issue of "The Free World Review" being financially and otherwise a success, and it being desired by the C.E.A.A. and the S.A. Free World Publishing Company, to produce further issues on an annual or other basis, then the C.E.A.A. will be entitled in respect of each subsequent issue either to the same financial terms as apply to the first issue, or alternatively to 15% of the gross advertisement revenue and other income produced by the publication, but without any minimum or bank guarantee.

8. The interest of the C.E.A.A. in "The Free World Review" is, however, not wholly or even decisively because of the profit which this enterprise offers to the C.E.A.A., and which will be used for the general activities of this European-American movement.

./.

Judging by the quality of the publications produced in connection with N.A.T.O. and its member countries by Monsieur A. Papier's former company, and from the plans for "The Free World Review" already agreed tentatively between the C.E.A.A. and the S.A. Free World Publishing Company, "The Free World Review" should be in its own right and quite apart from the profit which it may yield to the C.E.A.A. and to the S.A. Free World Publishing Company, a worthwhile enterprise. A really high quality publication periodically reviewing the affairs of the whole free world with special reference to those free countries which are situated in North American and in Europe should do much to contribute to the mutual understanding between the free countries which is so imperative to the freedom, prosperity and peace of the whole world.

9. If the enterprise is to succeed in all respects, it will be essential that Monsieur A. Papier should obtain when in the United States and Canada during 1957

(a) Advice regarding Canadian and American personalities who should be invited to write articles for the first issue of "The Free World Review", and help in securing such editorial contributions.

(b) Advice and help in securing from Canadian and United States fir ms, orders for advertising space in "The Free World Review", since the practicability of the enterprise depends wholly upon all costs being covered by advertisement revenue.

10. The initial print order of 10,000 de luxe copies of the first issue of "The Free World Review" will be almost wholly used for the free distribution of copies to educational and other institutions, and "opinion-forming" individuals in the various free countries. The C.E.A.A. will assume responsibility for the distribution of 8,000 of the 10,000 copies of the first printing.

11. A brief biographical note about Monsieur A. Papier, together with the names and addresses of certain individuals and firms etc. in the United States, whose names and addresses Monsieur Papier has given as U.S. references, are attached.

March 20th, 1957

A. PAPIER, Doctor of Law

Born Amsterdam, Netherlands, August 1st, 1910.

Present Occupation: Editor and Publisher.

Home Address: 15 Avenue de France, Antwerp, Belgium.

Professional Qualifications:

1930 -	Passed examination for the Central Jury, Brussels.
1934 -	Received Doctors Degree of the Law School of the University of Amsterdam, Netherlands.
1934 -	Admitted to the Bar of Amsterdam) Currently Member of the Bar of Rotterdam
1934 -	Admitted to the Bar of Rotterdam)
1937 - 1954	Member of the Bar of Curacao and Aruba, Netherlands West Indies.
1939 - 1954	Mainly engaged in practice of International Law and Admiralty. Represented American law firms and important American business organizations, also Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM), Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (KNSM), and Netherlands Bank Union.
1954 - 1956	Editor and Publisher of North Atlantic Treaty Organization's publications "Five Years NATO" and "The Fifteen Nations", including a special edition of the latter for the State of Michigan.

References in U.S.

Mr. Roscoe H. Hupper, Attorney, of the Law Firm of
Burlingham, Veeder, Clark and Hupper,
University Place,
New York, N.Y.

The law firm of
Bingham, Englar, Jones and Houston,
99 John Street,
New York, N.Y.

Mr. John Coleman, President,
The Burroughs Corporation,
Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Walker L. Cisler,
President,
The Detroit Edison Co.,
Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. S. Aldewereld,
Technical Director,
International Bank and Monetary Fund,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Robert Strauss,
c/o Foreign Relations Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Davidson, Irwin
Thursday
Nov. 7 '57
late after
4:00

PERSONAL & UNOFFICIAL

CHAMBERS OF IRWIN D. DAVIDSON
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
100 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

October 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue, Room 1701
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I would greatly appreciate the opportunity of being with you for a few minutes for the purpose of discussing something which is of importance and in which I believe you will find considerable interest. If this can be arranged, I would appreciate you having your secretary call mine to inform me when I might be able to come to your office for such a conference.

I am usually on the Bench from ten until four but I could arrange, if it met your convenience, to take a little time off in the morning or possibly leave the Courtroom a little earlier in the afternoon.

Trusting that this can be arranged, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Irwin D. Davidson

IDD:tes

P.S.: My personal wire at the Courthouse is REctor 2-2255.

Davies, Eric

March 6, 1957

Dear Eric:

I am just back from a quick trip to London and find your letter of February 23rd which was forwarded by my London office. I wish I had known that you were in Calcutta when I came through there on my way from Burma in mid-December.

Delighted to know about your place near the Wildernesse. We must arrange to meet there. I have become a farmer; a Holstein herd and 280 acres about 75 miles north of New York City, a delightful place with a trout stream which unfortunately I seldom see.

Casey shapes like a normal little boy who fortunately likes to shoot and fish.

I shall convey your regards to Janet, who manages to keep busy with a multitude of things having to do with the world of education.

As ever yours,

Mr. Eric Davies
7 Minto Park
Calcutta, 27
India

rh

7 Minto Park,
Calcutta, 27
February 23rd.

Dear Ed,

Cast your mind back to 1942 - 43. The Wildernesse, Seal, and a surgeon about your age who was in charge of the hospital. Also left handed.

And odd Sundays in London before your broadcasts — Kay Francis in the studio with us, with a most frightful cold.

There was no Busey Jr. then; he

must be ten now, because my eldest is nearly eleven, too. How is Janet?

A lot of things have happened since then, but you still haven't bought your paper in Washington State — or taken Bonant's place at Harvard, as I thought you would. I was nine years in Abadan, and left on the last plane. Now I'm out here, doing quite nicely, in a group of four English doctors, + still only doing surgery.

My wife was also at the Wilderness — in the Operating Theatre.

And last year, when we were home, I bought a small house — right next-door to the Wilderness, which is now a Blind School. They're built a fine new club house, nearly opposite our house.

Pamela is at home — the two boys at prep. school. She has just written to say she'd seen you on Television.

The house isn't all fixed up yet, but has oil-fired central heating, so it's warm, anyway. If you want to go down to see that golf course, and see what it is all like fifteen years after — ring Pam up at Sevenoaks 61507. She might

even put you up.

But all this is for private, and not public consumption, remember.

My love to Janet.

Eric Davies.

Davis, 46 Lamerhav st.,
Joe Rassco
Ramat-Hasharon,
Nov 23, 1956

Dear Dr + Mrs Murrow,

Owing to sickness in our family I am writing only to-day to thank you for the very generous present you left behind, Dr. Murrow, and those wonderful T-shirts that Mrs Murrow sent to Danny. As to the former, it went far beyond "spending a nice evening out" but as yet we have not quite decided how best to use it. We feel that it should be invested into one of those "special" things one always dreams of getting and somehow never gets to.

As to the shirts, they are really exceptionally nice (I always had a soft spot for "Lord and Taylor") and although now on the large side, Danny has insisted on putting at least the striped one into immediate use, agreeing to wait with the other till the spring, at least.

So, for both wonderful presents, my best thanks. I do hope that on the occasion of your next visit to Israel I shall be able to meet you and present to you the rest of the family — children, dog, turkeys, chickens, etc. Sincerely

Bill Davis

Dear Edward,

Your gift to us was truly a magnanimous one. I still have your sincere and kind offer to us ringing through my head and it is good to know that we have such a good friend in you. I hope you were satisfied with your visit here. I am sending by separate cover straight from Gaza some first day covers form Casey. I hope he collects stamps. But things are getting normal down that way now and the post office opens soon down there. I don't know how long we shall have jurisdiction over the strip so these covers may prove unique.

I hope you and Mrs Murrow are well,

All the best from us here,

Yours sincerely,

P.S. The watch is keeping very good time.

Dean, Dixie Lo

February 15, 1957

Dear Miss Dean:

Thank you for your note and for sending me WORLD PASSPORT.

I regret to have to tell you that there is no possibility of my participating in the show in any way since I already have more things to do than there is time in which to do them.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Dixie Love Dean
210 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

fc

Returned scripts
2/19

has agreed with me & my associat-
-ee, that you could be a
tremendous asset to our
show "World Passport" -
It is of great importance
that I discuss with you our
plans immediately.
This is a God-given idea & must
have the right people connected
with it - 'All the Best'

Dixie Lane Dean
210 E. 68th St.
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,
I trust you will remember me
from "One World" organization -
However, it is my great loss that
we have both been so busy
our paths have not crossed
since then.
Jim Stabile (A.B.C attorney),
my personal friend & attorney

DIXIE LOVE DEAN

Dean, Harve

April 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Dean:

When I filled in the check list you sent me in order to help in evaluating THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA's list of radio and television commentators, I did not undertake to revise or rewrite any article that might be written on the subject.

I am far too busy to indulge in extra-curricular work of this kind and I am therefore returning the material to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harvey Dean,
Assistant Editor
THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA
Field Enterprises, Inc.
Merchandise Mart Plaza
Chicago 54, Illinois

fc

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.
MARSHALL FIELD, PRESIDENT

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
MERCHANDISE MART PLAZA
CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

February 28, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may recall, we received your cooperation in evaluating THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA's list of radio and television commentators several months ago. Your reactions were extremely helpful to us in selecting individuals who merited biographical treatment in THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Since THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA was first published, we have kept abreast of developments in all fields of knowledge by adding new articles as they are needed and by revising or rewriting articles already in the encyclopedia. We want to be sure that our article on "Radio" is as comprehensive and as informative as it can be, both from the text and illustration standpoint. For this reason, we would like to invite you to critically review and revise our present article on "Radio."

For your information, we are enclosing tear sheets of the article as it now appears in THE WORLD BOOK. For your guidance in preparing the revised article, we have prepared specifications based on surveys we have undertaken as to the educational and reference needs of young people of various age levels.

We are enclosing an Agreement Card. This card indicates the deadline we would like you to meet. It also indicates the honorarium proposed for the work involved. If this meets with your approval, please sign the original and return it along with the filled-in Contributor Card in the small envelope enclosed. The duplicate is for your own records. It is important that the information on the Contributor Card be accurate and complete, so that your name will be correctly listed with the other contributors at the beginning of Volume A of THE WORLD BOOK. Should there be anything that is not completely clear to you, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us.

We believe you will find this a challenging assignment, and we feel strongly that you could make a fine contribution to the education of the millions of young people who depend on THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA as a reference source. We hope that you will accept our invitation, and that we may hear favorably from you.

Very sincerely yours,

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.

Harvey Dean

Harvey Dean
Assistant Editor
THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA

HAD:mk
Enclosures

Jack Chant

JOHN A. DE CHANT
PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

December 20, 1957

Dear Ed:

". . . peace on earth among men of good will"! May the Christ Child bring His love and blessings to you and yours this Christmas season and in all the years to come.

Sincerely,

Jack

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Best to Fred, Jesse & Co.!

JOHN A. DE CHANT | PUBLIC RELATIONS

425 THIRTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST • PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING • WASHINGTON 4, D. C. • ME. 8-4637

August 31, 1957

Dear Ed:

I know you will be interested in the enclosed and continue to give it all the airing it needs.

Seems as how it's been a long time, but with the cold war getting hotter, could we find a new hook for that propaganda show?

Warmest regards,

Jack

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Enclosure

Declaration of Atlantic Unity

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

51 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 2-2562

UNITED STATES SPONSORS
Will L. Clayton
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Lithgow Osborne
Hans Christian Sonne

Walden Moore
Project Director

July 24, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose a Circular Letter that is being sent to all signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity and a copy of the covering letter that is being sent (with some individual variations) to the U.S. signers - of which you are one.

It seems to us that at the present time NATO is in the dangerous position of being on dead center and that if we cannot push it forward it will inevitably tend to slip backward.

Constructive thinking in Europe is now centered on Euratom, and the Common Market, while attention on this side of the water is focused on disarmament, Russia and the Near East. Meanwhile the Atlantic gap widens slowly, almost imperceptibly, but ominously.

Under these circumstances there is a great need to dramatize NATO and the Atlantic Community and I think you could help very greatly to do it. I have some ideas on this subject which I would like very much to discuss with you.

I will be available any time at your convenience until August 19 when I leave for three months in Europe.

May I hear from you about this?

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore

Walden Moore
Project Director

Encs: 1. Draft covering letter for U.S. signers
2. Circular Letter

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

(Sponsors in italics)

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Herbert Agar
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Robert Woods Bliss
Chester Bowles
Sevellon Brown
Harry A. Bullis
Ellsworth Bunker
Vannevar Bush
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Jóhann Hafstein
DR. *Alexander Jóhannesson*
Haukur Snorrason

GERMANY

DR. *Hans Schlange-Schoeningen*
(Signatures being collected)

GREECE, TURKEY, PORTUGAL, LUXEMBOURG

(Signatures being collected)

4th draft Covering Letter to accompany Circular Letter
(for U.S. signers - to be sent on Declaration stationary & varied to suit individual recipients)

Dear ----------:

I enclose herewith a Circular Letter which is being sent to all 271 signers of the Declaration in eleven NATO countries.

It seems to the American Sponsors of the Declaration that unless our governments act now to carry out more fully the pledges which they made when they signed the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949 and adopted the Report of the Committee of Three in 1956, the threat to the lives and welfare of all of us, which continued disunity represents, will grow. That so little has been accomplished in building up NATO on the non-military side is to some extent the responsibility of all the governments concerned, but primarily of the major NATO powers.

These circumstances place an obligation for leadership on those of us who signed the Declaration of Atlantic Unity. We hope that you, as a leader of opinion in this country, will accept this obligation.

In particular, will you, - as an individual or member of a delegation - urge implementation of the recommendations of the Committee of Three and point up the urgency of strengthening both military and non-military aspects of NATO among the following groups:

1. the Administration
2. Congress
3. your political party

May we further ask you to report to us about anything you may be able to do in this direction. This will help the Sponsors in various countries to coordinate activities.

NATO was born of the will of the west for survival in freedom. Its vigor can be restored if leaders in NATO countries will take the initiative in awakening fellow citizens to the perils of postponing support for NATO's growth.

We will look forward to hearing from you. With appreciation for your understanding and cooperation, in the past, as now, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Lithgow Osborne
For the American Sponsors of the
Declaration of Atlantic Unity

Enc: Circular Letter

P.S. I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the Report of the Committee of Three.

Circular Letter

June, 1957

To the Signers of The Declaration of Atlantic Unity:

You will recall the enclosed Declaration which you and 243 other leaders of nine NATO nations signed in 1954. Since that time leaders from Germany and Iceland have added their signatures and we hope soon to include the four other NATO members -- Greece, Turkey, Portugal and Luxembourg.

Since 1954 the signers and supporters of the Declaration both inside and outside their governments, have done much to implement its principles. A summary of developments in which they have played a significant role is attached as an appendix to this letter.

The recommendations of the Committee of Three (Foreign Ministers Lange, Martino and Pearson) were approved by the North Atlantic Ministerial Council on December 13, 1956, which called it "a major forward step in the development of NATO in the non-military field."

We concur in this view provided the report is implemented by our governments. We endorse the recommendations of the Committee of Three and urge our co-signers to the Declaration of Atlantic Unity to join us in giving them their active support with their respective governments and legislatures.

At the same time we call your attention to the following extracts from the introductory chapter of the Committee of Three Report: "North Atlantic political and economic cooperation, however, let alone unity, will not be brought about in a day or by a declaration, but by creating over the years and through a whole series of national acts and policies, the habits and traditions and precedents for such co-operation and unity .... This will not be the case, however, unless the member governments -- especially the more powerful ones -- are willing to work, to a much greater extent than hitherto, with and through NATO for more than purposes of collective military defense .... NATO must be used by its members, far more than it has been used, for sincere and genuine consultation and co-operation on questions of common concern. For this purpose, resolution is more important than resolutions; will than words .... It has not been difficult to make these recommendations. It will be far more difficult for the member governments to carry them into effect. This will require, on their part, the firm conviction that the transformation of the Atlantic Community into a vital and vigorous political reality is as important as any purely national purpose. It will require, above all, the will to carry this conviction into the realm of practical governmental policy."

It seems to us that we, the signers of the Declaration, are well fitted to initiate this task with our governments and legislators in our respective countries.

The rifts in the Atlantic Community during the past two years are too familiar to you all to require description here. Disputes between some members have embittered relations between them and paralyzed their will to cooperation. Some of these disputes have been taken outside NATO for settlement. Certain influential sections of opinion in several countries have expressed the desire to side-step their share in the burden of common defense and to trust in the dangerous idea of neutralism. Some member governments have declined to give adequate consideration to what their allies regard as their vital interests of national security or have taken sudden initiatives, affecting the whole alliance, without prior consultation.

Yet we agree profoundly with the Committee of Three that "No state however powerful, can guarantee its security and its welfare by national action alone," and we call upon all member governments to make NATO the center where Western policy as a whole is hammered out and globally implemented.

A great task of statesmanship is to rebuild the alliance on firmer foundations. There is no substitute.

In these dangerous times we call upon our fellow signers of the Declaration to support vigorously the recommendations of the Committee of Three including:

a) "The discussion of problems collectively, in the early stages of policy formation, and before national positions become fixed."

b) "Collective decisions" by the North Atlantic Council "on matters of common interest affecting the Alliance."

c) The submission of disputes between NATO members "to good office procedures within the NATO framework before resorting to any other international agency."

d) Continuous consultation on economic questions to insure "the greatest possible freedom in trade and payments and in the movement of manpower and long term capital."

e) Improvement in the procedures of the North Atlantic Council and more responsible representation on the Permanent Council.

f) Increased powers and responsibilities to the NATO Secretary General.

g) Closer cooperation between NATO members in the cultural and information fields.

We also suggest your consideration of certain measures beyond the recommendations.

Included among these are:

1) Wholehearted support by governments for the NATO Parliamentary Conference to the end that it become an effective continuing body for NATO support by the elected representatives of the Atlantic peoples.

2) The proposal of some legislators from Canada, France and the United States for the calling of a conference of leading NATO citizens to explore all means of obtaining closer unity.

We agree with the Committee of Three that "The moves toward Atlantic cooperation and European unity should be parallel and complementary, not competitive or conflicting." At the same time we suggest that present dangers should make Atlantic Unity the highest priority with all our governments.

It is our profound conviction that along this path lies the welfare and safety of us all. We therefore ask that you, our co-signers of the Declaration, give these proposals your thoughtful consideration and, in so far as you agree with them, your active support.

Yours very sincerely,

For the United States of America

General William H. Draper, Jr.
Chairman, Mexican Light and Power Co.; former Special Ambassador to Europe and Permanent Representative on the North Atlantic Council; former Under Secretary of the Army, etc. (Republican Party)

Henry Ford II
President, Ford Motor Company (Republican Party)

Thomas K. Finletter
Attorney; former Secretary of the Air Force, etc. (Democratic Party)

Averell Harriman
Governor of New York, former Ambassador to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, etc.; former Director, Mutual Security Agency; former Secretary of Commerce; former Chairman, Union Pacific Railroad, etc. (Democratic Party)

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

John Foster, Q.C., M.P.
Barrister; former Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; Fellow of All Souls, etc. (Conservative Party)

(Signatures of Circular Letter - Continued)

Sir Thomas Williamson, C. B. E.
General Secretary, National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Labour Party)

For France

General Pierre Billotte
President, Mouvement Pour l'Union Atlantique; former (1955-6) Minister of National Defense; former Chief of Staff, Free French Forces, etc. (Independent Party)

Pierre Olivier Lapie
Vice President, National Assembly; former Minister, etc. (Socialist Party)

For Canada

Wishart McL. Robertson, P.C.
Speaker of the Senate; first President, NATO Parliamentary Conference; Founder and first President, Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association, etc. (Liberal Party)

Dr. Sidney Smith
President, University of Toronto (Progressive Conservative Party)

Enc: Text: Declaration of Atlantic Unity

Appendix

Developments to which the Declaration Sponsors have contributed

NATO Parliamentary Conference

In July 1955 a Conference of 200 members of Parliament from all 15 NATO countries met in Paris and decided to form a permanent organization with a Standing Committee and a Secretariat and to meet annually. At its conclusion NATO Secretary General Lord Ismay, who had been familiar with its background, wrote the Declaration Sponsors as follows: "The July meeting of NATO Parliamentarians was an unqualified success and I feel great credit is due to you -- for the contribution you made towards it."

In 1956 the United States Congress passed legislation (Public Law 689) making the Congress a Permanent member of the NATO Parliamentary Conference. When the second conference met in November 1956 the United States delegation of 18 members included the Majority Leader in the Senate and the Chairmen of the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees. Equally distinguished legislators attended from other countries including the leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons. This Conference proved far more effective than the first one. With its theme "Towards an Atlantic Community" the delegates considered methods of improving political consultation and military, economic and cultural cooperation among the Atlantic allies. The Conference adopted resolutions on all these subjects and instructed its Standing Committee to report to the Third Conference, in September 1957, on "whether the Conference should seek advisory or consultative status."

North Atlantic Council

In December 1954 the Declaration was formally presented to the North Atlantic Ministerial Council by a distinguished international delegation.

In December 1955 the NATO Ministerial Council instructed the Permanent Council to study methods for increasing cooperative non-military action by NATO members. This resolution was introduced by two signers of the Declaration, Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino of Italy and Defense Minister Pierre Billotte of France.

Pursuant to this idea Secretary Dulles, on April 23, 1956, called for an exploration to "advance NATO from its initial phase into the totality of its meaning." On May 23 the NATO Ministerial Council appointed a Committee of Three Foreign Ministers "to advise the Council on ways and means to improve and extend NATO cooperation in non-military fields and to develop greater unity within the Atlantic Community."

The Sponsors of the Declaration then drew up a memoradum for the specific implementation of its five points. This memorandum was presented to the Committee of Three on September 18, 1956, by an international delegation representing the signers of the Declaration under the Chairmanship of General Billotte, the French Sponsor.

Of the twenty specific proposals in this memorandum, thirteen were recommended in whole or in part by the Committee of Three. A fourteenth is now being studied by the Standing Committee of the NATO Parliamentary Conference.

Declaration of Atlantic Unity

We 271 citizens of Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Germany, address this APPEAL FOR ATLANTIC UNITY to our fellow citizens and to our governments which are represented on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

President Eisenhower has warned that "unity among free nations is our only hope of survival" and has declared that "NATO symbolizes the unity of free men in an age of peril." This is our conviction also. We must never forget that we are all bound together by our common belief in freedom under law.

The fourteen members of NATO have mutually guaranteed each other against armed aggression and merged under one command parts of their land, sea and air forces to make their pledge effective. NATO has succeeded in vastly reducing the danger of direct military attack in Europe. This success has caused the enemies of freedom to divert their military aggression to other areas and to concentrate on diplomatic manoeuvres to disrupt the unity of the NATO nations. Their efforts have been aided by voices of isolationism in each of our countries and by mutual recrimination. Thus, our peril from disunity has increased.

This is no time for half-hearted measures. While welcoming the progress made towards European union, we believe that nothing less than an effectively integrated Atlantic Community, which would include German defense forces, will in the end adequately meet the challenge of the times. Defense in today's terms extends beyond military requirements and into the political, economic and cultural aspects of our lives.

Yet NATO is still basically a military alliance. It is as long ago as 25 April, 1953, that the NATO Council of Ministers stated in their communique: "Convinced that in unity lies their greatest strength, they are resolved to broaden cooperation in every field, economic, political and social, as well as military, and so make the Atlantic Community a lasting reality." But little has since been done.

We call upon our governments to proceed now to redeem that pledge by initiating the following measures for which there is already authority under the North Atlantic Treaty:

1. The development of NATO as a central agency to coordinate the political, trade and defense policies of the member nations.
2. The elaboration, pursuant to Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty, of a comprehensive mutual program for lowering tariffs, freeing currencies and eliminating trade restrictions so that there may be established an adequate economic basis for the Atlantic Community and associated nations. Common economic action will give us not only better defense at less cost, but also the benefits of an expanding and thriving economy, thus raising the standards of living for the Atlantic Community and the whole free world.
3. The establishment by each of our legislatures of a parliamentary committee or association for NATO to further understanding in each member country of its progress and potentialities.
4. The creation of an advisory Atlantic Assembly, representative of the legislatures of the member nations, which would meet periodically to discuss matters of common concern. Observers could be invited from associated states.
5. The establishment by NATO of an Economic Advisory Council comprising representatives of employers and employees to advise the Council and other NATO bodies on the effect of their policies on the standard of living in the NATO countries, especially upon the working population.

We endorse the words of the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, spoken at Bonn on February 10, 1954:

> "Perhaps the time has now come to consider whether some of the steps toward closer integration which we must take if our concept of civilization is not to perish, should be taken within the larger framework of the North Atlantic Community . . . many of us believe the peoples living about the great basin of the Atlantic Ocean might well seek the solution of their problems of economic betterment, political stability and self-defense in this closer integration of their national resources and of their machinery of government."

We remind our governments that NATO, in the words of its Secretary-General, "is something new and exciting and revolutionary, the most challenging and constructive experiment in international relations ever attempted."

We ask our fellow citizens to urge our respective governments to make this experiment succeed. We are convinced that in our ability to do so lies the well-being of us all.

First Issued OCTOBER 4, 1954

Della-Cuoppa

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD · HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

May 16, 1956

Dear Ed:

Arthur Menken came by and we had a very nice chat. I've set up a couple of dates for him in areas something might develop, if not now at least possibly in some future adventure.

After our talk, I mentioned to Sarah Churchill that you'd be looking forward to saying hello when she passes thru New York en route home. She will ring up hoping to find you in for a few moments.

I also explained to Sarah that you had a new project in mind drawn from "As Others See Us", but that I knew you'd be a most receptive audience to her thoughts for "Outside USA". She tells me she had abandoned the pilot film made with Randolph but would go ahead with her project once again if you found it of interest.

Many thanks for your kind thoughts via phone;- and blessings to you and yours. Casey must be so big by now he should be sent here soon for some early training; I offer both my dubious services and the companionship of my daughter Margaret aged five, also known to us as "Eloise".

Best wishes,

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

GdC:bp

see her when she calls
never called

Denver Chamber of Commerce

Denver Chamber of Commerce

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING • TELEPHONE KEYSTONE 3211 • DENVER 4, COLORADO

April 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The cities lying at the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains enjoy a salubrious climate. Part of the price of this climatological blessing is a semi-arid landscape which places a very high premium on a normally commonplace commodity- water.

This is the reason why western cities and farmers must extend themselves to conserve moisture in every form. In addition to the vast reservoir systems which serve the larger cities, there is the commendable soil conservation program which has as its purpose soil-saving practises and impoundment of water for beneficial use.

The drama of conservation would be admirably present in the story of the Cherry Creek Soil Conservation District which is an integral part of Denver's own far-flung system of reservoirs and canals.

We join with others in Colorado who are concerned with the necessity and advantages of a good conservation program. We extend our facilities to you with the hope that we may aid you in telling this interesting story of water conservation.

Very sincerely,

Geo. A. Price

George A. Price
Director of Public Relations

GAP:bjb

HOTEL MAJESTIC
CANNES
TÉL. 39-17-92

Leo De Orsey

7.7.

Friday - Sept 2

Dear Ed -

Tried to get Walter Bonney before I left but no luck.

I haven't heard from a soul about the Mercury Project deal with CBS.

I do not want to jeopardize their deal with Life - I'm sure however that something can be worked out if CBS is not looking for an entire free ride from the astronauts.

I have written one of them to refrain from releasing or signing anything

until I have a chance
to review it.
Here till 9/18 then to
London
Dorchester House
till 9/26.

Regards
Leo D'Orsay

De Crosy Leo

May 24, 1957

Dear Leo:

You remember the papers we received about the Pauling Charity fund? If so, is there anything further that could be done about it?

When next we meet I shall have harsh words to say to you and Seward on the subject of station wagons.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leo DeCrosy
National Savings & Trust Building
15th Street and New York Avenue
Washington, D.C.

fc

Derr, John

April 30, 1957

Dear John:

Thanks for yours of April 22nd. First of all, my salute to your bride and daughter, and best wishes for the back!

I had a word with Jim Seward about you over the weekend and we are doing what can be done. I hope something comes of it.

As ever yours,

Mr. John J. Derr
117 Buckingham Road
Upper Montclair, New Jersey

rh

JOHN J. DERR
117 BUCKINGHAM ROAD
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

April 22, 1957

Dear Ed:

Since last September I have been on a public relations assignment for the Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., and on May 1 this assignment will be concluded.

While on this current job it has been possible for me to do free-lance sports assignments, such as the Masters on CBS Radio a few weeks ago, and I hope to line up a new connection that will permit the same privilege.

Meanwhile, I am back on the job hunting routine and inquiring of those who might be expected to say a kind word in my behalf to be alerted to my plans, hopes and desires. In the event that you hear of some one who could use the services in which I deal, the favor of letting them know of my availability and/or me know of their need will be most appreciated

. . .by me
my bride
and my cute 5 months old daughter.

My busted back (from last Nov) has prevented me going on to the golf course for even one swing so far, thus you will be spared all lies about how well I'm shooting. Come hot weather, though, and I hope the back pains ease up enough to let me try my new Wilson woods.

Warmest regards,

John

The Mel Allen Spot
Came over well..!

Derr, John

Ed:

Dropped by to tell you that we shot the Pilot Film of GOLF CHALLENGE at Pine Valley on that wonderfully sunny day yesterday. Shot it in 16 mm Color, with Doug Ford playing Lew Worsham.

Didn't make the deal with Wrather, as the guy running his Golf Show end of the business turned out to be a rascal. But Trent Jones and I managed to scrape up the pilot money and get rolling.

When we get the color print back in about a month, think you would enjoy seeing the show and PINE VALLEY in Color.

This is just informational,

John

John derr

Derwent, Clarence

April 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Derwent:

Thank you for your letter of March 22nd.

I wish very much that I might accede to your request but the fact is, I receive so many similar requests that it has become necessary for me to establish a policy of refusing to sponsor anything in which I am unable to take active participation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clarence Derwent
National Council on the Arts and Government
22 West 54th Street
New York 19, New York

fc

de Segonzac

January 25, 1957

Dear Mr. De Segonzac:

This is merely a note to tell you that I was out of town when you were in New York and am very sorry that I missed you. Perhaps you will let me know when next you will be here.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. De Segonzac
"France-soir"
Room 1021
National Press Building
Washington, D.C.

rh

France-soir

DIRECTION

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL - RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF

9 Janvier 1956

Mon cher Ed,

Le porteur de ce mot est mon ami Adalbert de SEGONZAC, qui prend la direction du bureau de "France-Soir " aux Etats-Unis , en remplacement de Georges-Henri MARTIN.

SEGONZAC , qui est un de mes plus chers amis, est également un journaliste de premier ordre.

Je lui ai dit de prendre contact avec vous et vous remercie à l'avance de l'accueil que vous lui réserverez.

J'espère vous voir d'ici quelques semaines, car je compte venir à New-York en mars ou en avril.

A très bientôt et mon plus cordial souvenir.

Charles Gombault

Charles GOMBAULT

France-soir

PARIS, 100, RUE RÉAUMUR

WASHINGTON OFFICE

A. DE SEGONZAC
Chief Correspondent in North America

ROOM 1021
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
METROPOLITAN 8-0104

January 8, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

I have been severely scolded by Pierre Lazareff, who apart from being my boss is a very old friend of mine, for not having sent to you earlier this letter of introduction from Charles Gombault, and for not having come to see you after we met at the Finletter's. I apologize for not delivering this introductory note before, but I first had to open an office in Washington, which kept me away from New York, then was submerged by the Suez and Hungarian trouble, and by the election campaign.

I would very much like to see you again. I will be in New York next week and would be delighted if you could have lunch with me either on January 14th, 15th or 17th, at your convenience.

Yours sincerely

A. de Segonzac

no
no
no
no?

Deuel, Mary

Washington HOME RULE Committee Inc

1728 L STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • REPUBLIC 7-3804

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STURGIS WARNER
WALTER E. WASHINGTON

March 9, 1956

Dear Ed:

Thanks a lot for your letter, even though you can't give us any immediate help.

For your consideration in putting us down on the list for the future: if our Discharge Petition goes over this time, there will be a referendum one year later to let the people decide if they do want it. Then the question "Do we think Democracy is a good idea" gets right down to a unit level. If on the other hand we don't succeed, we'll be right in there still plugging to get Congress to do right by our fair city.

Either way, we think the idea is worth developing, democracy still being weighed in the capital of the greatest --- etc. And there's enough material, amusing and sordid, to build it up.

Glad you both had such a good trip. Wallie says to say Hello for him.

Sincerely,

Mary

Mary Deuel

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Deuel, Mary

February 28, 1956

Dear Mary:

I found your letter of January 30th awaiting me on my return from Israel.

We would like very much to do a program on Home Rule as you suggest, but although we will consider it, I see very little possibility of doing it in the near future, since we are fully committed on SEE IT NOW for the remainder of the year and even beyond.

Janet did indeed go with me to Israel, and we both found the trip fascinating if somewhat hectic.

Best regards to you and Wally.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Wallace Deuel
Washington HOME RULE Committee, Inc.
1728 L Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

fc

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Washington **HOME RULE** *Committee Inc*

1728 L STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • REPUBLIC 7-3804

January 30, 1956

Dear Ed:

Tried to get you on the phone last time you were down but you were flying too fast to even get the messages I left. I wanted to add my word to the letter Mrs. Harriman sent you recently urging you to consider Home Rule for one of your terrific telecasts.

I know everyone and his brother is trying to get into the act, but here's the reason -- or rather reasons-- why I think we should prove an interesting subject. Right now we are getting off to a big start on a Discharge Petition - trying to really enforce democracy even in the House of Representatives. It's the only way left to us to see that the majority of the House have their say even if the minority is stubbornly holding out. The House District Committee has held our bill up for ten years, during which time the Senate has passed it three times. There are very few Discharge Petitions -- and only one has finally turned into a law. We have real hopes that ours is going to be the second.

The country as a whole doesn't realize that we can't run our local government. Some know vaguely that we don't vote for President. Few know how much time their congressman has to spend on silly things like the cost of a dog license in the District -- or the size of fish to be extracted from the Potomac.

Frankly I don't care if they waste time on us or golf -- but ever since Germany I've felt pretty fanatic on the subject of the superior values of democracy. With all the evidence in the world, that we should have to argue about it in the capital seems absurd. 'Taxation without representation ' is still a vital issue here.

We're convinced if lots of people knew about this they would agree with us on it. It could do us a terrific amount of good to have your thrash the matter out on your program.

We've got quite a lot of material on the absurdities of Congress as a City Council. In case there is a chance of your being able to do something about it, be sure to let us help.

I understand you are about to leave the country for

a while. You are heading into a nice time of year out there. I've remembered the wild flowers in Lebanon for thirty years. Hope Janet is going with you. Wallie has been cavorting around in airplanes for about four months - while I was stuck here. He got back last Wednesday and, we hope, is going to stick around a while.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

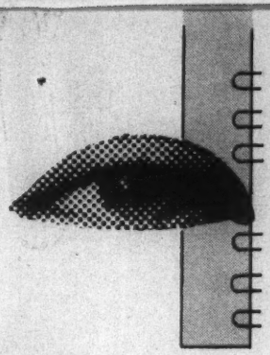
Mary Deuel

Mary Deuel

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Av.
New York 22, New York

P.S. Did you hear Ed Beattie was getting married in March?

Dienar, Baruch



orb films New York: 475 Fifth Ave., MU 3-1093 • Tel Aviv: 79 Arlosoroff St., Tel.: 24826

Baruch Dienar,
Executive Producer

K. C.

July 10, 1956

Globe
7 C

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You have done a remarkable picture about Israel. I am personally grateful to you, in addition, because your film gave me the idea for another picture in which I would like to interest you.

I intend to make a film about the Arabs in Israel. The aim of the film is essentially twofold: To let the Arab peoples speak for themselves in the midst of their work and life in Israel; and to tell the world the story of how they are becoming integrated, productive citizens in the new State.

The style and "feel" of the film would be strictly informal and personal. Not unlike your "See It Now" program, it will involve unrehearsed visits and talks with Arabs in every walk of life in Israel; a farmer, a fisherman in Acre, a Moslem judge, a Christian minister, a policeman, a housewife, a nurse, a medical student at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, a schoolteacher, a member of the Knesseth.

Through the format of these interviews, the film will concretely present the important, general categories of Arab life in Israel: labour, health, rural life, social welfare, religion, education and culture, government and administration.

Since 1948, the question of Arab refugees and minorities inside Israel has been a thorn in the side of her relations with the rest of the civilized world. Israel itself has not yet presented a comprehensive, systematic picture about the situation. But more important is the fact that no one has ever gone directly to Arab peoples themselves inside Israel to get and present in a film the full, truthful story of their lives and problems.

Such film would clarify many misunderstandings, and in doing this, it could, I believe, make some contribution towards the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

It is necessary for this film to have, as the central figure, a personality with a national reputation for objectivity and integrity. I cannot think of anybody else but you, whose participation in the film as reporter and "fact

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Baruch Dienar,
Executive Producer

finder" would give it the kind of depth and dimension needed to make it an historic document.

Does this project interest you sufficiently to warrant your consideration?

The optimum time lengh in which the material can best be covered is fifty-five minutes. Actual photography would take up to five weeks. But the interviews, if well-prepared and organized, could be covered in seven to nine days.

Whatever your reaction to this proposal may be, I would be most grateful to you if you would agree to meet with me. I know that your advice would be invaluable, and I am willing to come out to see you any time and anywhere at your convenience. Unfortunately, I have to return to Israel in two weeks, and I am very sorry to impose this on you during your vacation.

Awaiting your reply with eagerness, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Baruch Dienar

Baruch Dienar

P.S. I have produced over half a dozen pictures in Israel, including "The New Pioneers" which had a Paramount Pictures release and opened at New York's Radio City Music Hall, and "Tent City" -- a story-documentary about the prejudice among German and Arab Jews in Israel.

References:

Fred Zinnemann, Hollywood
Otto Preminger, Hollywood
Barney Balaban, New York
Arthur Krim, New York

Information Dept., Israel Consulate General, New York

Dodson, Wm.

January 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Dodson:

I have your letter of January 14th.

I wish there was something I could do to help you, but since I have no contact of influence with any program other than my own, I do not feel that I can undertake to contact the producer of the $64,000 Question on your behalf.

I can only suggest that you write to them again, asking if they would answer your previous letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Dodson
438 East 16th Street
Eugene, Oregon

fe

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Paley

from: Mr. Murrow

October 10, 1957

Thought this might interest you.

fc E.R.M.

Doerfer, John C.

October 10, 1957

Dear John:

Thanks very much for yours of October 9th.

I am glad to be able to tell you that before your letter arrived, the company had decided to repeat our report on the Post Office.

It will be presented again from 5:00 to 6:00 PM New York time on the 20th.

I hope you will have a chance to see it.

As ever yours,

Mr. John C. Doerfer, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C.

fc

(CC: Mr. Paley

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON

October 9, 1957

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I happened to participate in the dedication of a cable service between the mainland and Hawaii with the Postmaster General, Arthur Summerfield.

Apparently he was quite delighted with your program last Sunday. Unfortunately I did not have the opportunity to see it so I questioned him as to whether or not it met with his approval. He indicated that it was very good and that he was more than satisfied with your presentation. He wanted to know whether or not this would be repeated at any time. I indicated that I did not know but if he felt that not a sufficient number of people heard it because of the diversions of last Sunday it may be in the public interest to attempt a repeat.

I am not too familiar with the policy of the networks with respect to repeating programs. However, a matter of this kind which touches practically every person in the United States certainly should receive the most serious consideration. Drop me a line regarding the pros and cons as to the possibility of a repeat.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

John C. Doerfer
Chairman

Doerfer, John C.

August 27, 1957.

Dear John:

A brief note to say that the little house is waiting - no telephone, no business talk and, if you like, no one will know you are here.

The shooting is likely to be best in November and December. Don't feel you need make a definite date now. We do very little entertaining, and can make arrangements at the shortest notice.

As ever yours

Mr. John C. Doerfer
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Ed,

Thanks for your note. It's a deal. Will give you a definite date latter part of October.

Enjoyed the golf game very much. We will have to do that again.

Kindest regards.

John

September 6, 1957.

Dorsey, Claude

May 31, 1956

Dear Claude:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 20th.

As you are probably aware, I am called upon to do some rather extensive traveling these days with the result that my personal mail is often neglected for too long a time.

I appreciate your problem and wish very much that I could offer you some helpful suggestions. I know of no opening at this time with CBS whether in New York or Washington but you may be sure that if some should come up I will send you a signal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Claude Dorsey
KMBC-TV
Kansas City 5, Missouri

fc

KMBC-TV
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March 20, 1956

Dear Ed:

I am encouraged in a roundabout way to inquire again about the possibility of a news staff opening at CBS. The encouragement comes by way of a United Press friend who recently shared a speaking platform with Ted Koop during the Southwestern Journalism Congress at Southern Methodist University. He tells me Koop was wooing journalism graduates for DBS.

If you should hear of any opportunities in Washington or New York -- or any place else in the system for that matter -- I would greatly appreciate consideration.

This operation has fallen apart with even greater speed and completeness than I had feared. My news staff has been cut in half. And about the same thing is happening to my salary as the station loses listeners and business under the new management. The sense of public service and integrity of operation which Arthur Church built into this station has gone by the boards.

We have gained one thing -- a vice-president who believes and repeatedly tells me that the way to do a successful TV newscast is to include pictures of an animal, a baby and a pretty girl in each show. The news doesn't matter. Sex is the thing, he says.

After 15 years with Church and the CBS affiliation, these are difficult things to swallow. And I'm faced with the necessity of doing something, in order to maintain some measure of self respect if for no other reason. If nothing turns up in news, I am seriously considering an effort at lining up an information service job with the State Department or the United Nations.

If you can spare a moment, any words of advice would be appreciated.

With best regards,

Claude

Claude Dorsey

Downey, Mrs Clara May

March 1, 1957

Dear Mrs. Downey:

I seize this first opportunity after returning from London to say my best thanks for your courtesy and hospitality when we "invaded" your lovely retreat. I hope it was only the first of many visits that Mrs. Murrow and I will be able to make.

You will be interested to know, I am sure, that the film with Mr. Truman was of excellent quality and we have high hopes for it.

I shall be sending along to you in a few days some still pictures that we took. You and your entire staff made us feel completely at home and we are much in your debt.

Our check to your account is enclosed. It seems to me very modest indeed, and if you have overlooked any items, do let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Clara May Downey
Olney Inn
Islamorada
Monroe County, Florida

rh

Dows, Sutherland

Mrs. Sutherland Dows
2223 Linden Drive S. E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

My dear Mr. Murrow

I have been advised to send this direct to you.

After watching the C.B.S telecast Saturday afternoon August 11th I feel that your broad-casters should be informed that Mr Truman is still not President Truman, I am happy to say. Mr. Cronkite was the only one who did not make the mistake.

I wish to enter a vigorous

protest, and feel an apology is due President Eisenhower.

Yours truly

Frances M. Hows

Aug 13, 1956

Drager, Marvin

December 30, 1957

Dear Marvin:

Very many thanks for the nice mug.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marvin Drager
424 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Drager, Marv

November 1, 1957

Dear Marvin:

Many thanks for your note of October 24th and for sending me the two EYDIE albums. I have not had a chance to listen to them yet, but I am sure they will prove most enjoyable.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Marvin Drager
424 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

mcc

MARVIN DRAGER
Public relations

424 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 8-1078

October 24, 1957

Dear Ed:

My face is red. Some time ago Eydie had asked me to send you ~~a copy of the album~~ that was featured on the show. I forgot. on shows.

I spoke to her on the phone the other day and she told me of her surprise meeting with you in Detroit. At that time she reminded me once more of the album and also asked me to send along a copy of the new album.

I hope you enjoy listening to both of them.

Sincerely,

Marvin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

MD:nod

Dresden, Donald Wm

No Answer.

3035 Dent Place, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

November 26, 1957

Dear Ed,

A very low bow to you for your excellent See It Now program last Sunday. It was really first rate, and especially the juxtaposition of Rickover and Teller versus Strauss.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Don

Donald William Dresden

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

SIN

No ans.

2915 Que Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

March 4, 1957

Dear Ed:

A low bow to you for yesterday's See It Now. It was really a first-rate show, on a par with your Burma program, which I also enjoyed tremendously.

I have an assignment from the New Yorker that requires some leg work in New York, and when I come up, I'll ring you in the hope that we might lift a glass together.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Don

Donald William Dresden

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dresden, D.W.

October 23, 1956

Dear Don:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of October 18.

It was kind of fun talking to the AAA convention and I am glad you approved of my remarks.

I particularly appreciate your comments on the Suez show. As you know, it was a tough one to handle, and it has been gratifying to hear from so many people that they thought we had presented a clear picture of the issues.

I am looking forward to reading the book you were kind enough to send me as soon as I get a rather large mass of paper work cleared off my desk.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Donald William Dresden
2915 Que Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

fe

2915 Que Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

October 18, 1956

Thanks

Dear Ed,

It was good to see you again, even though briefly.

I heard all kinds of nice things about your speech at the AAA convention, and I couldn't agree more completely that it was a fine address.

Your Suez show was first rate. Our set was on the fritz, so I went to a friend's home to see the show. Everyone there liked it too. Jack Gould was several degrees off course, I thought.

You probably missed my book, a circumstance that I'm not sure is unfortunate, but anyway, here is a copy. — in bookcase

Best wishes, and I hope to see you the next time I come up.

Sincerely,

Don

Donald William Dresden

Ducas, Robt.

ROBERT DUCAS
PAWLING, N.Y.

PAWLING 2881
CABLE ADDRESS
RODUCAS "PAWLING"

December 9, 1957

Dear Ed,

Could you give De Orsey a push on the Pawling Emergency Fund? Over a year has gone by and nothing has happened.

Regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bobby

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Ducas, Robert.

March 19, 1957

Dear Bobby:

I have "shaken up Leo De Orsey".

My present attitude is to hell with all lawyers - especially those in Pawling. They have had the project for better than a year and now Leo has been sitting on it for three months.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Ducas
Pawling, New York

fc

ROBERT DUCAS
PAWLING, N.Y.

PAWLING 2881
CABLE ADDRESS
RODUCAS "PAWLING"

March 1, 1957

Dear Ed,

Could you shake up Leo De Orsey?

Nothing has happened on our charitable corporation since it has been in his hands, which is very nearly three months.

Anything you can do to get it expedited will be deeply appreciated.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Bobby

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Duffy, Irving

TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION

Ford Motor Company

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

2500 EAST MAPLE ROAD
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

June 13, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted that your good friend and mine, Ed Sullivan, has turned out to be a top Ford Tractor and Implement salesman. As a matter of fact, I would like to hire him away from the Lincoln-Mercury Division and put him on the road.

Thanks for your invitation and you may be sure I will take advantage of it the first time I am in that vicinity. I look forward to a closer acquaintance with you than I now have on my television screen.

I hope the equipment functions with enough efficiency to make up for the over-sized appetites of your cattle.

Warmest regards.

Always sincerely,

Irving A. Duffy

IAD:ej

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Duffy, Irvi
mi 458000

May 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Duffy:

My friend and colleague, "Smiling" Ed Sullivan, tells me that you have been good enough to arrange for shipment of certain gear to my farm at Pawling, New York. I am indeed grateful.

One day when you are re-visiting West Point, I hope you will stop by and see the place. Aside from a D-4 Cat, the farm is pretty well stocked with Ford equipment. The annual deficit doesn't stem from inadequate equipment, but rather the fact that my cows have over-developed appetites.

Again, thanks for your kind assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving Duffy
Ford Motor Company
2500 East Maple Road
Birmingham, Michigan

rh

May 18, 1956

The following from Ed Sullivan:

Dear Ed: All of the farm equipment has been ordered and should be arriving at your place shortly. You are getting the dealers price on all of this equipment. For instance, the list price of the six-foot combine operated from a power take-off is $1,892. The price to you is $1,113.75 plus the assembly charge which the dealer must absorbe. The list price of the corn picker is $1,026.10. The price to you is $770.95 plus the cost of assembling it. Because of your graciousness to our show, I am presenting the six-foot combine to you and have told them to bill that item, $1,113.75, to me. The rest of it will be billed to you. If you have any questions about anything, just call me at PLaza 9-2628.

Your loving uncle, Ed

P.S. If you wish, Ed, you might drop a note to Irving (Red) Duffy who is in charge of the Ford Farm equipment operation. For your information he is a former West Pointer who also was a professor at West Point.

2500 East Maple Rd.
Birmingham, Mich.

Duhar, Karla

October 10, 1957

Dear Miss Duhar:

Please forgive the delay in acknowledging your letter of July 3rd. It arrived in my office after I had taken off for the summer and then somehow got buried under a large pile of material which I have only just had time to go through.

I hope you will forgive my bad manners.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Karla Duhar
Yugoslav Films
816 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

mcc

Duhar, Karla

September 3, 1957

Dear Miss Duhar:

This is just a note to say my thanks for the "Yugoslav Review" which I read with interest.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to send it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Karla Duhar
Yugoslav Films
816 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

fc

FROM THE DESK OF Fred

Karla Duhar

July 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is a copy of the "BORBA" which just arrived from Belgrade. I thought you might be interested to see for yourself what kind of coverage the Yugoslav's gave to your visit and what impact the interview caused. Never has a westerner received such front page, banner headlined coverage expept high level visits -Stevenson and Mrs. Roosevelt. You are traveling in great company. As you can see they published the whole review.

The reaction was very surprising. Of course the Yugoslavs are as excited as can be - no one has done ANY work before or since the interview. Everyone is in the 'clipping service.'

As for my opinion I can only say that I am extremely pleased, pleased because these past years have been difficult in staving off the numerous requests for interviews. There is a satisfaction that you were first, that you demanded such respect a 'deuniforming' took place, that you were able to extract such spontaniety from the Boss, that Mme. Broz was also at your disposal-- all in all the whole atmosphere is a new and healthy one.

However, I am disappointed for not having written to the Secy. of State on choice of interpreter. I didn't think they would use such bad judment. The one I had in mind has the quality desired and I've worked with him here in N.Y. But---

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y. I. C.
816 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

FROM THE DESK OF

Karla Duhar

One of the saddest things is the timing. How much more effective the impact would have been if they had listened to US last year! Last night when I spoke with Ambassador Mates he, too, was mostpleased. He had me send one copy of the interview with panel discussion directly to the big boy. I assured him copies already went out but he wanted to be sure a copy reached Belgrade immediately. This is just an indication how much they are concerned and satisfied with the whole situation. You have broken the barrier. They are completely impressed with the dignity of the program. In summation the effort started a new outlook - perhaps a historic one- because the big wheels are taking a novel attitude - novel for those whose diet consists mainly of Marx soup! The excitement is still present. It is great! Luce they refer to as 'drugarica' (Comrade) Clara.

Yesterday Kevin McClory and I had quite a discussion on his project which includes Yugoslavia. He was so pleased you got the interview. He wanted me to extend his regards.

Again, I must say how thankful we are for the fine job you have done.

Dovidjenja.

Sincerely,

Karla Duhar

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y. I. C.
816 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

FROM THE DESK OF

Karla Duhar

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Attached you will find a copy of the "Yugo Review" the condemnation was made at the request of Ambassador Mates although he didn't make any suggestions as to text. I hope my selection covered some of the important phases. Am. Mates felt that Pres. Tito would probably do better, now that the ice has been broken, during another try - I must agree with him.

Hope to see you this fall when I return from Maine. You have our waiting ears on hard work! Pap or should I say

Sincerely

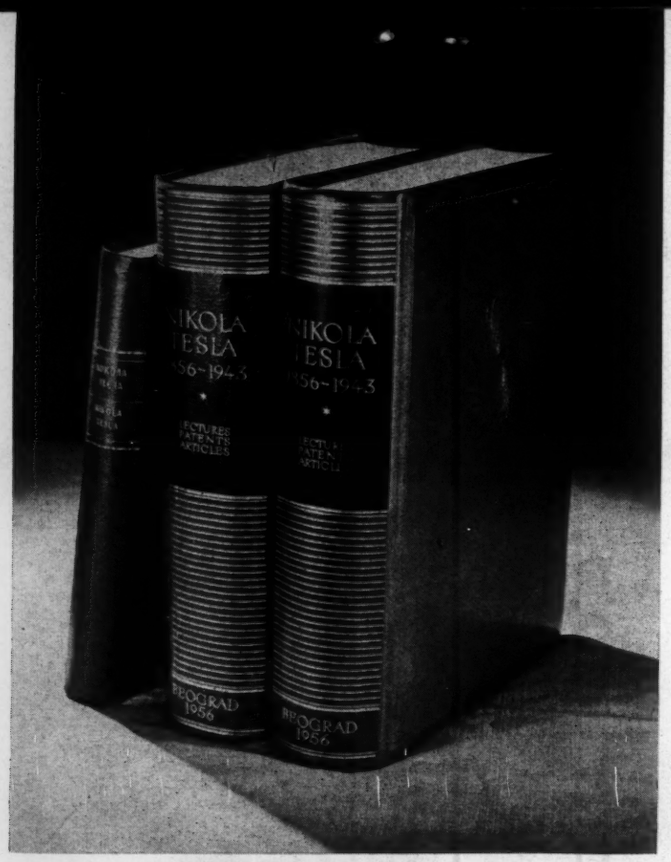
Karla

YUGOSLAV FILMS - Y.I.C.
516 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
TEMPLETON 8-2300

YUGOSLAV Review

VOL. 7 No. 6 June, 1957

Ed Murrow with Tito on Brioni



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YUGOSLAV Review

Vol. 7 No. 6 June, 1957

A Monthly Magazine
published by the
Yugoslav Information Center

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Front Cover: Edward R. Murrow, Mme. Broz and President Tito on Brioni. (CBS-photo)

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(On Sunday, June 30th in an exclusive CBS television network presentation of a special "SEE IT NOW" program, Edward R. Murrow interviewed President Tito on Brioni Island in Yugoslavia.)

Edward R. Murrow Interviews President Tito

The program, on film, was unrehearsed and no questions were submitted to President Tito prior to the interview. Although President Tito understands English well he spoke for this program through an interpreter. We bring you excerpts of the questions asked and the answers given during the program.

In answer to Mr. Murrow's questions on the basic difference between communism in Yugoslavia and in the Soviet Union, President Tito said that some differences do exist. Nevertheless he stressed the fact that both countries have the same aim, that is, the building of socialism. The methods of achieving this aim do differ since Yugoslavia has already introduced wide decentralization not only of the government in the economic field but also in the administration as well. He also stated that the most pronounced characteristic of Yugoslavia's system was the turning over the factories to the workers' self-government and the establishment of communes. It is his belief that these stemmed out of Yugoslavia's specific conditions and circumstances differing from those of the Soviet Union.

On the question of foreign policy President Tito replied that Yugoslavia belongs to no blocs, that she stands firmly on the principle of peaceful coexistence and that Yugoslav foreign policy is similar to the non-alignment policy of Prime Minister Nehru of India and U Nu of Burma.

When Mr. Murrow confronted President Tito with the Bulganin and Khrushchev statements about communism inheriting the earth and its eventual triumph over capitalism and of Khrushchev's prediction that "your grandchildren in America would live under socialism" President Tito replied that he wouldn't state quite so categorically that American grandson's would live under Socialism because it would be up to the American people to decide what system of society they wished to develop or prefer. However he did feel that based on experience, human society requires new forms. He said that in capitalist countries there exist many differences as is also true of Socialist countries and that there are and will be many differences in their development because he feels it is impossible to create a certain pattern and expect the whole world to follow it.

In answer to Mr. Murrow's question regarding views expressed by Mao Tse-tung that there can develop differences between the leadership and the people in a Communist state, President Tito replied that Yugoslav views do not contradict those expressed by

President Tito, Edward R. Murrow and M. S. Prica

(CBS-photo)

President Tito and Mme. Jovanka Broz at Brioni during Murrow interview

(CBS-photo)

Mao Tse-tung, as a matter of fact they are quite similar. He also believes that Mao Tse-tung's recent speech did much to calm down the fear of communism which has existed in the West.

In regard to a view that Communism might take a more divergent character, as, for example, in Poland, Mr. Murrow asked if President Tito believed the central control of Communism from Moscow would be less in Southeast Europe as well.

President Tito replied that it was true that a development towards socialism and Communism could not go along one path in the whole world as this development in different countries depended upon certain specific or different conditions. He said he thought the Polish example of striving to go their own way, that is, of resisting the Stalinist policy would no doubt have a positive influence on the developments in other neighboring countries. However, he thinks it is wrong for the West to expect a restoration of an old regime whenever some new changes or developments occur and what is worse, in his opinion, is the attempt to impose some influence from abroad—from the west, for instance, through the medium of propaganda, etc. These interferences can only make developments more difficult.

In reference to the events in Hungary, Mr. Murrow asked if President Tito feared lest the Hungarians got too much freedom and independence and that perhaps it would have become contagious and affect Yugoslavia.

President Tito said that it was never a question of too much freedom nor any fear from freedom radiation. However it was true that fear existed because the events could have led to a

new world war. He thought that perhaps in the West people were not sufficiently cognizant of the potential danger that existed. Also it was quite ironical that Yugoslavia was criticized by both East and West. In the United States for instance Yugoslavia was criticized for saying the first intervention was wrong and that the second was unavoidable. It was unavoidable because otherwise it would have resulted in very grave consequences for all of Europe.

There was a fear that the tendency of the reactionary elements, in getting the upper hand, might bring about a situation which could be used by some from the outside to interfere in the affairs which would then provoke a general clash because it was known that Soviet troops were stationed there according to the Warsaw Pact and they indubitably would never permit the restoration of the old regime.

He said that some leaders and many persons in Western countries do not appraise correctly or realistically the situations in the East European countries so that these mistakes in understanding a given situation, result in more harm than good for the West.

Mr. Murrow asked President Tito for his views on German reunification. The President said he thought the problem of reunification of Germany to be a long, tedious process, particularly if one takes into consideration the fact that not only do two Germanies exist, East and West, but also two different systems. To bring about reunification by force would have unforeseeable consequences. It is equally wrong, he feels, to avoid contacts between these two since there should be cooperation on those things at least for which there is a possibility of mutual agreement. He said that any armaments race, including Western Germany whose role would be a big one, could only push back further the possibilities for the gradual solving of the reunification question.

If, however, reunification is permitted to be solved gradually step by step then there exist no reasons for the continuation of any armaments race in Europe with the aim that solution to that problem could be reached by force. This as well as other problems is actually an internal problem of a country. The President also said that if all those responsible for international affairs agree to the practice of solving problems peacefully through negotiation and agreement, there would then be no reason for the armaments race. He believes that the responsible statesmen have already reached this conclusion and are aware that continuation of the armaments race would only lead to the possibility of igniting a new world tragedy.

Mr. Murrow asked President Tito if he cared to comment on the Middle East situation to which he answered that one could say many things about the situation. However, he continued that the main concern is that the situation over there has become much worse than it was about two years ago. Although even then one couldn't say conditions were ideal but at least there were some elements which pointed toward some possibility of solution. Then came the first big blow to this situation inflicted by the attack on Egypt. President Tito commented further by saying he believes that ever since the aggression, during which the United Nations Organization played a big role, a correct way to ease tension there has not been found and that this situation is more worrying now than at any time before. He also felt the Baghdad Pact to be a mistake because it helped create a step towards disunity among the Arab states, which since the aggression in Egypt, has become more pronounced. He also feels it was an unfortunate way to bring about the Doctrine which called for filling the vacuum in the Arab World because even though it may have certain positive elements, some bad consequences are already showing up. For instance, earlier there was strife and conflict between Israel and the Arab countries. Now the situation has broadened to such an extent that there is strife and conflict among Arab countries too. And he said that to speak of the danger of ideological influence in that area is quite absurd, for some Arab countries still live under feudalism and how could Communism infiltrate these countries? President Tito believes that it would have been much more useful if, following the aggression, a move had been made to help Arab countries economically so that they could build themselves up. This course would have had much more influence than some abstract ideas about Communist danger. Perhaps one day it will become obvious to every one that this policy can no longer be pursued lest this part remains a hot bed of danger.

President Tito suggested that the best solution and policy to pursue is that of co-existence, not a passive one, to live side by side, but an active co-existence which should strive toward a peaceful solution through negotiation and agreement to all problems. Here he referred to the two systems—Capitalist and Socialist and what is to be done; whether to allow the two systems to fight each other with all the means at their disposal, including arms, or to have co-existence, to live in co-existence, to cooperate with each other and try to solve the existing problems in a peaceful way.

Mr. Murrow asked if the President meant to cooperate and compete, to which he replied affirmatively and added that they should exchange experiences. The positive ones. He continued that he could not agree with the theory on an ideological struggle, for instance, in the West where any progressive movement is immediately labeled Communist. This sort of ideological struggle or use of force can only result in the same bad consequences which already exist in some parts of the world.

And again referring to the two systems, President Tito asked if one should destroy or annihilate the other or should we live in peace? He said he believes that there is but one alternative and that is for both systems to cooperate, co-exist and develop.

"But," he concluded, "we should abandon the idea of intervening, of mixing in the internal affairs of each other. The internal development of any country is a question for the people of that country to decide. If a majority of the people of a country decide to have a Socialist system, then nobody has the right to try and impose another system on that people. For instance, if a majority of the American people wish to have the system as they have, no one has the right to impose something else on them. I think that in this present difficult situation in the world, it is necessary to try and find as many elements as posisble which bring us together rather than those which separate us."

Declaration
of the People's Assembly of Yugoslavia
on Suspension of Nuclear Weapon Test Explosions

After a discussion on the question of nuclear weapon test explosion, the People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia unanimously expressed justified anxiety over the steadily growing number of these explosions. The desire of the people of Yugoslavia for the suspension of nuclear weapon tests and for prohibition of their production and use has been expressed in a series of documents submitted by our social and political organizations and in the statement of the President of the Republic.

Anxiety about setting off nuclear weapon test explosions comes from the wish of the people of Yugoslavia, in accord with the longing of all peoples of the world, to preserve peace among nations. Hence the widest and direct interest of the people of Yugoslavia in the whole of the disarmament problem which in the present circumstances occupies the central place in international relations. In this respect the People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia states its conviction that a reduction of armaments, armed forces, military expenditures and, in this framework, the prohibition of nuclear weapons and of all weapons of mass destruction, the suspension of the production of fissionable materials for military purposes and the destruction of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons, would enormously contribute to the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the solution of the unsolved international problems, for lasting and stable peace in the world and for progress on the basis of broad and equal cooperation among nations.

The People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia stresses that the present international situation, as it has been pointed out several times and proposed by the representatives of the Yugoslav and a number of other governments, imperatively requires the conclusion of such initial agreements in the field of disarmament as would—even partial and limited in content—make it possible to set in motion a continuous process of disarmament, increase mutual confidence in the world and serve as a transition to comprehensive and all-inclusive agreements on disarmament.

The People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia welcomes all the sincere efforts recently made in this sense and expresses the hope that the current disarmament talks will bring about this result. The peoples of the world place great trust in the United Nations and expect from its organs a prompt solution of urgent problems, above all of the problem of suspension of nuclear test explosions. Procrastination in the solution of urgent problems would lead to the weakening of this trust, which would have a negative effect on international relations in general.

The constantly repeated test explosions of nuclear weapons are in general conflict with the positive evolution of international relations in all fields. These tests create fear, suspition and mutual distrust, all of which adversely affects the international atmosphere and seriously impedes the reaching of agreed solutions in the fields of disarmament and in other controversial international questions.

The People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia unanimously takes notice of the fact that these explosions, even in the degree so far publicized, caused very grave perils for the entire population of the world. There exist inequivocal and undoubtedly objective and honest testimonies of a very great number of competent experts, including scientists and experts of our country, as well as of whole groups and associations of scientists in all countries, about these perils and the fact that there is no possibility of limiting either their territorial spread or their duration.

The People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia wholeheartedly welcomes the initiative of the responsible representative bodies, governments and individual statesmen of numerous countries, inspired by the desire to achieve the suspension of the harmful and dangerous test explosions of nuclear weapons.

The People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia especially expresses its recognition and moral support to the numerous prominent scientists who by coming out in favor of the suspension of test explosions of nuclear weapons demonstrated an exalted conception of their obligations as scientists and of their responsibility for the future of humanity.

On the ground of all this, and particularly in accord with the intense desire of the Yugoslav people for the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to offer, in this situation its own contribution by pointing to the possible roads toward the solution of the problem of the suspension of nuclear test explosions,

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA,

1) Points to the great special responsibility before the public opinion of the entire world and before history, of the Powers now conducting test explosions of nuclear weapons for the catastrophic consequences, those already caused and especially those possible in the future, unless these explosions are immediately halted;

2) Expects every one of these Powers to show readiness to contribute in the largest possible measure to the solution of the problem of test explosions of nuclear arms and, thus, to

the creation of a better atmosphere in the world and to the easier making of further solutions of the problems of disarmament;

3) On the basis of the recent positive development in the Sub-Committee of the U.N. Commission for Disarmament, calls upon the members of the Sub-Committee to put into effect without delay an agreement on the suspension of test explosions of nuclear weapons; if it should not be possible to reach a lasting agreement, it is indispensable to arrive at an agreement on at least a temporary suspension for a specified term; it would be useful and necessary to supplement this agreement with a declaration of each member country of the Sub-Committee that assumes the obligation not to make further explosions even after the expiration of the specified term, if no other power should make such tests;

It would be useful if the Powers now conducting nuclear weapon test explosions gave such declarations even before the conclusion of agreements on the suspension of test explosions, because this would greatly facilitate the making of such agreements;

4) Directs the Federal Executive Council, and especially the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, to continue the study of this question for the purpose of eventual preparation of further practical proposals of the Yugoslav Government, should the situation so require;

5) Calls upon the representative bodies of all states, on the governments and the responsible statesmen of all countries, and on the political and other organizations, experts in the field of nuclear science, scientists and scientists' associations, as well as on all people of good will, and especially on the parliaments and peoples of the countries conducting test explosions of nuclear weapons, in the interest of peace and security in the world and the consolidation and strengthening of mutual trust and international cooperation, to make every effort to arrive as soon as possible at a solution of the problem of suspending nuclear weapon test explosions and thus also to fulfill a primary condition for the ultimate prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and for the destruction, or rather conversion to peaceful use, of all the existing stockpiles of these weapons.

Yugoslav-Norvegian Talks

Following the visit of the Yugoslav Secretary of State Koča Popović to Norway and his talks to the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange, the following joint communique was issued in Oslo:

At the invitation of the Norwegian Government the Yugoslav State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović paid an official visit to Oslo from the 3rd to the 5th of June, returning the visit of the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Halvard Lange, to Yugoslavia last year. The chief aim of this visit was to consolidate relations between the statesmen of the two countries and to expand cooperation between Norway and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the visit to Oslo, the two Ministers had talks on problems of interest to the two countries. In addition to Koča Popović these talks were attended on behalf of Yugoslavia by the Yugoslav Ambassador to Norway, Vladimir Rolović, the Minister in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Sergije Makiedo, and the Chief of the State Secretary's cabinet, Momčilo Peles and on the Norwegian side by the State Undersecretary in the Foreign Ministry, Dag Brin, the Chief of the Political Department, Fritjof Jacobsen and the Counsellors in the Foreign Ministry, Einer Anstensen and Ole Olgord. The two Ministers concluded with satisfaction that relations between their two countries were favorably developing and that they sincerely wished to continue expanding these relations in all spheres of interest to the two countries. Among other things, the two Ministers reviewed the program of cultural exchanges between the two countries next year, as determined by the cultural convention concluded by Yugoslavia and Norway last year.

Since both Norway and Yugoslavia had contributed contingents to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, questions concerning this Force were also considered. The two Ministers exchanged opinions about the general international situation, and they concluded that there was a high degree of unanimity between their views. They emphasized that it was necessary to exert new efforts in solving outstanding international problems by peaceful means. Norway and Yugoslavia attached great importance to the role of the United Nations in World politics, and both countries would continue to give their full support to the Organization. The two Ministers particularly emphasized the importance of the efforts exerted by the United Nations in the field of disarmament, and they expressed their conviction that some progress in disarmament would be of great value for a general relaxation of tension in the world and for peace. The two countries hoped that the efforts of the United Nations Disarmament Sub-Committee would produce positive results and lead to the conclusion of at least initial agreements, with appropriate measures of international control.

The exchange of views of the two Ministers took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and sincerity, and it was concluded with satisfaction that the visit of Koča Popović had contributed to the strengthening of cooperation and friendship between Norway and Yugoslavia. Both ministers considered that this exchange of views had produced useful results and they agreed that similar contacts should be renewed whenever they might prove necessary in the future.

The First Congress of Workers' Councils

(President Tito made the opening address before a large audience attending the First Congress of the Workers' Councils held in the new Trade Union Hall, Marx's Engels Square in Belgrade on June 25th, 1957)

Today I am very happy to be able to greet the participants of this First Congress of Workers' Councils and to wish you much success in your work, in your discussions and passing of decisions beneficial to the further development of production to the producers themselves and to our entire socialist community.

It is just seven years since the Law was adopted, turning over management of the factories and enterprises to the producers, the workers of our country. It was one of the most important and historic acts in the development of our socialist order, an act dictated by public needs at a given stage, that is to say, the need of democratization in the economy, the establishment of new, socialist relations in production, based on wide participation of workers not only in management of production but also in the further development of production and distribution. The objective of this act was to enable the workers to develop to the maximum their creative abilities and initiative which were increasingly hampered by centralized management.

At that time there was still incredulity that our young working class, pouring into cities and factories from the villages, together with the intensive industrialization would be capable of assuming such a complicated role as management of factories and enterprises. We, however, had no doubts about our working class when we enacted that Law. Because, even then we were convinced and confident of its creative abilities. Yes, we knew that most of our working class was young, as young as the achievement of our revolution—new Yugoslavia. The old, undeveloped Yugoslavia left us only a small number of skilled and able cadres, and, in addition, the War of Liberation and the People's Revolution, exacted particularly heavy casualties among the ablest cadres of our small working class. But we saw that our younger workers developed amazing enthusiasm and ability in mastering techniques of production of various complicated machinery, and particularly in production of high quality products and technical facilities, including various equipment for new factories and electric power stations. The problem of rearing and educating new capable personnel, increasingly demanded by our rapid industrialization, could be solved precisely by giving the factories and enterprises for management to the working collectives, which, as it turned out, achieved in this respect brilliant results.

Could we then dare, waver, and doubt that our workers, who in the course of production developed such creative abilities, would not be ready to manage production? No! We believed that they would overcome this, although we were conscious of various difficulties and obstacles in the way of development of social management of which you, who are here today, are best aware.

You will dwell on these various weaknesses on this occasion because it is necessary to point them out in order to overcome them as soon as possible, particularly those of a subjective character. There are difficulties and weaknesses of an objective character and there are some subjective ones which can be more easily eliminated or avoided. This depends on you. On objective difficulties and obstacles in the way of a rapid and regular development of our workers' self-government we, who are responsible for socialist development in our country, must speak up. We cannot and dare not deny our responsibility for the slow rate of eliminating certain obsolete regulations and instruments which became obstacles in achieving greater and accelerating more rapid momentum in production while at the same time prevented a more rapid increase in raising the living standard of our workers. Inasmuch as there were some difficulties of an objective character and of a material nature, we were not responsible for them, because it was beyond our power to remove them. But it happens that the difficulties of an objective character become subjective and then we who are in the leadership must do everything to remove such weaknesses, because responsibility rests on us. For example, in the case of the system of wages and salaries, the solution has been dragging on for a long time, yet it is on this that the productivity of labor depends to a large extent.

While on the subject of negative things which occured in some working collectives, permit me to mention the most pronounced ones which, if not removed, could have very unfavorable consequences for the development of our monolithic socialist community. In the first place, regional or district selfish motives and inconsideration are placed above the interests of the community as a whole. Such local particularism occurs in various forms and is incompatible with proper interpretation of socialist relations

in our community. It must not be forgotten that our socialist society is a huge collective in which the interests of individuals must be compatible with the interests of the entire community. It is exceedingly detrimental to a community if true socialist relations do not exist among enterprises. Unfair competition and establishment of several enterprises of the same kind only for the sake of competing with the already existing enterprises, are very harmful, because superfluous investments are made which could be used much more advantageously for other purposes. In the same way the fact that individual enterprises try to avoid cooperation is also harmful because cooperation facilitates a cheaper production of a product. We must do away with such and similar weaknesses otherwise it becomes a disadvantage not only to the workers themselves but also to the entire community.

While speaking of our difficulties and shortcomings in workers' self-government, we must compare these with the immense positive results achieved during this short period of seven years. This is a subject of which we must speak at this Congress in order to see how brilliantly our workers have stood the test in this great work of socialist development. This period was a gigantic school where one-third of the employed workers participated in the management, or over 600,000 workers and office employees. This was the most difficult period for our country because we had to struggle against almost insurmountable difficulties, particularly of an economic character, which placed the principal burden on the shoulders of our working class. Creating better economic conditions, it had to renounce many things at the expense of its living standard and in favor of our industrialization, in favor of transformation of our country. Today, if we cast a glance at our country, we will see numerous factories and enterprises with modern equipment which have turned the once backward country of Yugoslavia into an industrially developed one. It is during this most difficut period that the creative power of our working people came to the fullest expression. Confident in their ability, our workers developed an amazing initiative in all fields and enabled us to overcome economic difficulties in our development which at first seemed insurmountable. We can boldly state that the role of our working class in workers' self-government has contributed most to enable us to emerge from this most difficult position. They have proven its full effectiveness and value through practice. The results speak for themselves.

Of course, we have no intention to force our system upon anyone. However, we are bound in duty to defend it against those who are deaf and blind to facts and who refuse to face reality in our country. I think that our practice is the best proof of the correctness of our system by its positive results. Those results are seen not only by the direct participants in the production but also by the whole of our people in the same way as they are known far beyond our borders.

Neither do we intend to compete as to whose system is better and more democratic, because the producers themselves can be the best judges in this respect. Our workers have come to the conviction that their management of factories and enterprises is a great achievement showing them the best perspectives for the realization of a happier life and prosperity. When our working people are satisfied with such a system of management, as I am deeply convinced they are, and that they are always prepared to stake their life in defense of this great achievement, then it is difficult to understand why some people outside our country bother about whether or not it is a good system, this system of workers' self-government. I must remark that some critics beyond our border very often pass judgement as to whether or not a thing is good even though many have no qualifications to pass on such things. I would like to take this opportunity to recommend to those who do not believe in the results achieved by workers' management of enterprises to come to Yugoslavia and see for themselves.

Speaking of foreign criticism of our internal development, we must state, on the strength of the experience gained so far, that it cannot be said that such criticism is constructive or objective but most often captious. If they were to admit our positive results, which leave in the shadow certain weaknesses occurring in the past period of seven years which we ourselves speak about, it would then be more difficult for them to criticize. Others have difficulties and weaknesses. We know they have many of them, but this is not reason for rejoicing. There should be mutual support and not destructive criticism. I am convinced that in such a case it would be easy to maintain not only normal but also good friendly relations with all countries.

Good relations must be based on sincerity, confidence, and on something real. We cannot be deluded by flourishes of words which differ from practice. Where would we get if we were to start enumerating and criticizing everything that is bad in some countries or what we dislike in them? Yes, there are things that should be criticized, but it is not difficult to distinguish between constructive and destructive criticism. We are not indifferent to the light in which Yugoslavia is shown, in the countries of people's democracy or in the international labor movement in general. We demand that the truth be written and spoken about us, and not only for positive reality to be taciturnly passed over, while the negative cases, in a distorted form, are publicized. I think this is the least we can ask of people in different countries. When there is mutual understanding of these relations, I am convinced they will not only be positive but also lasting and beneficial to all.

I cannot help but mention the criticism passed against our entire social system to which many Western critics dispute a democratic character. It would be necessary for them to come to our factories and talk with our workers and try to understand our system, where the producers themselves manage the means of production and where the broadest masses of people are in a position to participate in the management in both economy and in all other fields of public life. We have no complaints if the people in the West are satisfied with several or many parties—that is their own business. But we have succeeded in creating something new—the Socialist Alliance of the Working People around a program for which the great majority of our people have rallied. This Alliance also includes those who belonged to various parties but who are now convinced that that brought no good to our country. These are builders of socialism today who know what they want. This is an immense organization embracing the League of Communists of Yugoslavia where there is free discussion and, as far as possible, where the best deci-

(Continued on page 15)

VISIT YUGOS

Each year Yugoslavia puts more efforts toward having tourism placed at an international level, so that she may be able to keep in step with the rest of the world and promote better relations and understanding among people.

Statesmen sometimes have difficulties in deciding world problems but tourists have no such hardship. For them there is no limit because there exists no animosity. On the contrary, there is understanding and a desire to help each other, regardless of religion, nationality, color or country.

If statesmen could solve their problems as easily as tourists there would be more peace in the world, more travel, and more understanding of each others way of life.

One of the European authors of this century once wrote:

"If all the people on this earth would at the same time kick it with their feet, this would be a stronger roar than all past earthquakes together, or if they would all blow at once, this would be a bigger storm than all past storms put together."

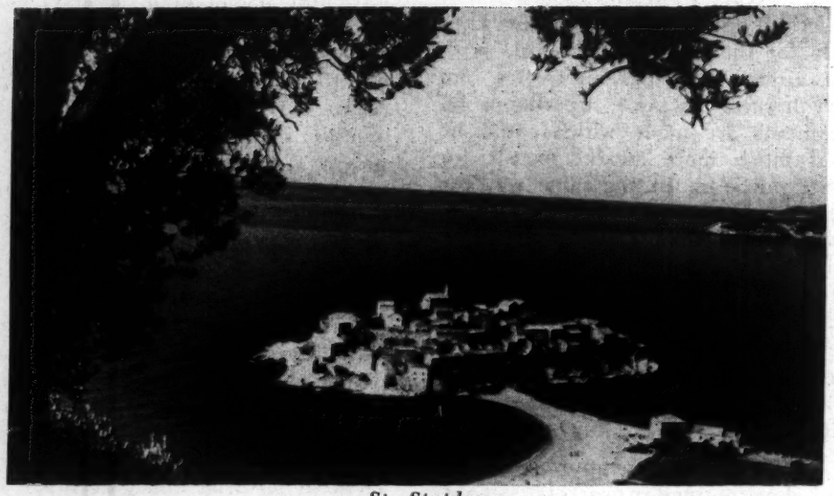
Another said that all tourists are the "Ambassadors of Good Will."

People should travel, get acquainted with each other, become friends and build one big strong world of brotherhood and friendship, where everybody would become an "Ambassador of Good Will," and where good will and understanding would rule the world for the benefit and well-being of all people.

We asked Mr. Sčepan Matijasevič, the Yugoslav State Tourist Office director in New York, what questions were most frequently asked by those people with whom he had contact in the past two years. He made a compilation of the following questions:

Q: Can one go to Yugoslavia and is there any risk?

A: The frontiers of Yugoslavia are open to all foreign tourists. Foreign tourists or whoever has been to Yugoslavia will confirm that Yugoslavs regard foreign visitors almost as their personal guests.



St. Stephan

In 1955, more than half a million tourists visited Yugoslavia, of which number 22,000 were Americans and Canadians. In 1956 about 26,000 American and Canadian tourists came to Yugoslavia. This year we are anticipating a yearly increase of tourists of even greater numbers from everywhere, especially the United States.

Q: What makes Yugoslavia interesting?

A: The contrasting scenic beauty of the country and the warmth and friendliness shown by the Yugoslav people.

From the shimmering Alpine peaks of Slovenia, over the luscious Croatian and Serbian highlands, the even endlessness of the Vojvodina plains, the mighty Danube and the fertile river valleys, the rugged Macedonian mountains and magnificent lakes, the deep and somber forests of Bosnia, the arid and majestic Karst with its foaming waterfalls and underground rivers and mysterious caverns, the enormous and naked crags of Montenegro, frozen in fantastic postures, to the more than one thousand sunny islands and the bare white rocks of Dalmatia thrusting out of the blue Adriatic straight toward the sky—extends a land unforgettable to any who have visited it.

The traveler may unexpectedly pass an old Roman bath, or a Moslem mosque; admire the ruins of a Greek temple, or medieval frescoes in Serbian and Macedonian churches. Excavated ancient theaters lie not far from aristocratic palaces in Dubrovnik, and crumbling feudal castles still crouch like eagles on hilltops near modern city skyscrapers.

This is the corner of Europe which has been the meeting place and the no-man's-land between east and west; the bridge and the wall between continents and civilizations.

The people of Yugoslavia have two main characteristics: hospitality and love of independence. In western countries, a guest is welcomed, but is expected to conform to the rules of the house; in Yugoslavia, the rules of the house are suspended to accomodate every wish of the guest. The indomitable spirit of independence has so often been shown that one can very well apply to all of Yugoslavia what the national poet once sang about tiny Montenegro: "No other than God could subdue it, and who knows but God himself would tire of the enterprise."

The foreign visitor will also be struck by the extraordinary folk art of the people of Yugoslavia: strangely

SLAVIA

melodic folk songs, folk dances of astonishing vigor and rhythm, and national costumes of exquisite imagination in embroidery and color combinations.

Q: Is it difficult to get to Yugoslavia?

A: Not at all. From the United States or Canada one can go to Yugoslavia by ship via France or Italy or direct. By plane one can arrive to Ljubljana, Zagreb or Belgrade within one day, from any part of Europe. There are excellent connections by train, road, ship or plane.

Q: Considering that Yugoslav hotels were badly damaged during the war, have they been renovated and have any new ones been built?

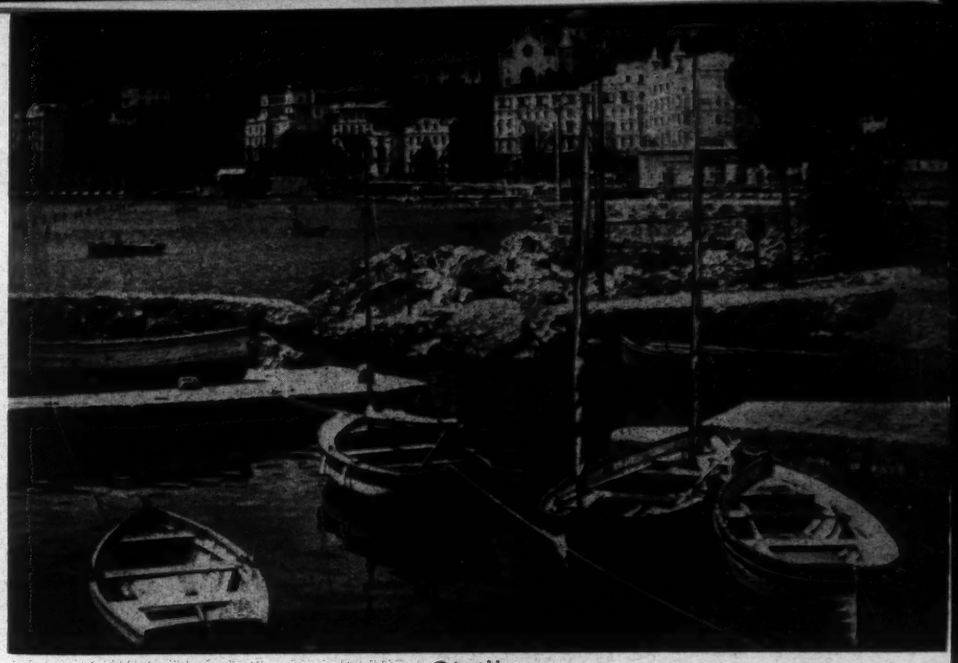
A: All hotels, not completely destroyed during the war, have been renovated. In addition, more than 100 new hotels, with more than 8,000 beds, have been constructed. Every year Yugoslavia is building several new hotels, and we can say that several of the most interesting spots now have first-class hotels, properly equipped for American and Canadian tourists.

Q: Are there sufficient and proper transportation means in Yugoslavia?

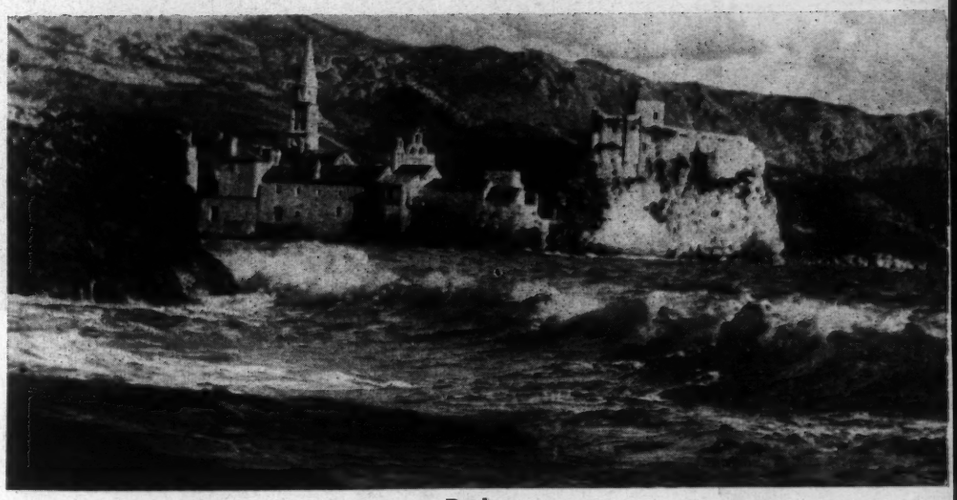
A: Of course. For longer flights the Yugoslav Aerotransport operates Convair planes, and DC3s for shorter ones. The Iljusin 14 plane is also used for these trips. Plans are now being studied for the construction of an international airport in Belgrade capable of trafficking jet planes.

The Adriatic Line, in addition to the two existing modern ships, PARTIZANKA and PROLETERKA, has received two more ships for coastal, Adriatic and Mediterranean cruises—JUGOSLAVIJA and JADRAN—and soon will receive a third, JEDINSTVO. These ships have been categorized as Class A (first class).

We ourselves manufacture railroad cars of European standard for express and Diesel trains, as well as tourist buses of which there is a larger supply every year.

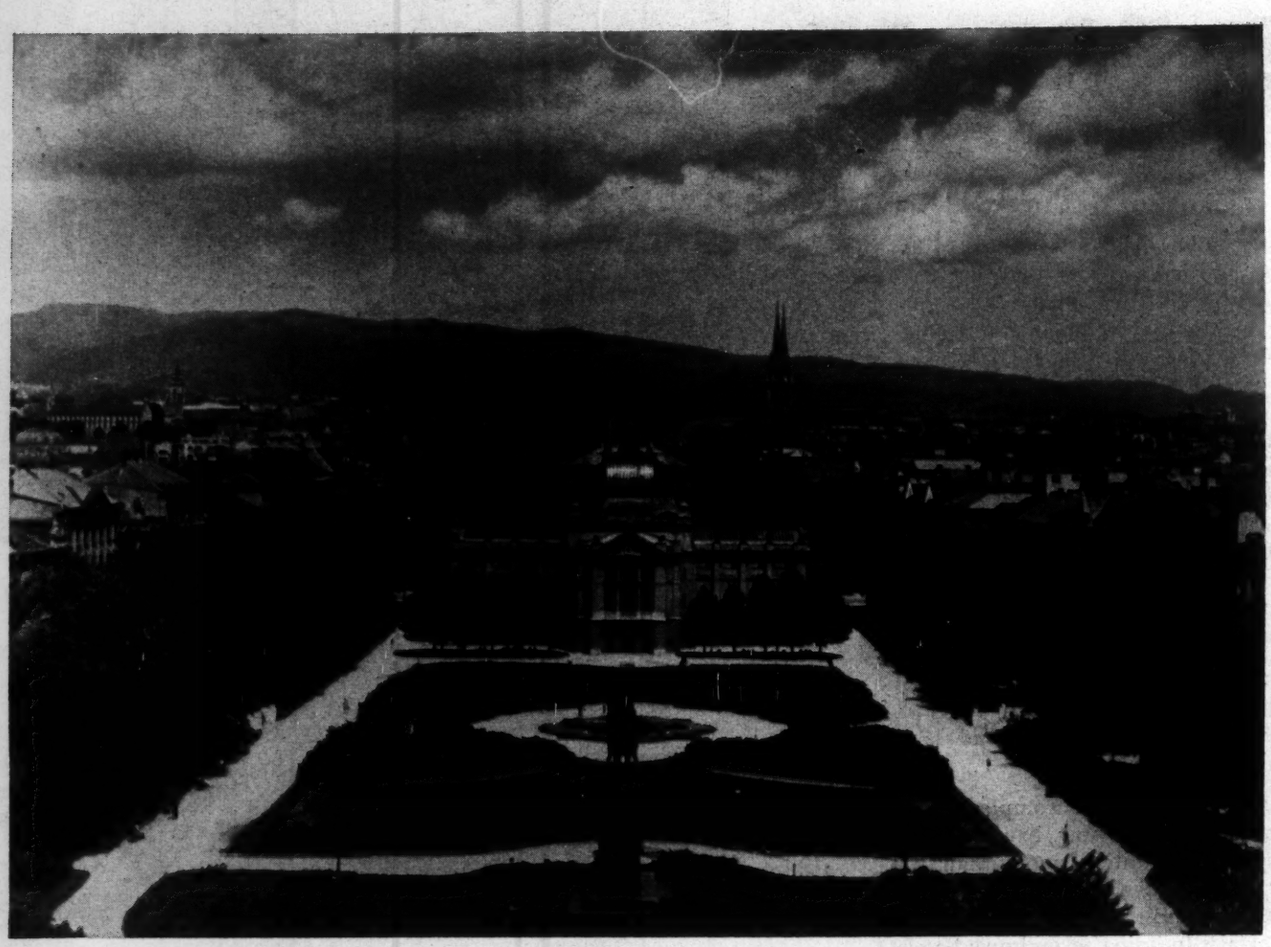


Opatija



Budva

Lake Prespa, Macedonia



Zagreb, Capitol of Croatia, Home of the Zagreb International Fair

Lado of Croatia to appear in film "Dalmatian Summer" and later will tour the United States under S. Hurok

Q: We hear that your roads are bad. We would particularly like to know about car traveling.

A: In the North-Western part of Yugoslavia, toward Austria and Italy, the roads are in very good condition. Coming from any Western European country, one can drive to Zagreb and on to Belgrade along asphalt highways in excellent condition.

Certain sections of the highway along the Adriatic Coast are under construction. All construction should be finished in two years. Sections of this highway are already open to traffic.

The highway from Belgrade to Greece is also under construction, and the asphalted sections of this highway, too, are open to traffic. Actually, both highways are passable all the way even now, and every year almost 100,000 vehicles traverse them.

We have gasoline in sufficient quantities. Service stations are spaced on the average of every 100 miles.

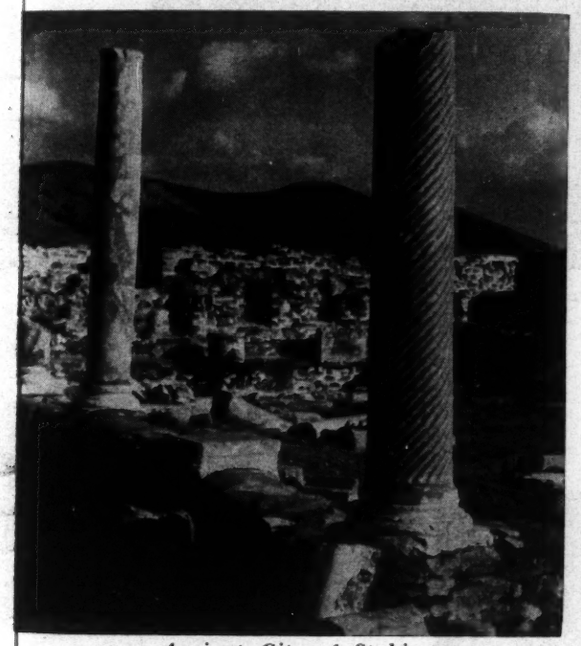
During each of the last few years, between 50,000 and 60,000 foreign motorists traveled in Yugoslavia.

Q: Is a visa necessary to enter Yugoslavia, and if so, does one have to wait long to obtain it?

A: A visa is necessary, but it is issued very quickly, as a rule within one day. In the United States and Canada Yugoslav visas are issued by the Yugoslav Consulates and Embassies in these countries.

Q: Why do you require visas from American citizens when some other countries don't?

A: Well, some other countries, for instance Turkey, do demand visas from American and Canadian citizens. We, too, believe that when other countries demand visas from our citizens we also must demand visas from their citizens. Naturally, we would like nothing better than for the time to come when our Government will successfully solve this question with other countries by mutually abolishing travel visas.



Ancient City of Stobi

Q: Is Yugoslavia expensive, compared to other European countries?

A: For the foreign traveler, no. Yugoslavia is one of the cheapest countries in Europe.

Q: With reference to religion, can a foreign tourist attend church services in Yugoslavia?

Pula-Arena

A: The Director of an American Tourist Agency answered this question thusly:

"There is full freedom of profession of religion, and I was able to attend everywhere freely, like the Yugoslav citizens, religious rites and services."

Q: Would Yugoslavia be of interest to those who tour Europe studying certain specific subjects?

A: I think that Yugoslavia should not be left out of any special subject tour of Europe. For instance, groups or individuals studying painting, architecture, history, culture, folklore, etc., surely will come across things in Yugoslavia which they cannot see in other countries.

Students of economics, law, agriculture, social questions, ways of living, etc., also will find in Yugoslavia something that does not exist in other European countries.

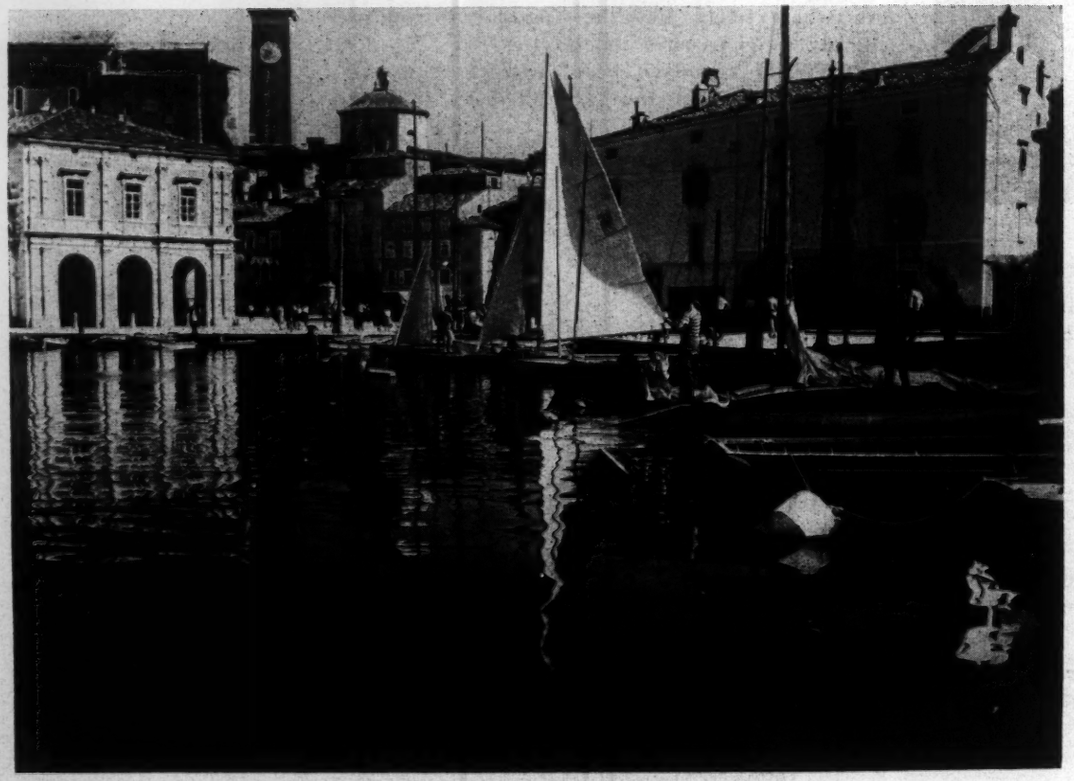
(*Continued on page* 15)

Dubrovnik

Antonio Janigro, cellist-conductor touring the U.S. beginning October, 1957

Postojna cave, Slovenia

The fisherman's and artist's delight—Piran



Dear Readers:

As in the past, publication of The Yugoslav Review is suspended during July and August.

We hope you have a pleasant summer.

Editor

News Clips

Industrial production rise

According to statistical data, Yugoslav industrial production rose by another 12 per cent in April.

The movement finds the electrotechnical industry in first place with the ferrous metallurgy holding second place with a production increase of 31 per cent.

The rubber industry is third (30%) followed by chemical (23%), petroleum (23%), electric power (20%), (timber 19%), non-metals (19%), paper (18%), textiles (15%) and coal production increased by .3%.

Swiss scientific workers appeal to president of Association of International Law

A group of university professors and scientific workers of Switzerland have addressed an appeal to Professor Milan Bartoš in his capacity as president of the International Law Association. In this appeal they ask that the Association call an international congress devoted to the examination of harmful influences of nuclear test explosions in the biological and physical-geographical connection.

"Jadran" gets highest classification

Lloyds Register and Jugoregistar have awarded a "100 A-1" classification to Yugoslavia's most recently built ship "Jadran."

This vessel built at the SPLIT Shipyards was given the award because she qualifies as a most seaworthy craft.

Built to specification of all international conventions on safety, "Jadran" is equipped with the most up-to-date nautical instruments.

"Jadran" is capable of sailing the high seas in accordance with the existing naval regulations and can develop a maximum speed of 20 nautical miles per hour.

Cultural convention with Japan in preparation

Japan and Yugoslavia will start negotiations in the hopes of concluding a convention on cultural cooperation.

These negotiations, to be undertaken on the initiative of the Japanese Government, will probably start in October.

State Secretariat gains new responsibilities

Changes to be made in the law governing the work and organization of the Federal Executive Council will take place. When these changes occur the state secretaries and secretaries in the Council—ranking as state undersecretaries—will have the right to attend meetings of the government and vote on questions directly with their offices.

All high functionaries of the Federal state administration will be empowered with the rights and duties of members of the Council in representing their country abroad.

The State secretaries and under-secretaries will thus become part of the Government as is the case in many countries. However, this does not change the position of the Federal Executive Council as the executive organ of the Assembly. On the contrary, these changes merely indicate that the position of the highest functionaries of state administration and their political responsibility before the Government and Parliament is strengthening. This is necessary in order to transfer the greatest possible number of administrative-political questions to the Federal administration while unburdening the Federal Executive Council from such operative tasks. This will enable the F.E.C. to devote itself to political and executive functions. Raising the secretaries and undersecretaries to a higher rank will also enable people's deputies as well as members of the Government to assume leading duties in some organs of Federal administration which was not possible until now.

President Tito's Speech

(*Continued from page 9*)

sions are taken in a truly democratic way to be implemented by the efforts of our entire socialist community.

I am convinced that it is clear to all of you that this Congress should give a new, still stronger impetus for the further development and improvement of workers' self-government. One of the most essential questions is the labor productivity and a still better organization of production. Naturally, we must remove as soon as possible those elements which do not stimulate the increase of productivity of labor and which still hinder the creative ability and initiative of the workers to be developed to the fullest extent. When speaking of increased labor productivity we must at the same time think of increased living standards of the workers. We cannot always appeal to the consciousness of the workers to produce more without letting them feel the results of their efforts in increased earning and a higher living standard. This is possible now because we can invest and build new factories and enterprises at a more modern rate.

This is what I wanted to say to you with the conviction that this first Congress of Workers' Councils will result in important decisions. I wish once again to extend my greetings to all of you and to wish you much success in your work.

Visit Yugoslavia

(*Continued from page 13*)

Those who love unusual hunting and fishing and other sports activities, will have vast opportunities to take part in them in Yugoslavia.

Every year—along with sports events—dozens of festivals and other cultural events take place, and this, together with the natural beauties and rarities and fascinating historic monuments makes Yugoslavia really very interesting for the Americans and the Canadians—actually a virgin tourist territory to be explored.

We are certain that both sides will enrich their knowledge and goodwill.

The glorious sunshine, lovely beaches, boating, swimming, water polo and all other summer sports is offset with skiing (the highest ski jump in the world is in Planitza, Slovenia) mountain climbing, skating and other sports.

For that unusual treat of a lifetime, visit YUGOSLAVIA.

For further information, see your Travel Agent or contact the Yugoslav State Tourist Office, 509 Madison Avenue, New York.

1957 Dubrovnik Festival

Date	Stage	Performance
July 28	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	ZAGREB SOLOISTS Conductor & soloist: *Antonio Janigro* Soloist: *Jelka Stanić-Krek*, violin
July 29	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	ZAGREB SOLOISTS Conductor: *Antonio Janigro* Soloists: *Gudrun Gramlich*, oboe *Stefano Passaggio*, viola

Date	Stage	Performance
July 30	Fort Revelin	LE CID Directed by: *Vlado Habunek*
July 31	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	HENRYK SZERYNG, violin
	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
Aug. 1	Summer Stage	"LADO" ENSEMBLE OF DANCERS AND SINGERS — Zagreb
Aug. 2	Gradac Park	Zagreb Drama Theatre JOVADIN, comedy-ballet Directed by: *Mladen Škiljan*
Aug. 3	Summer Stage	"LADO" ENSEMBLE OF DANCERS AND SINGERS — Zagreb
	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
Aug. 4	Summer Stage	"LADO" ENSEMBLE OF DANCERS AND SINGERS — Zagreb
	Villa Gundulić	ON THE TERRACE — Drama Directed by: *Dr. Branko Gavella*
Aug. 5	Gradac Park	Zagreb Drama Theatre JOVADIN, comedy-ballet Directed by: *Mladen Škiljan*
	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	VLADIMIR RUŽDJAK, baritone - Zagreb
Aug. 6	Gradac Park	IPHIGENIA ON TAURIS Directed by: *Dr. Branko Gavella*
Aug. 7	Fort Revelin	LE CID Directed by: *Vlado Habunek*
	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	MELITA LORKOVIC, piano—Beograd
Aug. 8	Gradac Park	Zagreb Drama Theatre JOVADIN, comedy-ballet Directed by: *Mladen Škiljan*
Aug. 9	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	THE JANAČEK QUARTET OF PRAGUE
	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
Aug. 10	Gradac Park	Zagreb Drama Theatre JOVADIN, comedy-ballet Directed by: *Mladen Škiljan*
Aug. 11	Fort Revelin	LE CID Directed by: *Vlado Habunek*
Aug. 12	Gradac Park	IPHIGENIA ON TAURIS Directed by: *Dr. Branko Gavella*
	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	FREDERICK MARVIN, piano
Aug. 13	Villa Gundulić	ON THE TERRACE — Drama Directed by: *Dr. Branko Gavella*
Aug. 14	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	BERNARD MICHELIN, violoncello
Aug. 15	Fort Revelin	LE CID Directed by: *Vlado Habunek*
Aug. 16	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	DUBROVNIK MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA Conductor: *Klaro Mizerit* Soloist: *Adriana Brugnolini*, piano
Aug. 17	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
Aug. 18	Gradac Park	IPHIGENIA ON TAURIS Directed by: *Dr. Branko Gavella*
Aug. 19	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	MARIJANA RADEV, alto — Zagreb
Aug. 20	In the Old Harbour	Croatian National Theatre of Zagreb FISHERMEN'S QUARRELS Directed by: *Bojan Stupica*
Aug. 21	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
Aug. 22	In the Old Harbour	Croatian National Theatre of Zagreb FISHERMEN'S QUARRELS Directed by: *Bojan Stupica*
Aug. 23	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
	Atrium of the Rector's Palace	DUBROVNIK MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA Conductor: *Klaro Mizerit* Soloist: *Paul Tortelier*, violoncelle
Aug. 24	In the Old Harbour	Croatian National Theatre of Zagreb FISHERMEN'S QUARRELS Directed by: *Bojan Stupica*
Aug. 25	In the Old Harbour	Croatian National Theatre of Zagreb FISHERMEN'S QUARRELS Directed by: *Bojan Stupica*
Aug. 26	Fort Revelin	Zagreb Opera OTHELLO Conductor: *Mladen Bašić*
Aug. 27	Fort Lovrjenac	HAMLET Directed by: *Dr. Marko Fotez*
Aug. 28	Fort Revelin	Zagreb Opera OTHELLO Conductor: *Mladen Bašić*
Aug. 29	In front of the Jesuit Church	Zagreb Opera THE GOLD OF ZADAR Conductor: *Demetrij Žebre* Directed by: *Vlado Habunek*
Aug. 30	In front of the Jesuit Church	Zagreb Opera THE GOLD OF ZADAR Conductor: *Demetrij Žebre* Directed by: *Vlado Habunek*
Aug. 31	Fort Revelin	Zagreb Opera OTHELLO Conductor: *Mladen Bašić* Directed by: *Vlado Habunek*

Dunn, W. J.

December 12, 1956

Dear Bill:

So far your New York outfit gives us no trouble. Some of that carefree Pacific fashion of doing business must have infected them.

Don't forget to let me know when to expect you in the spring.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William J. Dunn
J. Walter Thompson Company
Mary Bachrach Building
Port Area, Manila

rh

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY
(PHILIPPINES)
MARY BACHRACH BUILDING, PORT AREA, MANILA

CABLE
THOMERTWAL

P. O. BOX 1399

WILLIAM J. DUNN

December 5, 1956

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News, 485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

A late communication from our New York Office tells me that you have been signed by Pan American for 1957.

Congratulations, and welcome to the family!

Pan American is a great organization and I am sure you will enjoy working with our group. You can certainly count on the wholehearted support of the Manila Office!

I am planning another trip to Europe and the States next spring if developments permit. We will look forward to seeing you then.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

WILLIAM J. DUNN

WJD/nlc

Dunning, G

February 16, 1956

Dear George:

Many thanks for your note on the farm show. Brother Benson will get his chance to lacerate me on the twenty-third, which will not be a new experience; but I wish to hell that he would talk about the farm problem as such other than be content to denounce me as a demagogue. I think the farmers would be more interested in farming than in Murrow.

We are trying one on Israel and Egypt on March 13th; a nice non-controversial subject.

As ever yours,

Mr. George Dunning
Lancaster
California

rh

Lancaster, California
January 27, 1956

Edward R.Murrow
CBS
Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

As always, you made a valuable contribution to public understanding, when you presented the cross section on agriculture. "T" Benson (as we used to know him in Idaho) may be accademically right in his protestation. But he's not coming to grips with the large picture--of agricultural subordination while industrial prosperity reigns, and the inevitable exodus of small farmers.

There's a frightening parallel between realities of today and the neglect of agriculture in the 20s which precipitated depression for all groups. I hope quite a few city people may have visualized this kind of meaning to themsleves when they viewed your very valid, and fairly balanced, program. Congratulations to your network for giving this recognition to the full importance of the subject.

Only one personal jolt. How did all those wrinkles come about on the faces of "young" farmers I used to know, like John McGregor of Hooper, Washington? Or, where did the last 20 years disappear to....

Best wishes,

George Dunning

George Dunning
WSC vintage--ah me

Eadline, Jim

JANUARY 8, 1957

MR. JIM EADLINE
TELEVISION NEWS EDITOR
STATION WK WCAU
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

SORRY, CANNOT SEE YOU THIS FRIDAY. HOPE

WE CAN GET TOGETHER NEXT TIME.

EM

ED MURROW

414-710-43

SPEAKING FOR FREEDOM

WCAU

city and monument avenues • philadelphia 31, pa. • greenwood 7-8300

2nd January 1957

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You probably won't remember but quite a few months ago Charlie Shaw introduced us while you fed a show from WCAU. At that time you mentioned that if I was ever in New York, I might drop into CBS for a chat.

Since that time, quite a bit has transpired, notably the fact that I dropped you one note a day before you shoved off for the Mid-East.

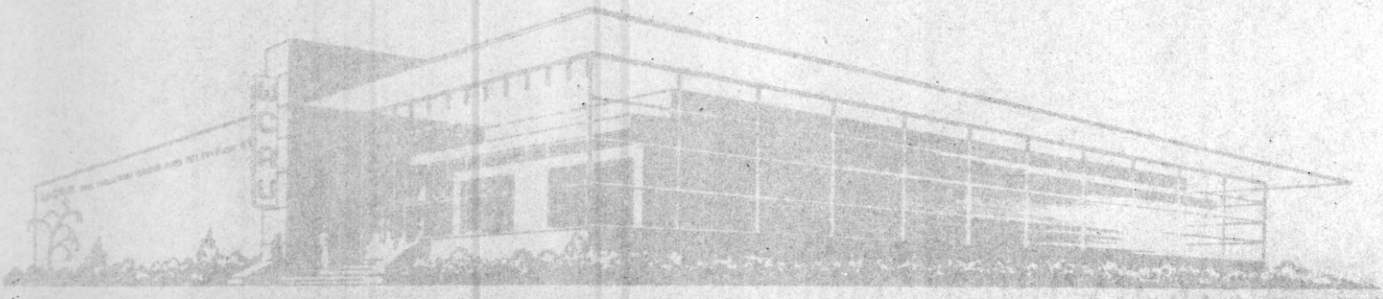
I'll be in New York on Friday, January 11th. I know that's a Person-to-Person day, but if there's any chance of squeezing in a two-or-three minute chat with you in the morning, I'd certainly appreciate it.

Thanks in advance...

Sincerely,

Jim Eadline

Jim Eadline
Television News Editor
WCAU



Earle, Dorothy

May 22, 1956

Dear Mrs. Earle:

Many thanks for your letter and also for your suggestion of a program at the Lighthouse Blind Mens' Club.

We cannot make any definite commitments for the time being, but should there be an opportunity for such a program, we will be happy to let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Dorothy Kirchner Earle
330 East 71st Street
New York 21, New York

fc

Speaking

Mrs. Dorothy Kirchner Earle 330 East 71st Street New York 21, N. Y.
Tel. RH 4-5846

May 3 - 1956

Mr. Edward I. Murrow
Radio Station WCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Your secretary was kind enough to suggest that I write you concerning a 15-minute TV show at the Lighthouse Blind Mens' Club in October or early November. I had hoped that you could come as a guest of honor on one of our monthly evenings, but she tells me that you have had to refuse all speaking dates because of your very busy program.

Thirty-seven blind men live at the residential club; some of them work in the Lighthouse workshop not far away. Some were lawyers; two were actors; one was a banker; some were laboring men. It is, I think, an inspiring sight to see these men, who have not only lost their money and their real means of livlihood through their misfortune and handicap of blindness but who have so many hours of idleness -- to see the cheerfulness, the gaiety and the real gallantry of the way they accept life.

Our Lighthouse Special Campaign, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Frederic Pruyn, comes to a close about November 14th. If your TV show could go on the air in September, October or early November it would help our campaign very much.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Kirchner Earle

Eastland, Sen. James.

JANUARY 12, 1956

SENATOR JAMES O. EASTLAND
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HAVE AIRMAILED JANUARY 11th SCRIPT WHICH

YOU REQUESTED.

EDWARD R. MURROW

lll-43

WU004 GOVT PD

FYI

SN WASHINGTON DC JAN 12 1035AME

RECEIVED
1950 JAN 12 AM 11:17
CBS. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

HON EDWARD R MURROW, CARE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PLEASE SEND TRANSCRIPT OF YOUR NEWSCAST WEDNESDAY
EVENING JANUARY 11

JAMES O EASTLANDUSS

1109A..

Eaton,

yes.

NEWHOUSE NEWSPAPERS
S. I. Newhouse, Publisher

Sept. 23, 1956

Harrisburg Evening News
Harrisburg Patriot
Harrisburg Patriot-News (Sunday)
Jersey Journal
Long Island Daily Press
Long Island Star-Journal
Newark Star-Ledger
Portland Oregonian
Staten Island Advance
Syracuse Herald-American (Sunday)
Syracuse Herald-Journal
Syracuse Post-Standard

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks very much. I can't recall ever spending a more stimulating hour. In fact, it passed so quickly, it seemed I'd been in your office no more than a few minutes. Until Mr. Warren blew the whistle, I didn't realize I'd taken so much of your time, for which my profound apologies.

When Mr. Warren called me, he said I could "have as much time" as I wanted. Nor did he brief me when I met him at CBS. The first I knew of a deadline was when he announced it at your office. Be that as it may, he's not to be blamed for my digressions, though I wish he called, "Fifteen minutes!", as they do backstage before curtain-time. Mr. Warren was actually extremely courteous and cooperative in arranging my appointment with you.

Assuming complete responsibility for losing sight of my mission, I cop a plea. Studying my notes, I find I failed to ask several important questions. Thus I seek your indulgence for another session, which I promise to cut short. If neither of us goes off on a tangent, it shouldn't take more than 15 or 20 minutes, at your convenience, any hour of day or night. My deadline on interviews is 72 hours in advance of publication. If possible, I'd like to use it before Oct. 6.

Again, my sincerest thanks for a delightful hour.

Cordially,
Hal Eaton

Hal Eaton

435 East 57 St.,
New York, N.Y.
Murray Hill-8-8880

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

(Member: World Federation of United Nations Associations)

Research Affiliate.
COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

National Headquarters, 345 EAST 46TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Telephone: OXford 7-3232
Cable Address: UNASAMER

Eichelberger, C.M.

September 10, 1957

Dear Ed:

Here is one you may have missed.

Faithfully yours,

Clark

Clark M. Eichelberger

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Honorary Presidents: WILLIAM EMERSON • JAMES T. SHOTWELL • SUMNER WELLES. *President*: CHARLES W. MAYO, M.D.
Chairman, Board of Directors: OSCAR A. DE LIMA. *Chairman, Board of Governors*: MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Executive Director: CLARK M. EICHELBERGER.

"Good evening, Ed"

Eichelberger, Clark

July 27, 1956

Dear Clark:

Many thanks for your letter of July 10th asking me to be a member of the Committee.

I'm sorry to say that I just can't do it. The fact is, the pressure of my radio and television schedule this past season has left me little time to engage in extra-curricular activities.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
American Association for the United Nations, Inc.
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

fc

(Member: World Federation of United Nations Associations)

Research Affiliate.
COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

National Headquarters, 345 EAST 46TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Telephone: OXford 7-3232
Cable Address: UNASAMER

July 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

For some years the American Association for the United Nations has had a committee on the ILO. This committee was representative of the general public, business and labor. Its purpose was to conduct a broad educational program on behalf of the ILO. Because of the preoccupation of the public with many other important issues of international relations before the United Nations, the committee has not been very active for several years.

Now the ILO has again become a matter of wide attention in this country. The questions raised by the US Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, the appointment of a committee of experts to study the ILO for the Departments of State, Labor and Commerce, the issues of the convention on forced labor, etc., would seem to promote a broad educational campaign on behalf of the ILO at this time.

On May 16 the Association was host to representatives of non-governmental organizations at an all-day conference on the ILO. The group asked the Association to act as a clearing house on pertinent ILO information and approved the revitalizing of the Association's Committee on the ILO. It is our intention to have a committee of approximately a hundred persons representing the general public, labor and employers. From the members a small executive committee will be selected. It would be our plan to have a meeting of the Committee in September to discuss program, etc. We would be delighted to have you serve as a member of the Committee.

Faithfully yours,

Clark

Clark M. Eichelberger

Honorary Presidents: WILLIAM EMERSON • JAMES T. SHOTWELL • SUMNER WELLES. *President*: CHARLES W. MAYO, M.D.
Chairman, Board of Directors: OSCAR A. DE LIMA. *Chairman, Board of Governors*: MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Executive Director: CLARK M. EICHELBERGER.

Eisenn

JUNE 4, 1956

PRESS

KISMANN
JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

MURROW SAYS SORRY CAN'T USE ISRAELI REACTIONER

TODAY KHRUSHCHSHEV REVELATIONS OVER-RIDING.

BURKE

444-43

ADDRESS IN ISRAEL: % DAN HOTEL
TEL-AVIV

RAPHAEL ELAN
19 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
JUDSON 2-1992

March 6th, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
285 Madison Ave.
New York. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing you these few lines, on my way to Israel, trusting that you have received the message I left with your secretary concerning this trip and in the hope that you may notify Teddy Kollek of your acquaintance with our television plans.

Before I left New York I had the great pleasure of meeting with Charles A. Siepmann and discussing with him the latest developments in our plans for the introduction of television to Israel with particular reference to the use of the medium for education and cultural integration.

It is my sincere hope that you may be able to spare me some time upon my return to the States, at the end of March, so as to pursue further the helpful and stimulating discussion we had at your office some months ago.

Sincerely yours, Raphael Elan

RAPHAEL ELAN

19 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
JUDSON 2-1992

Elan Raphael

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Jones

November 15, 1956

Mr. Raphael Elan was referred to me by Mr. Paley. Mr. Elan is heading up an organization that will establish a television broadcasting system in Israel. I have had one visit with this gentleman and have offered him whatever assistance we might be able to give in the way of guidance and advice.

He is leaving for Israel within the next few days. He would appreciate it very much if he could have a few brief moments with you before leaving. If you are agreeable, I will ask him to call you, or you may want to call him directly. His telephone number is: JUdson 2-1992.

Sometime on Mon

MERRILL JONES

Nov. 19
5 pm

MSJ:nk

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TELEVISION IN ISRAEL

The undersigned hereby present a comprehensive and conclusive plan for the introduction and establishment of a television service in the state of Israel.

THE NEED FOR A TELEVISION SERVICE IN ISRAEL

It is essential to alert people and clarify the need and urgency of establishing a television service in Israel. An attempt was made approximately four years ago to develop a T.V. service. However, at the time it was considered premature and was seen as an additional financial burden on the government.

Recently, a change has taken place in the attitude of the people concerned. Israel is a highly developed modern country, where science plays a most predominant part. As an example of the advanced thinking of the authorities, no effort was spared in building an electronic computer of a size and diversity only available in very few of the major countries.

It is also agreed now that television with all its uses, applications and potentialities is a necessity, and its introduction is inevitable.

Any forward thinking person can see the invaluable service that television can give to Israel and that it is not too early to start planning and executing this project now.

The problem of integrating the various elements in the mass migration, and their moulding into a national entity, is one of the most difficult and complicated tasks faced by the people of Israel. The audio-visual medium of television will shorten by several years the process of integration.

It is also of utmost importance to understand that the intellectual standard is very high in Israel, and is not limited by locale.

Whether living in a border village, isolated community, or in a city, Israelis are hungry for continuous educational development and cultural stimulation.

Television in Israel will be used for:

A - <u>Education</u>

(1) Teaching of the official languages

(2) Training in healthy and sanitary practices

(3) Encouraging the return to the land movement and training in agriculture.

(4) Telecasts to schools and colleges of special lectures by local and visiting scientists, educators and personalities.

(5) Telecasts of illustrated lectures of national importance.

(6) Regular lectures by specialists to all educational institutions and the public at large which would otherwise not be available to outlying communities.

(7) Telecasts of the sessions of Parliament.

(8) Telecasting of documentary and educational films. (This will bring about local production of films for television, and will result in building up a library of factual data. Such a library will provide material for exchange with other countries.

Also see Special Section on EDUCATION.

B - Culture

(1) Music, which is an integral part of life in Israel, will be made available to everyone through regularly scheduled concerts by the Philharmonic Orchestra, and visiting musicians.

(2) Theatrical Productions, which at present do not reach everyone, will be made available through telecasts.

(a) An incentive will also be created for the further development and encouragement of the Hebrew theatre and opera.

(b) The development of original dance styles will be further aided by televised performances and instructions.

(3) Literature:

The dissemination of a thorough understanding and love for modern and classical literature will be made possible through regular showings of the latest development in these fields.

C - Entertainment

Only through selective television programming can entertainment of a high order be made available on a mass basis. At present, it is found more costly and difficult to bring the proper kind of entertainment to

every corner of the country. Television will provide the ideal, and the most inexpensive method of mass entertainment. (American television programs are available on film through various government and private agencies)

D - World-Wide Link

Television on an international scale, which was only a dream seven years ago, is a growing reality today. Judging by current progress, Europe will be TV-linked to the United States within the next few years, and, before long, an international network will girdle the earth. At such a time Israel would become a pivot in the chain of stations, which will tie the European continent with Asia and Africa. Furthermore, programs emanating from Israel will be of great interest, particularly on holidays, sacred to the world's religions.

E - Security

(1) The television service in Israel will be put at the disposal of the armed forces, and police, for use in training and swift communication. Due to the peculiar topography of the country and the continued need for maintaining a high state of military readiness, it is agreed that television will provide an invaluable tool.

(2) Furthermore, the introduction of television transmissions will make available additional channels of communication, several of which can be exclusively used by the security forces.

F - Public Service

Since it is contemplated using low frequencies for telecasting, it will be possible, with some additional equipment, to relay on the same frequency band both telephone and telegraph messages at a lower cost than the installation of additional trunk lines. In other words, the mere establishment of a television service will prove a considerable saving to the Postal Authorities and simultaneously imporve the telephone and telegraph connections with every

corner of the country. This fact will also take the burden off the Army Signal Corps, which at present provides the facilities for contact with many of the border and isolated settlements.

G - New Industry

(1) In a growing and developing country such as Israel, Television will provide new jobs for many skilled and unskilled workers.

Transmitters: Many engineers and technicians will be permanently employed at the transmitting stations and the relay stations.

Studio: Engineers, technicians and artists as well as administrative staff will find employment.

See Section on Method of OPERATION-Transmission

Assembly and Production: T.V. sets will be assembled and later manufactured in Israel. This will provide employment for many specialists and unskilled workers.

See Section on Method of Operation - MANUFACTURING

It is planned to develop other allied industries in conjunction with the manufacture of certain component parts for television sets. These and the T.V. sets will open up new export markets.

See Section METHOD OF OPERATION on Export and Allied Industries

H - Government Revenue

The government of Israel stands to benefit directly from the use of the television service by sharing the gross revenues.

I - Government Contact with Public

Television will provide the government of Israel with an ideal medium to communicate with the public and

acquaint it with its activities, purposes and future plans. Only an audio-visual medium can bridge the gap which different languages and backgrounds impose.

As a mass medium of communication, television is unsurpassed as a means for reaching the individual as well as the group. Its immediacy and authenticity are most influential and potent forces when directed with a specific purpose at an intelligent audience.

METHOD OF OPERATION

The plan encompasses all the essential requirements for the introduction of a television service into Israel. It includes:

1. The establishment of transmission facilities and studios.
2. Assembly and manufacturing of receiving sets, and their distribution.
3. Programming.

It may prove advisable to set up three separate, subsidiary companies to manage the above services. Such an arrangement may facilitate the acquisition of financial support and technical aid from backers engaged in these various fields in this country and elsewhere. It may also simplify negotiations with the Government of Israel as regards problems of monopoly and control.

Studios and Transmitting Stations.

The main transmitter and studios will be set up in the Tel Aviv area, with two satellite transmitters, one in Jerusalem, and one in the vicinity of Haifa.

This would give us ample grade A and B coverage to supply programs to approximately one and a quarter million people.

The approximate cost of this phase of the operation will be $500,000.oo.*

See Map and Appendix_____TRANSMISSION

Receiving Sets-Manufacture:

To make receiving sets available to as many people as want them, we have determined that a local assembly plant, using imported component parts as well as some locally manufactured parts, could satisfy our needs. We could contract with one or more of the local established radio assembly plants, or set up our own.

* All estimates based on survey made by R.C.A.

Using the cost of 17" TV sets in the United States as a yardstick, our engineers have concluded that the total cost of each set in Israel should not exceed $100,000, ready for delivery.

(See Appendix_____T.V. SETS MANUFACTURING)

A major proportion of the component parts will be purchased in Germany with funds made available from German reparations. These funds will be loaned to the "Corporation" by the "SHILUMIM" Reparation Authority for eight years at 4% interest. (This loan will be repayable in annual installments in Israeli currency).

See Appendix_____ Cost and Financing Breakdown.

Receiving sets:-Distribution

Investigation and analysis revealed that at least 50,000 sets could be distributed in Israel within two years. A further 50,000 sets are expected to be distributed in the succeeding years.

Instead of outright sale, we plan to lease out the sets at a rental of 10 Israel pounds (approximately $5.00) per month. This was found to be well within the means of the number of households stated above. A considerably higher rate will be charged public places such as hotels, restaurants, communal halls in villages and settlements, public bars, etc.

See Appendix_____DISTRIBUTION

Receiving sets:-Income.

The total income after the first two years from approximately 50,000 sets is estimated at 7,800,000 Israel pounds per year. It is our belief that this amount would suffice to cover all expenses of the operation and allow a margin of profit.

Cost of plan.

The total cost of our program is estimated at $7,000,000.

(See Appendix_____Cost and financing Breakdown.)

This figure includes the complete financing of the sets, the transmitting stations and equipment, studios, and at least one year"s operation.

Estimate of disbursements (Annual Budget)

Of the estimated gross income of 7,800,000 Israel Pounds per year, we anticipate the disbursements as follows:

1. 350,000 I.L. per year for stations and studios mainenance and personnel.

2. 700,000 I.L. per year for programming.

3. 1,500,000 I.L. per year for receiving sets and replacements insured by Lloyds of London.

4. 625,000 I.L. loan repayments to Reparation Authority. (this amount will be reduced every year.)

5. 200,000 I.L. approximate interest on loan. (this amount will be reduced every year)

6. 310,000 I.L. reserve fund.

7. 2,340,000 I.L. approximately, for taxes

8. 1,885,000 I.L. Corporation profits after taxes and loan amortization.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FOR ISRAEL

In a commencement address delivered at Baylor University, Texas, on May 25, 1956, President Eisenhower stated:

> ... Many nations, though their cultures are ancient and rich in human values, do not possess the resources to spread the needed education throughout their populations. But they can wisely use help that respects their traditions and ways. For example, the whole free world would be stronger if there existed adequate institutions of modern techniques and sciences in areas of the world where the hunger for knowledge and the ability to use knowledge are unsatisfied because educational facilities are often not equal to the existing need ...
>
> ... We would gain new knowledge and wisdom out of the priceless values of another people's traditions and proud heritage. They would gain knowledge in the technical and scientific fields where we have had an earlier start ...

The present Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, then Governor of California, addressing a conference of educators in California in December 1952, on the subject of educational TV, stated:

> Science has placed at the disposal of the people a device the educational potentialities of which appear to be tremendous ... If such is the case, then the manner in which our generation uses such an opportunity -- for ourselves and for those who will follow us -- can be a measure of whether we are worthy of being the spiritual heirs of Jefferson, who regarded education as the 'resource most to be relied upon for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man'.

These statements by President Eisenhower and Justice Warren convey eloquently the spirit and approach that notivate the present plan to create in Israel an educational TV system. A young democracy, poor in natural resources and established under trying conditions, Israel is compelled to avail itself of the most advanced scientific and technological methods and skills if it is to establish itself as a viable society. It must apply diligently the

knowledge and the guidance available in the more developed lands.

The experience of the U.S. and other nations in the use of the audio-visual medium of TV has demonstrated the value of this medium in facilitating the handling and solution of educational and social problems in the new State. The goal of establishing in Israel a TV Service, with major emphasis on educational objectives, is justified not only by considerations of need and interest on the part of Israel, but also by the readiness of the country, in terms of already available educational and technical skills, to make the most effective use of the new medium. With a modest beginning in the form of outside assistance, financial and technical, it is felt that an efficient system of educational TV will be developed.

Goals and Applications of Educational TV in Israel

Israel is fundamentally a secular and western-oriented community, with an admixture of oriental cultural elements. Its basic social goals and standards are those of the western liberal states, whose influences are reflected in its institutions and mores, in the fields of education, medicine, and social services, and in its attitudes toward technical advancement, living and working conditions, the fostering of arts and sciences, and human rights.

In the effort to realize its national goals, however, it must cope with problems that are unique to its own historic and social situation. Perhaps its major problem is that of absorbing and integrating in the shortest possible time large groups of immigrants of the most diverse origins. To accomplish this with a minimum of material hardship and spiritual and psychological discomfort represents a major challenge. In this endeavor, Israel has much to learn from the American experience in protecting the rights of its many and diverse racial and ethnic groups to preserve those elements of their traditional cultures which they regard as valuable, in creating conditions whereby they may interact to their mutual enrichment, and in minimizing the inferiority feelings of the newer immigrant groups

and easing their integration into the larger society.

In the past eight years, since the establishment of the new State in 1948, almost one million immigrants have been received into the country, most deriving from the countries of North Africa and the Middle East. Even if the present ethnic and cultural pattern were similar to that existing prior to 1948, complex problems of integration would exist. Though the pre-1948 group was predominantly European, it too was multi-national in character, deriving from Russia, Poland, Germany and elsewhere in Europe. The integration problem was rendered vastly more complicated after 1948, with the arrival of immigrant groups from Italy, Greece, Western Turkey and the Balkans, and in even larger numbers, Oriental immigrant groups from the Yemen, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Morocco.

The varied and disparate cultural backgrounds of these immigrant groups, as anticipated, have produced forces contributing to separatism and tension. Though systematic programs have been instituted by the Israeli educational and social welfare institutions to deal with these problems, they will not be easily and speedily resolved. In this connection, the following definition of the stake of American social welfare agencies in the success of the educational TV movement in the U.S. applies equally to Israel:

> Every educational, cultural and social welfare agency in these communities has a common stake in the results. In today's complex society all these have a basic motivation - to give the public a fuller understanding of community needs and the purposes and activities of community agencies in endeavoring to meet such needs. Educational television can also provide a private line to family members in their homes, where health, recreation, education and personal aspiration are direct and immediate questions. (Report of Committee on Non-Commercial Educational Television of the National Social Welfare Assembly, 1953)

We indicate briefly some problems in the field of education and social relationships to the solution of which an effective Educational TV Service can usefully contribute.

1. An obvious but important problem is that of language. Hebrew, the official language of the country, must be taught to immigrants whose native tongues

comprise most of the languages of the world. The teaching of proper Hebrew diction is a widespread need. In some cases, particularly those of the Orientals, it is often necessary to teach not only reading and writing in Hebrew, but to teach these skills for the first time in any language. This is especially true in the case of the Oriental woman. And even when reading ability exists among the Oriental immigrants, it is generally necessary to improve reading comprehension.

2. In the field of employment and occupation, tensions among the different immigrant groups exist for reasons not unlike those which have prevailed in the U.S. and other immigrant-receiving countries. For example, the more lucrative occupations have tended to be filled by the earlier immigrants - In Israel, these are the Europeans - and the less desirable positions by the more recent immigrants - In Israel, the Orientals. This normal development has been aggravated by the lack among the Oriental immigrants of the skills required in the small-scale factory economy of the country. To an even greater extent, the Orientals have lacked the training and skills necessary to fill professional and white collar positions. Thus, they have tended to seek employment in the unskilled occupations, while the Europeans have been more prominently represented in business, the professions, government and white collar enterprises.

This problem requires, among other things, intensive programs of vocational education and retraining if the unity and favorable development of the nation is not to be impeded.

3. A problem of vital importance in Israel is that of rural settlement. For economic and social reasons the establishment of agriculture settlements - private, cooperative and collective - has constituted a central objective of national planning. The paucity of natural resources, the dessication of the soil over centuries and even millenia of neglect, confronts the nation with challenging economic problems. Economic viability requires the development of a society properly balanced between small-scale industry and agriculture, between urban and rural settlement. In the

years ahead, therefore, national planning must be directed, in addition to developing of an adequate industrial base, to reclaiming near-desert and desert areas by the establishment of a net-work of farm settlements.

Efforts along these lines have met, for various reasons, with great difficulties. One is the urban origin of both the European and Oriental immigrants and their consequwnt lack of agricultural skills and the psychological attitudes required for rural living. An aspect of the latter is the feeling of cultural and social isolation experienced by the rural settlers, particularly in the border areas.

Television's potential in this area is demonstrated by the experiments conducted in 1954 and 1955 in a number of rural communities in France. These projects, which were undertaken with the cooperation of UNESCO, have proved so successful that they are now being emulated in Japan and Southern Italy.

The French experiment took form of TV programs focused on a serious French national problem - theneed for modernisation of agriculture and the raising of rural living standards. The gains reported from the project included: providing a source of information on practical subjects of various kinds - up-to-date agricultural technique, hygiene, domestic economy; opening a window on the outside world; awakening interest in cultural activity - theater, concerts; creating links between people through shared activity.

The Israel TV Service will seek to benefit from the experiences and findings of the French and other experiements in the use of TV for fural education. It will endeavor to develop programs aimed at reducing the feeling of isolation of the rural settlers and, in general, at rendering rural living more gratifying.

4. Problems of prejudice are difficult to avoid in any multi-national society despite earnest efforts to deal with them. Such negative attitudes or stereotypes as may exist in Israel among different groups with respect to one another will no doubt disappear or be modified in the process of living together and sharing common experiences, particularly in the case of the children of the immigrants. Experience bears out the positive results of such sharing of experiences. As an example, a

major factor in the integration of the Yemenite Jews into the national life, their positive relationship with the European elements in the population, and their capacity to share in community responsibilities during the trying post-1948 years, was in considerable measure due to the common school experiences shared by the Yemenite and European children in pre-1948 period.

At the present time, through intercultural programs and educational projects of various kinds, efforts are being made in Israel to promote harmonious living through mutual understanding. The potentialities of Educational TV for enhancing these efforts are considerable.

5. The different immigrant groups naturally brought to the country a wide range of food preferences and dietary habits. In a country with serious economic problems, resulting from a limited food supply, it is obvious that the diversity in food habits would have economic implications. Moreover, the diet of some of these groups fall short of proper hygienic and nutritional standards, and give rise to public health problems. Educational TV will enhance greatly current programs for modifying dietary patterns and improving nutritional standards.

6. In the 1954 report of the Ford Foundation, the latter's Public Affairs program is described as having the following two-fold objective: "To encourage in the individual citizen an active concern with the affairs of his community, the nation and the world; and to assist him in gaining greater understanding of the issues and forces by which the quality of his government is determined." This statement defines also a central objective of the government and institutions of Israel.

Although Israel is a politically alert society, with numerous political parties and active citizen involvement in community affairs, voting and participation in political life are new experiences for substantial elements in the population.

Again, TV can contribute greatly in the effort to develop an informed and responsible citizenry.

7. The basic Israel education law provides for universal, compulsory, and free elementary education for both sexes from the ages of 6 to 14. In the main, with certain variations, the school curricula, as well as extra-curricula programs are constructed on western models. For this and other reasons, the European child tends to function better in the school environment than the Oriental child. Moreover, the home environment of the Oriental child dis-advantages him in comparison with the European child, from the standpoint of home-school cooperation in such matters as regularity of attendance, parental help in doing homework, duties imposed on children in the home, etc.

A particularly acute problem in Israel is the shortage of teachers and other educational personnel as well as of classroom facilities.

Appropriately adapted to the educational setting of Israel, Educational TV can contribute greatly to the advancement of the educational process in Israel.

Classroom Instruction

The usefulness of the TV medium in connection with classroom instruction, notwithstanding many obstacles and unresolved problems, has been substantiated by the experience of the U.S. and other countries. The Israel TV Service will be guided by these experiences, emulating those which have proved themselves and avoiding others which have failed. As an example, it will take cognisance of the stricture that TV education may prove useless unless supported by adequate preparatory and skilled follow-up activity on the part of the teacher.

The manner and form in which TV programs for classroom use will be produced and utilized in Israel will be evolved in consultation and collaboration with local educational and other appropriate institutions. Though the body of existing experience in other countries will serve as its starting point, the Israel TV Service will, of course, introduce its own innovations on the basis of local needs and opportunities.

The impressive record of the City of Philadelphia in the classroom use of TV suggests programs and themes that will be attempted in Israel. Programs more-

presented in the schools of that city have had, among others, the following purposes: to improve the learning of arithmetic on the part of beginning pupils; to enhance appreciation of the arts by upper elementary and secondary school pupils; to provide guidance to teenagers in manners, morals and social behavior; to provide information on nutrition, posture and first aid; to acquaint pupils with the concepts of modern science; to provide information and insights regarding the workings of democracy and various aspects of community life; to promote understanding of and positive attitudes of other nations and cultures. Subjects covered in direct teaching programs have included: science, social studies, literature, foreign languages, art and music appredation, health educationa and safety training, vocational guidance and social behavior.

The gains reported from the programs presented in Philadelphia and other American cities suggest some of the very benefits that would be sought in Israel: stimulating children to seek supplementary reading and to request field trips to places seen on TV; impressing children with the importance of good diction, grammar and vocabulary; bringing current events into the classroom and thus stimulating the child's sense of living and participating in a real world despite the physical remoteness of events; giving pupils the stimulus of variety and a welcome relief from the habitual teacher; enabling sick or incapacitated children confined to the home to maintain the continuity of their education; making possible the presentation of scientific experiments and demonstrations in large and well-equipped laboratories to schools lacking such facilities; multiplying by many times the teaching power of one good teacher, film or demonstration; reducing time needed to instruct the teachers themselves in new methods and techniques; enabling the parents, via home receivers, to "visit" children in their classrooms, and in this manner to keep in tune with the children's own educational experiences. The latter benefit, which is especially important in Israel, will be facilitated under the "open" circuit system of the Israel TV Service.

Adult Education

Referring to the 1952 decision of the Federal Communications Commission to make available a large number of channels for non-commercial TV, the 1953 report of the National Social Welfare Assembly observed that "the Commission's action was hailed by educators and community leaders as a step which would give education in this country a powerful new dimension - extending the boundaries of organized learning from the classroom and community meeting to the fireside of the home..."

The Israel TV Service proposes to exhibit this "powerful new dimension" not only for classroom instruction, but also for extra-classroom education for both school-age children and for adults.

The experience of the U.S. and other countries has demonstrated that TV can be a powerful instrument for providing the adult population with information and insights into the democratic process. It can report on activities of governmental and other agencies affecting public interest. It can deal dramatically but nevertheless objectively with the range of problems facing the community, the nation and the world. It can enrich the daily life of the individual by promoting understanding of the natural sciences and humanities, by encouraging constructive use of leisure time through demonstration of hobbies.

It can offer, in cooperation with local educational institutions, programs on psychology and child-rearing, preventive medicine and health, science and engineering, political science and citizenship, history and geography, home-making and consumer education, agriculture and current affairs. It can enable social welfare organizations to reach selected audiences throughout the community with information and activities of special interest. It can meet, by well-conceived programs, the varying interests and needs of housewives, businessmen, physicians, lawyers, organized workers and farmers.

In the case of both the school-age and adult phases of the program, the Israel TV Service will make provision at the outset for testing and measuring the effectiveness of its programs. In this connection, the cooperation of research

groups from foreign universities and institutions in the U.S. and other countries, as well as from governmental and intergovernmental agencies, such as UNESCO, in studying the successes and failures of the program, will be welcomed and sought.

APPENDIX 1 TRANSMISSION

Area I (See map): Population approximately 750,000.

The area to be covered will be capsule-shaped, extending approximately 47 miles in each direction North and South of Tel Aviv.

This would provide an optimum location for the main transmitter and the studios.

A tower of approximately 600 feet would be located a little to the North of Tel Aviv.

It is recommended that we use a 12-bay superturnstile antenna, using a capsule-shaped radiation pattern, which is ideally suited for the elongated geography of Israel.

This radiation system will be fed with 2 kilowatts of power, and will provide the equivalent of FCC grade "A" and "B" coverage to approximately 47 miles in the direction of maximum gain of this antenna, which would be oriented toward Haifa.

This same signal intensity will be found in the direction exactly opposite to Haifa, since the radiation pattern of this antenna is symmetrical, and has a gain of approximately 24.7 in the two opposite directions.

With this transmitting system, it will be possible to receive a television signal with clarity from almost every location within Israel, with the exception of areas whose line of sight path to the antenna at Tel Aviv is obstructed by hills and irregular terrain conditions.

Both at Jerusalem and Haifa, which are large and important population centers, obstructions exist. It is, therefore, planned to construct satellite transmitters in both areas, designated as area II and area III, which will be fed by the signal radiated from the Tel Aviv tower and picked up on nearby dominating hills.

Area II: Population approximately 250,000.

The area to be covered will be an approximate circle of 15 miles radius, centering at a point Northwest of Nazareth. This area will be fed by a rebroadcast receiver with an off-the-air pickup with high gain antenna, plus a TVM-1A microwave relay, powered by a 100 Watt transmitter (TTL-100A Type), including a slot-antenna.

Area III: Population approximately 150,000.

This will include the Jerusalem built-up area, and as many points to the West of it as practical.

This area will be fed by the same equipment as Area II.

Both satellite transmitters will rebroadcast the identical programs originating in Tel Aviv.

Studios

The Tel Aviv studios will require facilities for control, film projection, live pickup and remote pickup.

Control facilities include sync generators, switching equipment, monitoring equipment, turntables, loudspeakers, and other audio equipment and various accessories.

For the medium-sized installation that we contemplate, the cost of the control equipment is estimated at $17,000.

Film projection and pickup facilities include special television-type projectors, optical multiplexers, slide-projectors, film camera chains, editing and accessory equipment. For our requirements, the cost for this equipment is estimated at $22,000.

We are planning on two live stages, including lighting equipment, special audio equipment, additional switching equipment, etc. The cost of this equipment is estimated at $86,000, which will include four live image orthicon cameras.

We are also including the addition of remote pickup equipment and kinescope equipment. The cost of each type of equipment is estimated at approximately $35,000, plus $15,000 for a specially-designed mobile truck unit to house the remote pickup equipment. In our estimate of costs of the transmitting equipment, we budgeted $50,000 for the above items to allow for a later decision as to whether either one or both will be required at the early stages of our operation. There is an additional amount set aside in case it is decided to acquire both items from the outset.

APPENDIX 1 TRANSMISSION (cont'd)

Cost Breakdown:

Guyed steel tower (galvanized) 0 620 feet	$24,900
Antenna (TF-12AH type)	$42,800
2 kilowatt transmitter (TT-2AH type)	$48,250
2 satellite transmitters	$60,000
Control equipment	$17,000
Film equipment	$22,000
Live equipment (2 stages)	$86,000
Remote pickup or kinescope equipment	$50,000
Premises	$100,000
Additional equipment & unforeseen items) Transportation & insurance	$49,050
	$500,000

APPENDIX 2 T.V. SETS: MANUFACTURING

Television receiving sets will be made available through three phases:

1. Importation and distribution of 5,000 sets to coincide with the inception of broadcasting.

2. Assembly of efficient standard receivers in Israel. Most of the component parts are to be procured abroad;
a) from a licensing organization and open market in the U.S., (such as picture tubes and some non-standard components);
b) from Germany, (such as non-standard and standard components, i.e., resistors, capacitors and vacuum tubes).

Some parts are already manufactured in Israel, (i.e., coils, transformers, cabinets, etc.), consisting of about 20% of the total.

3. With the gradual introduction of automatic machinery into Israel for the manufacturing of non-standard parts, the importation from the U.S. could be reduced to picture tubes only (15% of cost), while all other parts can be procured in Germany.

In this connection, it is important to note that a large factory in Jerusalem has placed orders for machinery to manufacture vacuum tubes. It is expected to be in production within the next two or three years.

During the second phase, research and development facilities will be set up to draft detailed plans for the manufacture of high quality control system components, defense electronic items, instrumentation devices and high quality test equipment.

See Appendix ___ EXPORT AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

APPENDIX 2 MANUFACTURING (cont'd)

The cost of the finished assembled set in Israel is based on the following figures:

Cost of component parts	$55.00
Cost of labor	30.00
Other costs	15.00
	$100.00

APPENDIX 3 COST AND FINANCING BREAKDOWN

Estimated cost breakdown

Transmitters, Studios and Equipment:			
Main transmitter, tower and antenna	$	132,950	
Cameras and studio equipment		108,000	
Satellite transmitter and antenna-Haifa		30,000	
Satellite transmitter and antenna-Jerusalem		30,000	
Mobile pick-up unit and special truck		50,000	
Premises - estimate		100,000	
Transportation, insurance and unforeseen		49,050	
	$	500,000	500,000
Receiving sets:			
5,000 ready-made sets	$	500,000	
45,000 sets assembled in Israel		4,500,000	
	$	5,000,000	5,000,000
General expenses:			
Establishment of Founding Company	$	25,000	
Additional reserve		10,000	
	$	35,000	35,000
Operating capital (one year):			
Transmitters, maintenance and personnel	$	175,000	
Programming		350,000	
TV receivers distribution & maintenance		750,000	
Training technicians		40,000	
	$	1,315,000	1,315,000
Reserve for unfpreseen expenses	$	200,000	200,000
Total	$		7,050,000

APPENDIX 3 COST AND FINANCING BREAKDOWN

-Estimated Financing Breakdown (including first year of operation).

		Source and currency of capital (in dollars)		
		U.S. Dollars	German Reparations	Israel L.I.
		$		
1.	Transmitters & Studios	400,000		100,000
2.	Receiving sets	500,000		
		1,500,000	2,750,000	250,000
3.	Founding Company	35,000		
4.	Operating Capital (one year)			
	Studio & personnel	175,000		
	Programming	250,000		100,000
	Set maintenance & distribution	435,000	250,000	65,000
	Training technicians	40,000		
	Reserve	200,000		
		$ 3,535,000	$ 3,000,000	$ 515,000

APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION

Our estimate of 50,000 immediate customers for our television sets is based on the following facts:

1. As of 1955, there were approximately 260,000 radio sets in the hands of private people, as compared with 146,000 in 1950.

2. As of 1955, 631,000 individuals were earning an income, out of a total population of 1,717,834.

3. The national income per capita in 1955 was $520.00, an increase of 10% over the previous year. This figure was reached after allowing for price increases.

4. The distribution of the population as of December 31, 1954, fell into the following categories:

   Urban- 1,210,769
   Rural- 507,065

5. It is estimated that of the urban population, the average family spends over 20 L.I. per month ($10.00) on outside entertainment such as movies, cafés, etc. This creates a potential market for our television sets of approximately 400,000 family units.

6. The installment purchase or rental of household equipment is very common in Israel. The main reason being that, whereas the average Israeli household is not in a position to lay out a lump sum of money for any individual purchase, the need and the desire to maintain a high standard of living is very great.

7. Our method of leasing the television sets on an annual basis for a monthly fee of 10 L.I. ($5.00) is the most practical inasmuch as the public is used to such methods. It will also make the sets available to a broader market.

APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION (cont'd)

8. We are also planning to make sets available for purchase at the retail cost of approximately 750 I.L., which will cover our requirements on the basis of a five year amortization.

9. In 1955, the National Income amounted to 1,750,000,000 I.L. This represents 2,773 I.L. per working person or approximately 231 I.L. per working person per month.

10. We have interviewed individuals in Israel, representing a cross-section of the population, and have invariably received the answer that television will be extremely popular and that the monthly fee will be readily available.

APPENDIX 5 EXPORT AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

EXPORT

In view of the ever-increasing use of television all over the world, and the known plans of many countries to embark upon television broadcasting in the near future, we look forward to a substantial export of television sets. This is particularly true of countries with which Israel has trade agreements. When a Middle East settlement is achieved, a large additional market will be opened in the many neighboring countries. Even relatively poor countries are, at present, planning installation or expansion of broadcasting facilities.

This trend is inevitable, and in itself, provides a weighty reason for Israel not to remain behind, inasmuch as, economically, a television industry promises to be an asset rather than a luxury.

Since our plan is to broadcast on the International Standard adopted in July, 1950 by the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications), our sets will be manufactured to receive signals on this standard. The following countries have adopted the International Standard and have already started or have definite plans to start broadcasting in the immediate future:

Australia	Italy	Spain
Austria	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Norway	Switzerland
Egypt	Portugal	Turkey
Finland		
West Germany		
Iraq		

In addition, East Germany is, at present, considering conversion to the International Standard; India, which has plans to start work on a television service in 1957, is most likely to adopt the above standard.

APPENDIX 5 EXPORT AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES (cont'd)

The figures compiled by RETMA indicate that the approximate cost of television receivers in the above countries ranges between $200 and $400.

On the basis of the above and other data, we have reached the following conclusions:

1. In view of Israel's geoggaphic and economic position, and in view of the trends of future television broadcasting in Europe and Asia, the choice of the International Standard for Israel is both desirable and necessary.

2. There is little doubt that most countries in Europe and Asia will adopt the International Standard if and when planning television services.

3. The present natural and most likely markets for television receivers manufactured in Israel have few transmitting facilities and are planning on future expansion. Many of them already have trade agreements with Israel.

4. The prospects for export markets are favorable if Israel can export a standard, reliable receiver at about $225.00. A sharp rise in demand is expected between 1959 and 1960.

5. The only important competitors, at present, are West Germany and the Netherlands, who manufacture International Standard sets in any quantity. Both, even now, are discouraging barter trade. The productive capacity of Phillips, in the Netherlands, is limited, and West Germany is already faced with a labor shortage.

6. Even not discounting the competition, it is expected that the output of an Israeli Electronic industry will find a favorable market in those countries in Europe, Asia and Africa which are primarily raw material suppliers and which suffer from a shortage of hard currency.

In some instances it is expected to offer television receivers on a lease basis through a contract with local broadcasters. Such agreements would enable areas, which cannot afford television, at present, to embark upon television broadcasting with little initial outlay of capital.

7. Present European television models are about three years behind U.S. models in design efficiency. Employing U.S. manufacture and design techniques to accomplish our objective, will place Israeli industry at a considerable advantage.

- - -

ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Once the assembly and manufacturing of sets in Israel is established, we shall embark upon the following activities:

1. Sub-contracting of portions of projects from electronic manufacturers abroad, including the U.S. This will be made possible by the organization of a small and capable research staff, an asset which even now is available in Israel.

2. Electronic production for industries at home and abroad. This will include: control system components, instrumentation facilities for industrial plants and scientific institutions, closed circuit television, etc.

3. Production for defense. This will include: radar components, closed circuit television used successfully by the U.S. Army, communication equipment, aircraft instruments, etc.

4. Experience in the U.S. has proven that considerable profit is to be had from custom electronic products (for hospitals, factories, etc.). This requires flexibility of manufacturing facilities and an adequate technical staff. This phase will prove to be a large source of hard currency.

The meteoric rise in the consumption and use of electronic products in the U.S. and Western Europe, since the second World War, forecasts an ever-increasing market. The future prospects of Asian and African markets are incalculable. In this connection, it is important to note that India, for instance, is at present making a supreme effort to modernize and expand its industries with a very inadequate technical staff.

Our estimates of the potentials of an electronic industry in Israel are also partially based on the fact that the raw material consumed by such an industry forms a very small portion of production costs. The major investment is skilled labor, competent engineering, and imaginative design talent, of which Israel already has a considerable reserve and potential abundance.

Eldersveld, A M.

December 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Eldersveld:

I regret that I cannot answer your query in detail. I did not cover the establishment of the United Nations and did not return from a prolonged absence abroad until 1946.

Certainly Senator Vandenberg was an effective public speaker. The reasons were at least three. He was endowed with a good voice and wrote his own copy, and he believed what he said. Incidentally, he once told me his famous speech on the floor of the Senate, reversing his previous position was written on his own portable typewriter in less than two hours, although he had spent many weeks thinking about it.

Sorry I have not sufficient time to write you in more detail. I assume you are familiar with the incident which occurred during the 1936 campaign, when Senator Vandenberg attempted a debate with the recorded voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. M. Eldersveld
2114 Arlene Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

mcc

2114 Arlene Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

November 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

My reading informs me that you were personally acquainted with the late Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, and that you were involved as a news analyst and radio commentator in covering the establishment of the United Nations. It is your personal observations and candid opinions of Senator Vandenberg with which this letter is concerned.

I am writing a doctoral dissertation at the University of Michigan. I hope to be able to present a rhetorical analysis of Senator Vandenberg's speaking on significant United Nations' issues, and evaluate the effectiveness of his speech style. In accomplishing this task, I'm sure you will agree that the opinions of a distinguished authority in the field of international affairs will lend invaluable credance to such a study. Therefore, I am hopefully submitting the following questions for your consideration:

1. What significant contributions to the United Nations can we credit to the late Senator Vandenberg?

2. Can the nature of United States' foreign policy, 1942-1950, be attributed in any degree to the efforts and influence of Senator Vandenberg's bipartisan leadership?

3. Do you consider Senator Vandenberg to be an effective public speaker? Why?

I realize that public servants frequently are faced with requests of this type, and therefore apologize for this additional imposition on your already busy schedule. I hope that at your convenience you may find time to favor me in reply.

Respectfully yours,

A. M. Eldersveld

A. M. Eldersveld

Elliott, Frank

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Frank Elliott

from: Edward R. Murrow

November 1, 1957

Many thanks for sending me the material.

I certainly appreciate your taking the time to bring it to my attention as you did, and I know that I will find it helpful in the event that we do such a program.

fc

E.R.M.

Office Communication

CBS TELEVISION SPOT SALES

A Service of CBS Television

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Frank Elliott

city: New York

date: October 11, 1957

Ted

You will doubtless be doing a piece on rockets and satellites shortly. The enclosed piece from the latest issue of Major Donald E. Keyhoe's U.F.O. INVESTIGATOR publication presents a very different and perhaps interesting angle to this subject. I thought you might be interested in it in case you had not come across it.

F. E.

Frank Elliott

FE/ck

Attach. (1)

The Battle for the Moon

Within the next few weeks an unmanned United States rocket may escape from the earth's gravitational pull and crash-land on the moon. This possibility has been disclosed by scientists connected with the Air Force Operation "Far Side" in which four-stage rockets are being launched from a balloon-supported platform at 100,000 feet.

The project name "Far Side" refers to the opposite side of the moon which is never seen from the earth.

An integral part of the Air Force project is a plan to launch rockets which will circle the moon, relaying television camera pictures of its entire surface back to the earth.

Similar plans aimed at landing a manned rocket on the moon also have been announced by Radio Moscow.

Because of the moon's importance as a military space base, both the United States and Russia are engaged in a battle to win control of the moon. The seriousness of this battle was recently emphasized by Thomas R. Henry, veteran science editor of the Washington STAR. In an article on plans for a moon base, Mr. Henry said he had been given a prediction by an Air Force major general "that the great battle of the next world war probably would be between spaceships for occupation of the moon."

For several years scientists and space travel planners have delivered solemn warnings on the importance of a moon base. In general, their views coincide with that of space travel author Willy Ley as stated in an article entitled "Possibilities For An Invasion Base On the Moon." In this article Mr. Ley said that the aggressor who first sets up bases on the moon can control not only the earth but the planets of the solar system.

Because of the moon's lighter gravitational pull (about one-sixth that of the earth) it would be relatively easy to launch H-bomb rockets and guide them to earth targets.

Most of the space experiments today have as their first major goal the landing of a manned spaceship on the moon. This includes research into effects of cosmic rays in space, weightlessness, space navigation, meteor bombardment, and the physiological and psychological factors involved in space flight.

The battle between the United States and Russia now includes intensive search for new propulsion systems. Methods under study include the use of atomic power, a photon (light beam) drive, tapping vast amounts of electric power in our higher atmosphere, and use of artificial gravity (G-field) power.

If either nation achieves a breakthrough, it could assure an early production of spaceships for moon operations. A lead of five years could be disastrous from the loser's viewpoint. Even two or three years might permit the winning country to build a permanent base and set up missile defenses that would prevent another nation's spaceships from landing.

Unless such a base were successfully attacked by the opponent's spaceships, before its defenses could be fully built up, an aggressor could build launching sites for missiles to attack the earth. Domination of this world by threat would then be relatively easy.

For these reasons, the scores of Government agencies, private researchers and manufacturers involved in space travel plans are working at top speed to win the battle for the moon.

Even these groups disagree on the probable date for the first moon landing. A few months ago one Air Force authority predicted the operation of a manned moon rocket in less than five years. (A breakthrough on propulsion could reduce this considerably.) A few noted scientists still refuse to agree that the moon will be occupied, but the majority go along with the opinion of Dr. I. M. Levitt, Director of the Franklin Institute planetarium in Philadelphia.

"By the year 2000," says Dr. Levitt, "trips from space stations circling the earth will be made to the moon and the nearest planets. . . Unless a new exotic form of rocket fuel is uncovered, scientists may be compelled to use the moon with its low gravitational field as the stepping stone to the planets."

Dr. Levitt makes an interesting suggestion in regard to a water supply and the creation of an atmosphere on the moon. Scientists now agree, he says, that these can be manufactured on the moon.

Trapped in the moon's rocky crust, he explains, are water molecules. Also iron, carbon, silicon, aluminum and magnesium are elements we can expect to find; and some of the magnesium silicates contain as much as 10% water.

"With sufficient energy," Dr. Levitt states, "the water can be extracted. Also it can be broken up into the oxygen atom and the hydroxyl molecule—affording free oxygen for an atmosphere."

Dr. Levitt envisions the use of tremendous plastic domes under which human, animal and vegetable life can exist in a moon-made atmosphere. This will eliminate the use of space suits with oxygen supplies such as would now be necessary for man to exist on the moon, he states.

The Philadelphia astronomer envisions an unmanned trip to the moon within five years. But there is strong evidence that this may happen within months, if not weeks, though the achievement may not be publicly announced.

It is known that operation "Far Side" rockets will almost achieve escape velocity. They may actually attain this speed and streak on into space, free of the earth's pull.

These four-stage rocket tests recall earlier plans by Dr. Fritz Zwicky, noted rocket designer, to fire small "artificial meteors" from high altitude balloons. Dr. Zwicky announced that some of the "meteors" would hit the moon, Mars, Venus and other planets. He also stated—without a detailed explanation—that some projectiles hitting the moon or a planet might set off a nuclear reaction.

The new Air Force tests with large rockets have inevitably revived the discussion caused by Dr. Zwicky's plans. If the UFOs are spaceships, it is suggested possibly an operating base has been set up on the moon—just as the United States and the Russians are trying to do.

What would be the reaction to an earth launched rocket hitting the moon—or orbiting it for observations?

First of all, there is no proof that any such base exists on the moon, despite occasional reports of strange lights, the small widely noted white "domes" and the so-called "moon bridge" over which a controversy has raged since 1953.

Most of the lights have been explained by astronomers as meteors flashing on impact. The "domes" reported by several noted astronomers, including Dr. Gerard Kuiper, remain unexplained—though most professional astronomers believe they are natural formations.

The "moon bridge," confirmed as a real object by the well known English lunar expert, Dr. H. Percy Wilkins, has been called an unexplained natural phenomenon and also an optical illusion.

In 1953 Dr. Wilkins broadcast a report on BBC in London in which he stated that the bridge was real, that it arched some 5000 feet above the Mare Crisium, and that it looked artificial—"almost like an engineering job."

Later, after a furore developed over his statements, Dr. Wilkins explained that he considered the bridge a natural object, but he did not retreat from his claim that it was real.

(A detailed discussion of the "moon bridge" and Dr. Wilkins' analysis will appear in a later issue.)

(Continued on Page 21)

UFO Encounter Convinces Airline Captain, Former Skeptic

A two-minute encounter with a UFO, which quickly changed a skeptic to a believer, was recently revealed by Captain W. J. Hull, veteran pilot for Capital Airlines. Prior to his experience, which occurred as his airliner neared Mobile, Alabama, Captain Hull was widely known among pilots for his negative views on flying saucers.

In a 1953 article for THE AIRLINE PILOT entitled "The Obituary of the Flying Saucers" Hull accepted Dr. Donald Menzel's natural phenomena explanation for the UFO's. Later he agreed to a re-examination of the evidence, but his dramatic report was the first hint that he had accepted the UFO's as machines of an unknown type.

For over six months Captain Hull withheld the facts from publication, then he released the story to Civilian Saucer Intelligence, New York, of which he is a member. It is printed here by special permission of CSI.

On the night of November 14, 1956, Captain Hull was flying a Viscount four-engine turboprop airliner from New York to Mobile, over a layer of occasionally broken clouds which enabled him to get a look at the ground only occasionally.

"At 10:10 p.m. EST," states Capt. Hull, "we were only about 60 miles from Mobile when my co-pilot, Peter MacIntosh, and I saw what we thought was a brilliant meteor. We were flying south-southwest and it fell across our path from left to right, first becoming visible at the top of the windshield.

"The Viscount has wonderful visibility upward.

"It decelerated rapidly, just as any meteor does when entering the denser layers of the earth's lower atmosphere. We expected to see it burn out with the customary flash which pilots often see, but it abruptly halted directly in front of us!

"It was an intense blue-white light, approximately seven or eight times as bright as Venus when this planet is at its brightest magnitude.

"Pete shouted, 'What the hell is it, a jet?'"

The co-pilot's first thought was that the object had been a diving jet fighter, turning away from the airliner, and in departing giving the pilots "a view right up its glowing tailpipe." But Capt. Hull knew this could not be the answer. He had often seen the glow of jet tailpipes at night. This was not the right color, nor did it grow smaller in size. Instead, it remained in front of the plane, keeping a regular interval.

"I quickly grabbed my microphone," said the Captain, "and called the Mobile Control Tower.

"Bates Tower, this is Capital 77. Look out toward the north and east and see if you can see a strange white light hovering in the sky."

The answer came quickly: "Capital 77, this is Mobile Bates Tower. We are unable to see much of the sky because of a thick cloud cover. Do you think the object is in our vicinity?"

"Affirmative," replied Hull. "It looks like a brilliant white light bulb about one-tenth the size of the moon. It is directly ahead of us and at about our altitude or slightly higher. We are right over Jackson and have descended to 10,000 feet. Please initiate a call to Brookley Field Tower and ask the controller if he can see it on their big radarscope."

The Brookley AFB, twenty miles southeast of Bates Field, was on a military frequency which the Viscount was not equipped to work on its transmitter.

Immediately after this radio exchange the UFO began to maneuver, darting back and forth, rising and falling, making extremely sharp turns, sharper than any known aircraft, sometimes changing direction 90 degrees in an instant. All during this display the color remained a steady brilliant bluish-white, not growing or diminishing in size at all.

"MacIntosh and I sat there completely flabbergasted at this unnerving exhibition," Captain Hull's report continues. "I thought of calling the passengers over the public address system, but the object was dead ahead of us and putting on its performance in an area whose arc was not large enough to enable anybody in the cabin to get a view of it out the side windows."

After a half minute or more of this strange flight, the UFO suddenly stopped and hovered again.

About this time, Bates Tower called back.

"Capital 77, we are trying to raise the Brookley Tower."

At this moment the UFO again began another series of "crazy gyrations, lazy 8's, square chandelles," weaving with a sort of rythmic cadence through the air. Then the object shot over the Gulf of Mexico, rising at an extremely steep angle and at such a fantastic speed that it diminished rapidly to a pinpoint, to disappear into the night.

According to Captain Hull, the most puzzling thing about the performance—lasting two minutes at least—was that the object had remained at the same distance from the plane throughout the exhibition.

"How do we know this?" says Hull. "It never increased in size, and yet we were bearing down on it at more than five miles a minute in the Viscount. If it was in view two minutes and performing in one area, we should have been at least ten miles closer to it. Now any object that flies certainly looks different when viewed at such a great variance in distance. So this UFO must have managed to remain at the same distance from us throughout the entire display."

Also, as Captain Hull points out, the Viscount was "above the clouds, precluding any reflections of searchlights from below.

"I have seen hundreds of advertising searchlights playing on clouds," Hull says, "and this was nothing remotely related. Likewise I am summarily ruling out aircraft (at least the ones we know), balloons, missiles, or any other earth-launched device within my ken. The one thing which I can't get over is the fact that when it came, it came steeply downward; when it departed after its amazing show, it went steeply upward! Now I ask you, is this machine based on the earth?

"I followed up on this spectacular sighting at Mobile. The control tower operators had reached Brookley after a slight delay, but the controller had seen nothing and since no night flights were in progress the surveillance radar had not been energized at the time."

Captain Hull did not report this sighting to the press. Not a word was printed about it until he revealed the details to John DuBarry, former associate editor of TRUE, which broke the first big flying saucer story in 1949. DuBarry is now president of CSI of New York. ●

MOON BATTLE *from Page 20*

Though there is no proof that any lunar base exists, it is not hard to estimate the effect if an earth launched rocket did hit the moon near such a base. Presumably the reaction would be similar to that on earth if a moon launched rocket struck near a military base or any populated area. It would probably be considered a hostile act and it could set off general hysteria.

The sight of an earth rocket orbiting the moon might be regarded as hostile—or merely as an act of peaceful observation.

It is doubtful that our armed forces would risk hitting the moon with a rocket if they believed that an advanced race had established a base there. The consequences could be serious.

Possibly operation "Far Side" will soon reveal whether the moon is as it is usually considered—a barren satellite devoid of even the lowest form of vegetable life—or that there is evidence of its use as a space base.

But even aside from this speculative angle, the present race for the moon remains deadly serious. It is a battle the outcome of which may affect the lives of everyone on this earth, turning the moon into an armed fortress—or a peaceful colony dedicated to opening up new vistas to earthbound humans. ●

Ellis, Henry G.

March 9, 1956

Dear Mrs. Ellis:

I have your letter of February 20th.

This is merely a note to tell you that I am not the man who with others, was invited to participate in a meeting in Rome in April 1935 to discuss plans with Mr. Hendrick Christian Anderson concerning his idea of a World Center City of Communication.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henry G. Ellis
Ellis Travel Service
30 Halley Place
Torrington, Connecticut

fc

HUnter 9-4719

ELLIS TRAVEL SERVICE

Mrs. Henry G. Ellis, Agent

30 Holley Place

Torrington, Connecticut

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MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS, INC.

re

February, 20, 1956

No.

Mr. Edward Murrow
WCBS-TV,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

For years I have been dying of curiosity to know whether you are the man who, with a few others, was invited to participate in a meeting in Rome in April 1935, to dicuss plans with Mr. Hendrick Christian Anderson concerning his idea of a World Center City of Communication.

I remember Dr. Everett Clinchy, Dr. Morris Lazarus of Baltimore, and one other American besides myself, whom I believe was you, but do not remember meeting you, or the man with similar name.

Mr. Anderson died several years ago, and, in 1953 I visited his sister, Miss Lucia Anderson at the same villa where they both lived in 1935, at via Mancini. At that time, Miss Anderson presented me with an enormous volume containing Mr. Andersons project which never developed, and this book weighing twenty pounds was sent back to my home here in Torrington. I understand that there are only eight of these volumes, and I wonder just why I should be so honored to receive one, but I still have it, of course, in it's large box.

If you are still interested to read on, in Last September's copy of Harper's Bazaar, there was an article and pictures about Hendrick C. Anderson and his friend Henry James, based on seventy seven letters written between 1899 and 1915 by James to HCA, and they have only recently been published. The author is Michael Swan, and, when I sent the copy to Miss Anderson, her reply was that she had never known that it had been printed, and was grateful for it, although the article said, "the letters quoted in the article are used by kind permission of the Henry James Estate and Miss Lucia Anderson"

My visit to Italy in 1935 was long before the travel business. I took the place of Grace Morrison Poole, the (then) President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and all quite by accident was my trip arranged for me, through Miss Beatrice Beecher of New York who was handling the delegates from this country. I met her when I was one of the hostesses at the Herald Tribune Forum in 1934, which was an invitational affair to prominent club women.

My husband was President of the Torrington Mfg. Company until his sudden death in 1944, and in 1946 I went to work for the first time in my life and have quite a success (much to my surprise) of the travel business.

Knowing how very busy you are, please do not bother to answer ~~thi~~ this if you are not the man who went to Italy to learn more about this idea of Mr. Anderson's only to have Mussolini, at the time, sending troops to Ethiopia right under our noses, which stopped the conference we all went to attend, and sent us home pronto.

Very truly yours,

Margaret H. Ellis

(Mrs. Henry G. Ellis)

PS. Sorry I have never seen you or heard you on T.V. and the reason is because Torrington gets one channel only, which is #8, through New Haven.

Efron, Edith

October 23, 1956

Dear Miss Efron:

I have your letter of October 18th, and do indeed remember the pleasant conversation we had when you interviewed me for the profile in LOOK.

I regret to say that there are no jobs open in my own shop, but I sympathize with your desire to return to the kind of journalism you knew formerly.

I shall be glad to talk with you about it. Perhaps you would like to call my office someday to set up an appointment.

Sincerely,

Miss Edith Efron
LOOK
Look Building
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

October 18, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We met, about a year and a half ago, when I interviewed you for a small and inadequate "profile" in LOOK. Perhaps you remember me--if only because I'm Alex and Sarah Kendrick's niece....

Anyhow, I'm sitting across the street from you and pining. I've been Assistant Woman's Editor of LOOK for two years now, and would have left long ago had I not been hypnotized by a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. I have finally decided that this type of work is not for me--and that I want very much to return to meaningful journalism. I happen to share Alex's feeling very deeply, that you are one of the few people in the country who is doing work that <u>is</u> meaningful. And I would like very much to have a job with you.

My background is good. I was a staff writer on the N.Y. Times Magazine section for three year--reported and wrote on a great variety of subjects, from national economic problems, to funny personal essays, and portrait studies of personalities. (I am a good reporter.) I was a foreign correspondent (really a stringer) for Time and Life in the Caribbean, covered Haiti and Santo Domingo, for five years. I've published free lance articles in many major magazines, have written a book on Haitian society (which has so far appeared in chapters in British University magazines), and founded and edited a literary magazine in Haiti which publishes avant-garde literature in French and Creole. I have done many things, think I have done them all well.

May I see you one day when you are in town and it is convenient for you? While I can't afford to work for much less than I now make, I'd be willing to swap some income for a genuinely

interesting job. And perhaps, if there is nothing in your own organization for which you think I'm suited, you might suggest whom else I could see.

I shall say a few novenas while awaiting your answer. If you want something besides an affectionate familial reference from Alex, I would refer you to Lester Markel, Sunday Editor of the Times, Edmund Wilson, Herbert Solow, Editor of Fortune, and... odd combination...Fleur Cowles, who is in New York now.

Yours sincerely,

Edith Efron

Edith Efron

Emery, Clyde.

May 3, 1956

Dear Professor Emery:

Thank you for your letter of April 17th.

In answer to your question, Stuart Alsop is a careful and accurate reporter. The clipping which you sent is certainly more than half true.

I have tried to deal, though, I fear, in a piecemeal fashion with the vital matter it raises, and hope to be able to do so in a more comprehensive manner later on.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Clyde Emery
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

fc

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DALLAS, TEXAS
SCHOOL OF LAW

April 17, 1956

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am one of your regular listeners and great admirers.

The enclosed is from the Sherman (Texas) "Democrat" for March 29. If it is true-or even half-true - it is very important, and also distressing and dangerous.

With your tremendous following, you are in a position to do something about it. Will you please give the matter careful consideration?

Sincerely yours,

Clyde Emery

Clyde Emery
Professor of Law

CE:wk
Enc.

Alsop Says:

Arms Lag Warnings Met By Bored National Yawn

By STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — Some very sensational statements have recently been made by the highest Air Force authorities, but hardly anybody has paid any attention to them at all. Consider the following brief samples:

Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff:

"(The Soviets) have long since passed us in quantity and they are making remarkable strides in quality."

Gen. Thomas D. White, Deputy Chief of Staff:

"They have been and are outproducing us in all categories but medium bombers. . . . Here is the area of deep concern — the Soviets are presently beating us at our own game — production. . . . The Communists are making scientific and technological advances at a faster rate than we are."

Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Power, Chief of the Air Research and Development Command: "With both quantitive and qualitative superiority on their side, we would lose the protection of the deterrent force and be at their mercy. This danger is very real and immediate."

What all three generals are saying, of course, is that the Soviet Union is rapidly outstripping the United States in strategic air power, the one field in which this country has heretofore enjoyed superiority. Surely it is no exaggeration to describe such warnings as sensational. Surely an official warning of "a very real and immediate danger" is nothing if not sensational.

Yet such warnings are met these days with a long, bored, national yawn. Why?

The question is worth asking, because the national indifference to such warnings is a vitally important phenomenon. There appear to be a number of inter-locking answers.

In the first place, there is a tendency to regard all generals as professional cryers of "wolf, wolf."

Certainly the services have sometimes been guilty of budget-minded scare-mongering. Yet, as Gen. Twining pointed out in his testimony, the Air Force has consistently underestimated Soviet progress in air power, and by a very wide margin, rather than the other way round.

Then there is the theory that "they don't really know — they're just guessing."

The theory is comfortable, but incorrect. When Twining testified recently that the Soviets were producing more than twice as many long range bombers as this country, and that they were already testing intermediate range missiles, he was not guessing. He knew.

How he knew may be none of the public's business. But the facts themselves are very much the public's business.

There is the equally comfortable theory that "we can't do anything about it anyway," which is equally incorrect. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Trevor Gardner resigned essentially because of an official decision not to undertake the "crash" missile program he proposed. By the same token, to increase our long range bomber production at least to the Soviet level, as Gen. Curtis LeMay has strenuously advocated, would require a simple order to the Boeing plants. The order has not been given, entirely for budgetary reasons.

The plain fact is that the American government has officially decided to permit the Soviets to outstrip this country in strategic air power.

Many people refuse to worry about this decision, because Dwight D. Eisenhower is head of the American government. But Gen. Eisenhower's military experience was in a different field, and he himself has often disclaimed personal infallibility.

The President's military reputation is of course a major reason why the Administration's defense policies have been so mildly criticized.

Those who undertake to do so, like Sens. Stuart Symington and Henry Jackson, find themselves charged with "breaking security," becoming "prophets of gloom and doom," or simply playing politics. Critics of defense economies are also accused of wasteful war-mongering, since "there won't be another big war anyway" — which could be true, but only if we do not "lose the protection of the deterrent force."

But all this is not enough to explain the extraordinary public apathy in the face of such sensational warnings as those listed above. Unless the country has become so flabbily self-regarding as to be indifferent to the future, there must be something else as well — a failure of communication between the nation as a whole and those responsible for the national security.

As another report in this space will suggest, the failure seems to center in the system, which has grown up around the august, highly secret National Security Council.

Enders, Eliz

May 22, 1956

My dear Mrs. Enders:

This is just a note to say my thanks for your kind letter and also for your generous comments about our SEE IT NOW program on Africa.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write to me. Please convey my best wishes to Gordon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Enders
2604 D Dunway Street
Lansdale Gardens
Norfolk, Virginia

fc

usual
ack.
Thanks

2604 D Dunway St
Lansdale Gardens
Norfolk, Va

28 April 1956

Dear Mr Murrow:

I know that much time has elapsed since you have been in contact with Gordon, but with us it is different for we are a constant part of your audience and have been for some time.

We returned from a sojourn in Japan where Gordon was stationed at Camp Sendai for two years, after thirteen months of service as senior Intelligence adviser to ROKA in Korea. We are now at the above address as Gordon is temporarily attached to the Naval Amphibious Base, though still in the Army.

I have just listened with intense interest to your "See It Now" and learned more about Africa than I could possibly have done, unless actually traveling through the vast distances you covered. Am watching for the next showings. I feel, Mr Murrow, that it is a great privilege to be able to listen in, and that it is really wonderfully covered. I personally particularly needed the information regarding South Africa.

With much appreciation for what you are giving us every evening, and hoping to meet you sometime,

Cordially yours,

(Mrs) Elizabeth C. Enders

Elizabeth C. Enders

Edward C. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

This is a guaranteed genuine fan letter.
All the best.
Gordon

House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

November 18 1957

MEMO:

For your information.

Clair Engle

From

Congressman Clair Engle

DEMO ENGLE TOPS KNIGHT IN POLL

State's Water Problem Figured Importantly in Public's Political Ideas

BY MERVIN D. FIELD, Director, the California Poll

Democratic Congressman Clair Engle leads both Republican Gov. Knight and Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco in the race for the U.S. Senate.

And if the Republican primary battle for the Senatorial nomination were held today, Knight would win with a bare majority of votes.

Those are the findings of a State-wide sampling of bipartisan political thinking taken by the California Poll.

Immediately following Knight's dramatic withdrawal from the gubernatorial race and his announcement that he would run instead for Senator, California Poll opinion reporters interviewed a cross section of voters of both major parties in all parts of the State.

Engle-Knight Choice

Here's the question asked voters:

"If Goodwin Knight, Republican, were running against Clair Engle, Democrat, which one do you think you would vote for if you were voting today?"

Here's how it came out:

Engle (Dem.) 45%
Knight (Rep.) 42%
Undecided 13%

Engle's activities on the controversial California water question have gained him wide publicity. He has championed the cause of Federal development of water resources. Water problems promise to be a prominent issue in the election next year.

While Engle is popular in his own right, there is no doubt that much of his strength shown in this report is due to his Democratic Party affiliation.

Changes Plans

Knight's change of political intentions had been prophesied for several weeks before his actual entry into the Senatorial race. After first announcing that he would seek re-election as Governor, he encountered stiff opposition from Sen. Knowland, who also had his sights set on that office.

Surveys published by the

Turn to Page 5, Column 1

Engle Tops Knight in Cal. Poll

Continued from Page 3

California Poll in February and in September of this year showed that Knowland had somewhat greater strength among Republicans than did Knight.

After reportedly heeding the urging of Republican Party leaders to withdraw from the gubernatorial race and avert a Republican schism, Knight made known his intention to run for Senator instead.

This brought strong protest from Christopher, another Republican contender for the Senatorial nomination, who claimed that Knight had vowed he would not run for Senator.

Smaller Scale

At this early stage Christopher is not as strong a candidate against Engle as is Knight, although he has not yet begun campaigning on the scale that the Governor has.

The vote line-up between Christopher and Engle when the two are opposed in a "trial heat" is as follows:

Engle (Dem.) 50%
Christopher (Rep.) .35%
Undecided 15%

Christopher's political star has risen rapidly. His main support today comes from Northern Californians, where he is best known. Whether his stature will grow or diminish on a Statewide scale as he debates political issues with his opponents remains to be seen.

Bare Majority

While Knight could win the Republican nomination for Senator if it were held today, he does so with only a bare majority.

When Republican voters in the poll's sample of Californians were asked, "Which of these three men would be your first choice if you were voting today for Senator?," they divided this way: Knight 51%, Christopher 26%, Engle 7%, and undecided 16%.

(This question resembles the primary ballot choices that Republicans will face if Engle cross-files.)

Analysis of the choices of these Republicans shows that only about half of the Christopher voters now say they would transfer their allegiance to Knight as a second choice. The result is that even if Knight were successful in winning the primary election, he would have to dig hard to muster backing from his own party.

His standing with Democrats is still substantial (23% of Democrats say they would vote for Knight against Engle).

WAdsworth 7-2665

FRANK J. EPIFANIA
REAL ESTATE - INSURANCE
3914 BROADWAY
AT WEST 164TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

October 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the month of August, I had the pleasure of meeting you at the lodge in East Glacier Park in Montana. I was also present when we had the Jazz Jamboree, at which time there were several events, such as the crowning of the queen in the beauty contest, of which you had the honor of doing so, and your being inducted into the Black Feet Tribe. At this event, I took some 3D photos of you, one of them being with my teenage daughter.

As promised, I would very much like you to see the slides so that you can pick out the ones that you would like to have, as I would like to give them to you with my compliments. I am sure you will enjoy them immensely. Therefore, would you kindly let me know when it is possible for you to spare a few minutes of your time, as I know you are extremely busy, so that you can see them. You can have your secretary call my office regarding time and place and I will gladly accomodate.

I want you to know how much I enjoy your enlightening, educational programs and I do hope that you will continue them for many years to come.

Will close with kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Frank J. Epifania

Frank J. Epifania

FJe/EKD

Eren, Nuri

December 10, 1956

Dear Mr. Eren:

Your reprimand is accepted with no protest. It has long been my desire to spend some time in Turkey and one day I shall do so. You may be familiar with a trite but true American phrase that we become so concerned with the urgent that we never get around to the important.

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter. We shall be much engaged in the next few weeks in preparing Year End programs, but perhaps we could meet for lunch early in the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nuri Eren, Director
Turkish Information Office
444 East 52 Street
New York 22, New York

rh

TURKISH INFORMATION OFFICE
444 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 8-4390
CABLE ADDRESS: TURKYAYIN

November 16, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a protest; albeit a friendly one, it is still a protest. This is the second time you have been in the Middle East and you have avoided Turkey. Do we have to have a volcanic eruption to get you there?

In all modesty, the Middle East cannot do without Turkey. Even if you under-value the human aspect of the people that live on the Turkish peninsula, the compulsions of our geography and our history is such that Turkey must inevitably find herself in the center of the stream of Middle Eastern affairs. As a matter of fact, without "volcanic eruption", in our quiet undramatic way, we can prevail upon the course of the stream.

Consequently, in our overall assessment of the Middle Eastern scene, Turkey's position calls for some attention. That is why I have been trying to get you to Ankara, and that is why we will sabotage all the media of communications next time you fly in that direction unless you make a point of stopping in Turkey and put your hands on the pulse of the Turkish people.

It is too long since I have talked with you. Could we have lunch sometime after Thanksgiving?

Sincerely,

Nuri Eren
Director

NE:cc

Evans, E. J.

March 21, 1957

Dear Mayor Evans:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of March 15th.

I am so glad that you enjoyed "England After Suez" and that you had an opportunity to see the excellent appearance made by your son, Bob. I have had many people comment on how well he did in the program.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable E.J. Evans
Mayor of the City of Durham
Durham, North Carolina

fc

CITY OF DURHAM

NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
MAYOR E. J. EVANS

March 15, 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to tell you that the program on "England After Suez" was one of the finest programs I have ever had the privilege of listening to. It was well done and gave us an interpretation of the feelings and attitude of the English people.

You have made a great contribution to better the understanding of English people by Americans through this presentation. But more interesting for us was the fact that our son, Bob Evans, was on the program.

We were thrilled and delighted that he, the only American, had the privilege of being part of this broadcast . If you remember, when you were down at the University of North Carolina, under the auspices of the Carolina Forum, Bob was Chairman of the Forum that year and presided at the meeting at which you spoke.

Although Bob is studying Law, he leans toward public speaking and writing, and we are not sure now that he will go into Law.

We want to thank you once again for having given us this pleasure and the opportunity of hearing Bob in action in England.

Sincerely,

E. J. Evans

E. J. Evans

Evans, Harry

HARRY EVANS
25 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK

November 16, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
Person to Person
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Here's a little something that emerged from our luncheon meeting at the Burlingame Country Club, during the Republican Convention.

The dialogue may not be verbatim, but I believe that the gist is kosher. In any case, please accept my thanks for one of those rare anecdotes that assay the high family-affection content so welcome to a fellow in search of Christmas-column material.

Sending you the magazine also affords an opportunity for this proud parent to introduce his brain-child. I was one of the two gents who founded Family Circle. As you may know, it was the first publication to be distributed through chain supermarkets. (Present circulation, 4,000,000.)

Also enclosed is an issue carrying a piece I did on Mary Martin. Just in case you missed this mention of your name. Mary is one of the great loves of my life, and has been for many years. Your "Person to Person" with her was a beauty.

Hoping our paths may cross again, soon, and with warmest holiday wishes to you, Mrs. Murrow, and Casey, I am,

Cordially,
Harry Evans

HE:sbn

P.S. I was tempted to use your explanation of your son's name (just-for-the-hell-of-it), but I reckoned you might be kidding--a touch. And say, remember those rubber elephants he bought for us at the Cow Palace--attached to an Ike button, and when you squeezed a bulb the elephant's trunk waved a flag? I think I bribed at least three votes for Ike by dropping mine in the proper spots. Please express my gratitude to Casey.

Evans, Josephine

August 29, 1957

Dear Miss Evans:

Thank you for your letter of August 14th.

Your program idea may have merit, however, I have no control over programs at CBS.

Sincerely,

Miss Josephine A. Evans
2114 East 83rd Street
Cleveland 3, Ohio

mcc

2114 East 83rd Street
Cleveland 3, Ohio
August 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
American Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

In lieu of a hat, I am tossing into your office door a letter drafted by me a few years ago.

This I do as an admitted attempt to bribe you into granting a few extra seconds of consideration to my plea.

Briefly, I have conceived a television series designed to capture the Van Doren audience and the Nadler audience without, I believe, sacrificing intellectual quality.

The objective of the show which I have conceived is to raise the mental level of television viewers. I hasten to say that this is not a quiz show, or a give-a-way show, or a gimmick show, or their ilk.

I would like to procure an appointment with you to discuss my idea.

As a bonus - PLEASE, do not send box tops - I enclose a poem which I wrote at the time of the above referred to letter, the same being in its aboriginal form.

I am without training or experience in television writing, and seek your help in this project because of the respect which I bear you, and because of your known talents in the field of production.

For reasons known to us both, I feel compelled to state that I am a Negro.

Sincerely yours,

Josephine A. Evans

Josephine A. Evans

1 CBS x

IS LIFE THE DREAM

In deep and solitary quietude
Withdrawn from earthly stimuli
    Thoughts of life and being -
    Gifts reposed in us -
Evoke the indeterminable query
Is Life the dream? Sleep (the) reality?

What purpose serves the business coup de grace
Except afford new urn and wing,
    Untouched the inner self -
    No growth, no change;
Another notch in the ruler of success
Sensitized to only the tangible.

An empty gesture it seems but to be.
We dramatize the role we play:
    On it the world turns -
    On it all depends -
When but faint breeze of ill chance or choice
Crumbles our near-grasp of material success.

Sensing its incomplete fullfillment
Through this slavish scheme of gain,
Man's inner self seeks
    Release from sameness and
    Communion with Truth;
For regimentation of aspiration
Is annihilation of the inner self.

Transport through Art is but Sleep in a form...
Fleet moments graced with inward truth.
    Sleep so personal -
    Sleep so full
Of universality unblinded
By imposed trappings; molded by self light.

Flute and kettle -
Melody against phrase -
Tone against tone -
Beat against beat, or
Light against shadow -
Mood against mood -
Color and harmony -
Perspective, attitude.

Music, art create the dream.
Dream, dream and then a trance -
    A trance so consuming that comes the Sleep.
Ah that Sleep that gives the ecstasy of seclusion;
That Sleep that numbs all;
    From its return the self is
Unoriented and resumes its
Place in dazed and unreal steps.

"On stage" - Life's command:
    Twirl and dance the jog;
    Laugh and cry the lines.
You are not alone, -
The script repeats without end.

    For what... Reality? -
    More like a restless dream
    From whence you cannot awake.

"Curtain" - Sleep's reprieve:
    Depart from the herd;
    Release the inner self.
And you are alone, -
The script is yours to interpret.

Josephine A. Evans

Evans, Julius

THE HILLTOP
7440 WOODROW WILSON DRIVE
HOLLYWOOD 46, CALIFORNIA

3/21/57

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Congratulations on the three Emmy Awards!

And many thanks for seeing the HongKong documentary film. The British Information Service people said they definite-ly want it. We're awaiting confirmation from London.

Had a wonderful opportunity to meet Dr. Shotwell--who in turn arranged many other meetings for me--re an idea about Asia that I discussed with him.

If you could spare a bit of time---on our way through to London---would appreciate your reaction to this thought on Asia.

Sincerely,

Julius Evans

Julius Evans

P.S. Palmer Williams was a tremendous help while you were in London----and I wanted you to know how much I appreciated it.

Ewing Bob
ignore

Bob Ewing

REPRESENTING THE PLANET VENUS

POST OFFICE BOX 337
EDGEWATER, FLORIDA
GArden 8-9380

October 17, 1957
PORTLAND, MAINE

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

In all sincerity I write asking for the privilege of an interviews with you for Miss Enid Brady and myself. Your files contain a lengthy letter which I wrote you in July. I called at your office about July 8th, found everyone absent, no one in CBS who would speak with me and finally did, later that afternoon, converse with your secretary on the phone.

Our need for having you as our TV spokesman was reenforced when I saw "Around the World in 80 Days" recently and found you doing the prologue. It was terrific and we feel that only you can take the public from dismal depths of disbelief thru cautious skepticism and over the hurdle of admitting it as a possibility at least to the "probability" or "perhaps" stage. We have never asked for "belief" tho we ourselves are utterly sold on the Venusians existence.

What makes us worthy of your attention? At 9:15 this morning over WGAN-TV, CBS affiliate here, with Mr.Sam Henderson as interlocutor, Russ Dorr as announcer, Bill Wadman, Program Director and after previous interviewing with Mr.Marble (formerly of CBS in NYC) - while being interviewed, Miss Brady and myself actually launched "Cymatrali" of Venus to the TV public while Miss Brady was in trance.

Technically it was excellent. Only a moment of conversation elapsed between Mr.Henderson and myself while the camera was on us and Cymatrali popped into being and her voice and personality was immediately "on stage" and Mr.Henderson found himself interviewing what we claim is an actual advance agent of the Planet Venus.

Friday we go on WSCH-TV, Portland, an NBC affiliate in a simple interview without trance. Upon our return to Florida, we are to go on WESH-TV according to a commitment with Joe Smedley, Program Director. News of our activities has already been carried in news programs of this station and of a TV station in Miami.

For your immediate examination there is the Associated Press

story written by George Cornell, Religious Editor in their Rockefeller Plaza office. I saw it come in over the teletype of the PRESS-HERALD here yesterday, it is for release Friday, tomorrow, 10/18. Mr.Cornell took some 8 pages of notes while interviewing me in New York - then called and spent 35 minutes on the phone with Miss Brady, myself and an "expert" on the Spiritualist work, Miss Agnes Reuther, editor of the PSYCHIC OBSERVER, Jamestown, N.Y.

Our attitude continues to be that of sincere people striving for final proof and willing to cooperate with military, college or other researchers who might be able to either disprove or prove that there is no bonafide contact with Venusians or Martians. After six months of taping these "contacts", I am not able to disprove them. We have some 60-70 tapes that are now staggering.

We arrive in New York City either Sunday or Monday and our contact for messages will be, %Mrs. Henry A. Siegel, 239 East 79th Street, NYC, TRafalgar 9-6372 - we will be at your disposal.

Monday night, 10/21 at 8 p.m. we lecture and will play tapes in room 1010, Carnegie Hall, under the aegis of Mrs.Glenn Argoe.

Also for your information, Mr.Oppenheim of Columbia Records has heard one of my tapes (not on saucers) two months ago and we hope to interest them in other tapes leading to LP records.

Both TIME and LIFE have had long letters in July as you did, again we are asking to be heard and to have our "Cymatrali" answer any questions of the staffers of TIME whom we have invited to sit in meeting with us and try to perplex the Venusians.

May I offer you the only certain, sure-fire means of a personal quick test to be made by yourself without elaborate work on your part? This was to me most satisfying and I ask that you avail yourself of it if you desire: To merely sit with Miss Brady and have her "read" for you psychically and give you hidden <u>facts</u> that are known only to yourself of your past and present. Or may we visit with you and let you, in the security of your office, converse directly with "Cymatrali" while Miss Brady is in trance?

Thank you for any consideration you may give us.

Sincerely,

Bob Ewing

Bob Ewing

Beamed To Venus

Miss Enid Brady of Daytona Beach, Fla., and Bob Ewing tune in on records made of the contacts Miss Brady says she has with Venus, Mars and flying saucers. (By Staff Photographer Curran)

Spiritualist Claims Contact

Sputnik Speeds Venusian Plans For Earth Landing

Sputnik, the Russian satellite, will eventually be dropped on earth by beings from Venus.

The Venusians have already slowed down and changed the satellite's flight.

The Red moon has speeded up plans of the Venusians to land on earth. The landing will probably take place before the end of this month. It definitely will occur by Nov. 1.

These are just a few of the latest messages Miss Enid Brady of Daytona Beach, Fla., claims to have received from contacts on Venus, Mars and in flying saucers.

Minister of the First Spiritualist Church for the past 18 years, Miss Brady says she has only been in contact with beings from outer space since 1954.

She's in Portland attending the 65th annual convention of the National Spiritualist Association of Churches—but many of that group's members don't agree with her views.

With Miss Brady is Bob Ewing, a 1937 Dartmouth College graduate, who records the words that come through the woman's vocal chords from Venus.

Chief contacts are Johann, chief of flight operations from satellite station No. 5, hovering over Florida about 10,000 miles up, and Cymatrali, a Venusian spiritual guide.

HERE ARE just a few of the other things Ewing has recorded:

The Venusians didn't bother to disrupt the satellite at first because it was not a weapon. But, seeing the propaganda value of the moon to the Russians they've decided to make "queer things" happen to it.

The report on changes in the satellite occurred before reports appeared that an "unknown force" was affecting it.

Between now and the landing by Venusians, there will be green fire balls and strange lights in the sky. (Ewing points out that last Tuesday night a green fire ball appeared over the nose of a U. S. Navy plane in Utah, according to the Associated Press.)

The satellite has both shaken the complacency of the American people and prepared them for arrivals from outer space. That's why the Venusian program has been speeded up.

Every planet in our solar system is inhabited.

So are many other solar systems. All the people are friendly, according to the Venusians, except those in the Orion constellation.

The Venusians have only been sending ventlas (flying saucers) toward earth since we began exploding atomic bombs. They've been vacuum cleaning the atmosphere since that time, preventing its contamination.

THE COMMUNICATIONS from outer space haven't kept Miss Brady from her church work. "The two don't conflict", she points out. "In fact, I kept the whole thing from my congregation until a month and a half ago when we let the first publicity out."

Miss Brady insists she doesn't know what she's saying when she goes into one of the trances through which the contacts are made.

Her vocal chords are the transmitting instrument. For Johann, her voice is recorded as low and almost masculine. For Cymatrali, it is recorded as high-pitched and definitely feminine.

A timetable has been set up for the Venusians on earth. There'll be further contacts for two years after the initial landings. By 1960, landings in force will begin and, by 1963, Ewing says, there'll be a golden age on earth and in other parts of the solar system.

"There'll be no war or disease and man will be one," he declares.

Getting back to earth and Portland, the appearance of Miss Brady and Ewing may signal another split in the ranks of this country's spiritualists, already torn by schisms.

"We do not accept that," declares Dr. Victoria Barnes of Chicago, trustee of the National Spiritualist Association and chairman of the convention press committee. "These are her personal views, not those of the Association."

"She is not our spokesman," asserts Rev. William Hubbard, Lakewood, president of the Maine Spiritualist Association. "We are working to keep our organization dignified and this is not dignified. We accept only that which can be proven and, at this time, we feel this (Venus communication) has no bearing on spiritualism. Our board of education does not teach it."

Miss Brady is the first to admit that her receptions are not part of spiritualism as it's usually practiced.

"I'm getting communications from living people of Mars and Venus. The usual work is with people who have physically died."

She estimates that half of the country's spiritualists — most of them the younger ones — believe in the "New Age" concept of contact with outer space beings.

That conflicts with the more conservative members who believe only in contact with the dead and, of course, in life after death.

Miss Agnes Reuther, Jamestown, N.Y., editor of the "Psychic Observer", the national spiritualist magazine, points out that the National Spiritualist Association of Churches, is the oldest spiritualist group in the country and the most conservative.

"In any church, you have your free thinkers," she declares, "The "New Agers" are spiritualism's free thinkers."

Sputnik Is A Burglar

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Russian earth satellite, Sputnik, was blamed today for an open garage door in Schenectady.

Dr. Thomas Rinaldi has been trying since Oct. 5 to find out why the radio-operated doors on the garage of his home were open each morning.

Sputnik was launched Oct. 4, but is believed to have passed near the Schenectady area for the first time early on Oct. 5.

Today, Rinaldi, a physician, arose early. At 6:23 a.m., the doors flew open, he reported. No one was in sight. Sputnik was over the area.

Rinaldi said that if Sputnik's radio operates the doors, "I'll have to get something changed."

Valle's Motor Inn Construction Begins

KITTERY, Oct. 15 — Construction of a 56-unit motel has begun here, it was announced today by Roger P. Sonnabend, vice president of Hotel Corporation of America.

Known as Valle's Motor Inn, the motel is being built on an eight-acre site adjoining Valle's Steak House. The 56-room unit will cost about $500,000.

Sonnabend said plans call for ultimate construction of about 200 rooms. Each will have wall-to-wall carpet, fully tiled baths, air conditioning, 24-hour telephone service and separate dressing alcoves.

Architect for the new motel is Engineering Services Inc., Portland. Contractor is Casburage Co., Inc., also of Portland. It is expected to be completed by the spring of 1958.

Wisconsin farmers often plow up living fish.

FRANKLIN

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HIRAM WALKER'S TEN HIGH
BOTTLED-IN-BOND

MEMO
PERSON TO PERSON

Ed
Guess you can sign
✓

JESSE ZOUSMER

TO Mr John Aaron

FROM

I think Ed should agree to this and Lou Harmon, who is fairly key from a PR point of view, feels the same way.

JZ

12/16

File. Falconer Haven

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LOEW'S INCORPORATED
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NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

Gad you are the expert!

December 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Jim — ?

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This confirms telephone conversation between your office and our Mrs. Kamioner, concerning a feature motion picture to be produced by us, tentatively entitled, STAY AWAY JOE. The story is about a family of indigent Indian halfbreeds on a reservation in Northern Montana.

In certain secnes of our proposed motion picture we would like to mention "Edward R. Murrow" in the dialogue, substantially as follows.

One of the main characters of our story, Franklyn Pryne, is an Indian Agent assigned to take charge of the Indian Reservation on which Louis Champlain and his family, Mary and Joe and his grandfather, live. At a party given in the Agent's honor, Mary's great-grandfather (Gran'pere) addresses Pryne in the following manner.

GRAN'PERE

Me Chief Two Smokes, live plenty long, hundred and five years old. See plenty. See buffalo go. See railroad fire-wagon come. See automobile skunk-wagon come. Edward R. Murrow talk on devilbox. Say H-Bonb come. Make big boom. Everybody hide in caves. (with great satisfaction) White man don't live long in caves. Die pretty soon. Only Indians live. Skunk-wagon gone. Plenty buffalo! Plenty squaw! Good country again!

If you have no objection to our mention of your name as outlined in our forthcoming motion picture, will you please sign and return one copy of this letter of consent.

You understand, of course, that this motion picture may be advertised, dis-

No agreement or order will be binding on this corporation unless in writing and signed by an officer

tributed, exhibited and exploited throughout the world in any media.

Please accept our sincere thanks for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

LOEW'S INCORPORATED

Haven Falconer

hf/srk
Encl.

I hereby grant you my irrevocable consent to mention my name along the lines detailed above without obligating you to do so.

Edward R. Murrow

Farrell, MacLellan

October 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Farrell:

Many thanks for your letter of October 14th and for sending me the proofs of THE LAUGHTER OF CHILDREN by Danny Kaye.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending them to me. Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. MacLennan Farrell
Articles and Fiction Editor
Everywoman's Magazine Inc.
16 East 40th Street
New York 16, New York

mcc

h4

EVERYWOMAN'S

MAGAZINE Inc.

16 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y. MU 9-4757

October 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Room 1701
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending you a set of proofs of THE LAUGHTER OF CHILDREN, by Danny Kaye, which will be the lead article in the December issue of EVERYWOMAN'S.

I think it will be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

MacLennan Farrell
Articles and Fiction Editor

MF:h

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

THE LAUGHTER OF CHILDREN

by

DANNY KAYE

I don't suppose anyone in his right mind would try to pick a date, an event, a circumstance, and say "This is when I *started* caring about kids." I'm sure I started caring about kids when I *was* a kid.

After that you begin to grow up, and you try to deny the childishness in yourself: The whole object is to be adult, to grasp the adult world and fight your way into it, playing by the rules of adults. "I'm not a kid any more," you say, as though a kid was a bad thing to be.

Then you get old enough to vote, and to be married, and to have a child born into your house—an event that I still think is done by magic, whatever the experts say.

So now you have your own, another you, in your own image. You look at her (I suppose it could be a he, but *why?*) all fresh and innocent and helpless, and you move back again into the child world that you've come out of, and you start to grow again as your own child grows.

Maybe it's here that kids as kids begin to seem real and important to you again. Maybe it's here that you sign on for the second go-round. Now you play kid's rules again.

I make my living as an entertainer. I might add here that I am particularly proud of my profession. I like to call it the largest self-sustaining democracy in the world.

People in show business have always sort of chipped in their talents to lend a hand where a hand was needed. It's kind of a tradition — stemming at least partly from the fact that show-business people often need a leg-up themselves. You do benefits, you sign up as a sponsor for a deserving charity, you do a turn onstage to help somebody who needs help. Sometimes you get deeply involved emotionally; sometimes you don't. Speaking for myself, I must confess that I was never able to get completely wrapped up in a cause — until one day in 1953, when a whole new world opened up for me. This is the wide world, the real world, the world of children. It is full of suffering, and full, too, of laughter. It is a world of suffering into which hope has begun to edge its way.

I was on my way home from a personal appearance in London. I got on the airplane, strapped myself into a seat, and settled down for a long flight. It was a long flight, all right, but not quite in the way *(Continued on page 00)*

THE LAUGHTER OF CHILDREN (Continued from page 15)

I had expected. We get 600 miles out and *whammy*, we got airplane trouble. It's a runaway propeller. I'm not an aircraft mechanic, and I will not try to explain a runaway prop; but the essence of it is that one engine runs amuck, the propeller can't be feathered, so the silly thing spins and screams, striking terror into the hearts of crew, passengers, ships at sea, fishes under the waves, and most of all—me.

Well, a runaway prop is a great conversation piece, like a lamp made out of an old gasoline pump. As we staggered back to Shannon, Ireland, I fell into conversation with the gentleman sitting next to me, who turned out to be a great man named Maurice Pate, the Executive Director of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund. I didn't even know what UNICEF was, but I do now. I don't recommend a sick airplane 600 miles from land as the ideal place to begin a friendship, but I'm eternally grateful that I was aboard it and met Mr. Pate and that I met, through him, the kids I've come to know and all those dedicated adults I've seen engaged in a labor of noble sacrifice.

What is UNICEF? Well, first of all, it's an independent agency of the United Nations. It has nothing to do with politics, wars, treaties, debates. It has only to do with children—*all* the world's children—the sick and the hungry. And two thirds—*two* out of every *three*—of the world's children go to bed sick or hungry every night. In India, two out of every ten children born die within a year. In Nigeria, children make up nearly half the population. Just calculate the death rate from that statistic! These are staggering figures. What hope is there for the world as long as this situation lasts? Not very much.

So what does UNICEF do? It performs services that are truly prodigious. First of all, it attacks disease and malnutrition—it is bringing milk and medicine to 45 million children in 102 countries in this year alone. It has supplied equipment for treating a million and a half children suffering from the eye disease trachoma, which, if it's not treated, can make kids totally blind. It has started treatments that will arrest almost [illegible] million cases of leprosy in children. Over 16 million have received penicillin shots for yaws. UNICEF has provided the equipment and vaccine to test over 211 million kids for TB, and vaccinated the 81 million who needed shots. (If you think I carry these figures around in my head, you're crazy. A girl had to spend her whole lunch hour looking them up.)

Two

UNICEF has distributed 879 million pounds of powdered milk to over 28 million children. Nobody even knows how many local doctors and nurses—who don't even think about ever "finishing" their work—are busy distributing the medicines and milk supplied by UNICEF. There's a huge training program, too: Classes all over the world, advised by the World Health Organization and equipped by UNICEF, are teaching everybody from pediatricians to village midwives. It's an enormous, inspiring undertaking.

Where does all the money come from? Eighty nations are making voluntary contributions to cover the $24 million budget for 1957. Private contributions make up about five per cent. (It's interesting to note that when the United States Congress was slashing foreign aid appropriations this fall, the UNICEF appropriation of $11 million was not cut by a penny.)

And the the cost is amazingly little—a real bargain—considering the vastness of the work. Thirty cents buys enough aureomycin to treat a trachoma case for a year. Five cents—a *nickel's* worth of penicillin—will cure yaws in two weeks. Half a penny buys a pint of milk for an undernourished child.

UNICEF is constantly growing. It is now eleven years old. It must never end.

To get back to Mr. Pate for a minute. It was another year before we met again. I was on my way to South Africa for some theater dates, and he asked me—rather casually—whether, since I was going overseas anyway, I'd "look in" on some UNICEF installations along my route of travel. Sure, I said. Would I come home the long way—around the "other" side of the world—and look in on some more? Sure, why not? And that's how it started.

I arrived at New Delhi in India all decked out as an Ambassador-at-Large for UNICEF. No kidding. That's really my title. My job involves various things. First, to see for myself the work that's being done in the field. All the statistics in the world can't make you feel the need and the urgency of the work as vividly as a day spent in a jungle clinic. Second, to beat the drums for UNICEF—to bring the story home to the people of the fortunate countries, the people who aren't sick or hungry but can help those who are. Sometimes I've talked to heads of state, lobbying for the UNICEF program. And the third part of the job, I might say, is to have a wonderful time doing the first two parts. I've traveled with some fine people—camera crews, pilots, liaison people, under some pretty difficult circumstances—and everywhere, even when we were too pooped to think straight—we've gotten an enormous lift from seeing the goodness and humanity with which men and women at their best can help their fellow men when they are in need.

We've made four trips now on the UNICEF circuit. We've been to North Africa, India, Thailand, Burma, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea. We've seen kids in the Middle East, in Italy and England and France, and in the Scandinavian countries. I've seen them, too, in California, where I live, and in Brooklyn, where I was one of them. If I have anything at all to say about them, it's this: They are everywhere the same—the same in the glory of their childhood, the same in their needs and joys, the same in their humanity. What they *don't* all have in common is an equal

(Continued on page 56)

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(Continued from page 55)

chance for the future, and since they are *our* future, that's where there is a job of work to be done. We'll be making another tour sometime soon. I don't know where and I don't know when. We've moved around an awful lot, but still there's no shortage of places we haven't been.

In Morocco it's desert. The UNICEF team came down on the sand, and the sand is hot. They said it was 115 degrees Fahrenheit by noon, but I would have guessed closer to 200. Here there is trachoma, the virus disease of the eye, transmitted by flies, which flourishes in certain areas that have primitive sewage systems. Trachoma can make you blind, and we saw children who could not see us. This was a village of 2,000 people. All of them—*all* of them—had it. Their eyes were crusted over, or else, in the advanced stages, there was blindness. Aureomycin was the cure—aureomycin salve applied to the eyes—at a cost, as I've said, of thirty cents a year. The price of one tuna fish sandwich in a cheap luncheonette.

In Nigeria it was leprosy that was cutting them down and keeping them down—leprosy that rots away their bodies and their spirits, making a girl of twelve look like a woman of thirty-five.

Yaws is no fun to look at, either. A young body covered with painful, festering sores is painful to see, especially if you come from a country where almost anyone can go to a doctor or a clinic if he so much as sneezes or coughs.

We saw crippled children in Greece, homeless orphans in Rome. Everywhere we went we found children who had every reason to give up hope, to mope, to despair, to crawl into themselves, think of themselves as cripples and orphans for the rest of their short lives. And yet everywhere, in the midst of all their suffering, we found—laughter.

How do you make children laugh if you can't speak the language? The answer is simply that laughter is its own language. Why, anyone can say more with signs than with words, with pantomime and mimicry than with puns and gags. A pratfall is a pratfall, even in Bangkok. To become a clown is to become a child, one among other children. If you don't mind making yourself ridiculous—and who can feel ridiculous in front of a child who cannot walk?—then you can play with children and help them release their need to laugh.

Any parent has played "you-can't-catch-me" with a child. It's one of the first games a baby plays. And what do you do? You switch roles; you become a child and the child is the grownup. You pretend. You roar like a lion and run as fast as you can (which is really as slow as you can) and you flounder and fall down and you can't catch up or can't escape, depending on who's chasing who. If you sprain an ankle in the process of playing, so much the funnier.

You can play games with no more props than a shoe, a silly hat, a stick, a ball, a thumb or a few foolish sounds like "Hi de hi de he" or even just "Ho." You repeat a certain rhythm to the point of absurdity. If you can get one child in a group to laugh—with you or at you, who cares?—then the whole group will laugh, and if the grownups are standing around too, they will laugh with their children. It is not possible to be solemn in the presence of the laughter of children. There is great sense in nonsense—why, I think "Thumbelina" should rank with the other great Italian arias! You don't catch the crowd at La Scala joining in "Vesti la Giubba," even if it is a clown song.

We played games with the kids we met, and took pictures of them. Maybe this made them unpaid television and movie actors—some, Lord knows, were good enough to work steady. We certainly got more fun out of them than they got out of us.

Sometimes they would rehearse little presentation speeches and give us a present to bring home with us—something, as though we could possibly need it, to remember them by. These little speeches are always profoundly touching in their sincerity, their earnestness, and their awkwardness. But the real gift is the gift of their eager laughter, and seeing a well-fed, happy child where before there had been a hungry one, and seeing the cure of a dreadful disease taking place almost before your eyes.

Our first job with children is to feed them and cure them
when they are safe
invalidism can we pr
stage—preventive sani
lation. And then, of
training, raising the s
so that children may
they have a construc
in the world. We obs
our UNICEF group we
ple fact of our prese
horizons of the peopl
had never seen an ai
never seen a movie, a
city, an electric light.
knew me from Adam.
friends and left as fri
friendship home with
receive milk and pe
UNICEF they are som
to realize that there
the world who *care*. W
can be no affection i
without affection, no l
as simple as that.

We are coming close
celebration that i
the world is dedicated
children. There will
and toys, and surprises
which is as it should
like to say here that t
children is the same
any season, in any lan
auspices of any religio
child, the dark child,
yellow. A doll and a b
equally important to a
child in a fortunate na
gry child suffering from
primitive one. In eve
world there should be
of Childhood Pleasure
grown-up world expres
dedicates an occasion t
tion of a child's wish
amused, to be honored
of his childishness. In
of a child, there are no
or dark children, no
Mohammedan or Jewish
dren; and certainly no
dren—they are only kid
all the same. Even now
some of the film we br
not be able to tell wha
we were filming, or in w

Our special holidays
ligious meanings, but we
them an opportunity,
dedicate a special day
a child. People ought to
ever pleasure-event
share someone else's f
appropriate somebody
celebration. Fireworks,
fireworks, whether it's
July in California, Bastil
or Chinese New Year.

In the adult world th
and will probably alwa
comes, and famine follow
follows famine. There
struggle to live, and
malice and violence a
But I think it can be
all the children of the
nightfall should bring
pectation, and that e
should be—by whatever

it—a Christmas morning. THE END

Whitehall—71

them of disease. Only
safe from hunger and
ve proceed to the next
e sanitation and inocu-
, of course, education,
the standard of living
may grow up knowing
nstructive place to fill
e observed, everywhere
up went, that the sim-
presence widened the
people we met. Some
an airplane; most had
ie, a television show, a
ight. Certainly nobody
dam. But we came as
s friends, taking their
with us. When they
d penicillin sent by
e sometimes astonished
here are strangers in
re. Without care, there
ion in the world, and
no lasting peace. It's

close to Christmas, a
that in a large part of
cated as a festival for
will be bright lights,
prises, and laughter—
ould be. And I would
that the happiness of
ame in any place at
y land and under the
eligion, for the white
child, the red or the
d a bouncing ball are
to a well-nourished
te nation and a hun-
g from trachoma in a
every land in the
d be some Ceremony
easure at which the
expresses its love and
sion to the gratifica-
wish to play, to be
nored in the dignity
s. In the pure mind
are no white children
n, no Christian or
Jewish or Hindu chil-
ly no "savage" chil-
ly kids, and they are
n now I can look at
we brought back and
ll what race of child
r in what country

idays have their re-
out we should make of
nity, an excuse, to
day to the play of
ht to celebrate what-
ent comes along—
se's festival or even
body else's day of
orks, after all, are
r it's the Fourth of
Bastille Day in Paris,
Year.
rld there is poverty,
always be. Drought
follows, and sickness
There is always a
and there is often
nce and oppression.
n be said that, for
of the world, every
ring hope and ex-
hat every daybreak
tever name you know

Feldschreiber

M. Feldschreiber, Mech.Eng.,
63 Nahlat Benjamin Street.

Telaviv, March 18, 1957.

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Service
New York

repair

Dear Sir :

I refer to the Paley Report about natural resources in 1975 and my projects for 4300m subway-tunnel with car parking in Telaviv, with protecting the subsoil-water in Telaviv for 2 m Jews in a greater town with better traffic, and then the long tunnel 140 kms between the harbourcanal Elath and Sdom for magnesium 200.000 tons a year and cheaper irrigation from wells for at least 5 million dunams for peace in the area from Hermon to Elath. The mountains in the North and in Transjordan have enough rain for the subsoil in this area of 30m dunams. I hope that your next film will be the explanation for this development after the visit of Minister Saphir, next week again in Newyork.

Prof. Terghaghi at the Havard University will confirm, that the tunnels in NY are not cheap, but in soft ground between the Jarkon and Batyam here, also with running or flowing ground and shield method the subway and car-tunnel cam be build for 10 million dollars, availabe here with local labourers, engineers and cement Nesher. And the modern shield for long tunnels permits rapid progress and practically eliminates tunneling hazards. Shields are used in Europe since 100 years in soft ground-first for the Themse tunnel in London. And the subway 1943 build in Chicago, Messrs Fairbank-Morse and other contractors there will confirm, that wells in town with enough subsoilwater from the river Musrara and Jarkon are the deciding factor for cheaper water, used 100 cbm/head in town consumption, 100 cbm for cooling and industries, and at least 800 cbm for the irrigation of 1 dunam per head for the economical production of oranges, vergetables and all food for cattle, eggs, milk and butter for Jews in Israel. At least 5 million Jews must be settled here and than all political fear of war will be prevented in the Middle East. The Subway is also the airshelter for atom-bombs, but we have no time and money for the development of atomic energy, because this is made by Euratrom in countries with enoug river water for cooling the atom plants, and enough capital to pay for the scientific staff engaged with radiation problem. Prof. Abel Wolman in Baltimore knows about the danger of Atomic energy plants, and we have no time to wait for the solution, also not for desalting ocean-or brackish water. Israel chemical industries and irrigation is needed before the world War III, and before all Jews are only political opponents of the Western countries. Please give me your help and see Mr. Balaban for better information, according the letter of Mr. Eric Johnson and Mr. Gordon Gray in the interest of free trade also in the Middle East, and Israel.

The Economist London- March 16, 1957 p.906 gives the argu
about the book : Land in Israel by Mr. Chaim Halperin, but t
in England is not ready to explain my scheme. And if you
to take advice from the U.S. Geological Service and Mr.
Washington - Jouraal of AWWA- and the the Federation
Assn, you will see that subsoil water clean and chear
without political centralisation of the Knesset
"vested interests" of big buisness or me els
of Mr. Trumann and Mr. Morgenthau jr. be

The new loan of the Export-Import
is needed for new immigrants, but water

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Die grosse Erfindung ?

Von SIEGMUND URABIN

Purim !! = Kerneval

Rechovot, 2. Feber 1958

Wie hier bekannt wird, gelang es dem Chemiker Dr. Jochanan Finkelstein in jahrelanger Arbeit ein Verfahren zu etnwickeln, das ermöglicht billig und in grossen Quantitäten Wasserstoff aus Wasser zu erzeugen. Wasser besteht bekanntlich aus 2 Gasen, und zwar aus 2 Teilen Wasserstoff und 1 Teil Sauerstoff. Bekannt lich wird auch seit langem Wasserstoff aus Wasser hergestellt, doch war das bisherige Verfahren sehr kompliziert, zeitraubend, und kostspielig, so dass Wasserstoff nur eine sehr begrenzte Verwendung finden konnte, z. . beim Füllen von Luftballons und Luftschiffen. Der Erfinder des neuen Verfahrens glaubt, dass es nun möglich sein wird, Wasserstoff so billig herzustellen, dass es das teuere Petroleum als Brennstoff aus Industrie und Haushalten verdrängen kann. Die Versuche von Dr. Finkelstein haben erwiesen, dass man aus 3 Kubikmetern Meereswasser billig 2 Kubikmeter Wasserstoff erzeugen kann.

Jerusalem, 25. Feber 1958

Die Regierung beschloss auf ihrer gestrigen Sitzung nach Ueberprüfung der neuen Erfindung von Dr. Jochanan Finkelstein zur billigen Erzeugung von Wasserstoff aus Wasser, eine grosse Gasgesellschaft ins Leben zu rufen, die zunächst 3 grosse Gaswerke am Strande in der Nähe von Tel Aviv und Haifa, und am Ufer des Kineret errichten soll. Ein Röhrennetz soll es möglich machen, dass zunächst in den grösseren Städten Hausanschlüsse an das Gasnetz geschaffen werden.

Paris, 3. März 1958

Eine hiesige Kapitalistengruppe hat die Lizenzen aus dem angemeldeten Patent von Dr. Finkelstein zur Erzeugung von Wasserstoff aus Wasser erworben. Die Gesellschaft plant die Errichtung mehrerer Gaswerke am Meeresstrand und an Flussläufen.

Tel Aviv, 5. März 1958

In einem feierlichen Festa'-t in Anwesenheit von Vertretern der Regierung wurde gestern die neue Jisrael-Gas-Gesellschaft gegründet, die aus Wasser den billigen Brennstoff Wasserstoff erzeugen will. Jisrael wird damit weitgehend Neft als Brennstoff ausschalten und statt dessen Wasserstoff verwenden, wodurch enorme Devisenbeträge gespart werden. Von den Aktien der neuen Gesellschaft haben 50% Solel Boneh, 25% Mekorot, u. 25% eine Kapitalistengruppe, die der Miamigruppe nahe steht, erworben. Zum Generaldirekt- der neuen Gesellschaft, soll nach seinen Erfolgen bei der Entwicklung der Potaschgesellschaft, Dr. Dov Joseph ernannt werden. Der Erfinder Dr. Finkelstein wird, wie verlautet, dem Direktorium nicht angehören. An massgebender Stelle ist man der Ansicht, das Dr. Finkelstein in Wesentlichen nichts Neues erfunden hat, da Wasserstoff seit langem bekannt ist, so dass er kaum als Fachmann anzusehen ist. Es wird Gewicht darauf gelegt, dass dem Direktorium Persönlichkeiten angehören, d. mit Land und Leuten in Jisrael vertraut sind, also kurz Persönlichkeiten, die der herrschenden Partei angehören.

New York, 12. März 1958

„New York Times" schreibt in einem Leitartikel: Seit langer Zeit beobachten führende Wissenschaftler mit schwerer Sorge den zunehmen Bedarf

(Fortsetzung S 3)

Photo: Pinn

Die grosse Erfindung

(Fortsetzung)

der modernen Wirtschaft an Brennstoffen. Man ist sich im Klaren darüber, dass wenn die Entwicklung so weiter geht, in wenigen Jahrzehnten, die Brennstoffvorkommen unseres Planten an Kohle und Petroleum erschöpft sein werden, ohne dass ein geeigneter Ersatz gefunden werden könnte. Nun erreicht uns aus Jisrael die aufseherregende Nachricht, dass es dem dortigen Chemiker Dr. Jochanan Finkelstein gelungen ist, ein Verfahren auszuarbeiten, durch welches man ungeheuere Quantitäten Wasserstoff, als Brennstoff, aus Wasser billig erzeugen kann. Das neue Produkt soll so billig sein, dass man annimmt, dass es in kurzer Zeit Kohle und Petroleum weitgehend vom Markt verdrängen dürfte. Wasser als Brennstoff ist in den Weltmeeren in so unerschöpflicher Menge vorhanden, dass man das Weltall in Brand setzen könnte.

New York, 13. März 1958

Ein schwarzer Tag an der New Yorker Börse.

Der gestrige Leitartikel der „New York Times" über die Erfindung des Finkelsteinverfahrens zur Gewinnung von Wasserstoff verursachte eine wilde und zügellose Panik an der Börse. Petroleumwerte sind ins Bodenlose gefallen und fallen weiter...

London, 20. März 1958

Die Nachricht, dass eine hiesige Kapitalistengruppe die Absicht hat, nach dem Patenten des Finkelsteinverfahrens Wasserstoffgaswerke zu errichten, hat zu schweren Unruhen in den Bergwerksgebieten des Landes geführt. Allgemein wird angenommen, dass die Kohlenförderung nicht mehr rentabel sein wird, so dass Bergwerke still gelegt und hunderttausende Bergarbeiter brotlos sein werden. Polizei und Militär mussten eingesetzt werden, um die Ruhe wiederherzustellen.

Detroit, USA, 6. April 1958

Wie hier bekannt wird, haben die Fordwerke den ersten Wagen mit dem neuen Finkelsteinmotor hergestellt. Die Maschinerie desselben besteht aus 2 Teilen, aus einer Apparatur zur Herstellung von Wasserstoff aus Wasser und aus einem Verbrennungsmotor, der statt Benzin Wasserstoff verbrennt. Statt Benzin tankt der neue Wagen Wasser. Mit der serienweisen Herstellung des neuen Wagens soll demnächst begonnen werden. Wie Henry Ford jun. Pressevertretern gegenüber erwähnte, dürfte der neue Wagen in wenigen Jahren die unwirtschaftlichen Benzinwagen völlig von den Landstrassen verdrängt haben.

Hamburg, den 15. April 1958

Auf der Werft von Voss & Blomberg wurde das erste 30.000 Tonnen-Motorschiff auf Kiel gelegt, dass an Stelle der bisher gebräuchlichen Dieselmotore mit den neuen Finkelsteinmotoren ausgerüstet sein wird. Das Schiff wird als Brennstoff Meereswasser verwenden. Bei Bedarf werden die Brennstoffventile geöffnet und Meereswasser strömt in die Brennstofftanks.

Oslo, 8. Mai 1958

Für den Nobelpreis für Chemie wurde der jisraelische Erfinder Dr. Jochanan Finkelstein für sein Verfahren zur Herstellung von Wasserstoff aus Wasser vorgeschlagen.

Tel Aviv, 12. Mai 1958

Beim Patentamt in Tel Aviv hat die Jisrael-Gas-Gesellschaft durch ihren Anwalt Dr. Tiftler, gegen die von Dr. Finkelstein angemeldeten Patente Widerspruch erhoben. Wie Dr. Tiftler ausführt, handelt es sich beim Verfahren Dr. Finkelsteins um nichts wesentlich Neues, da bekanntlich Wasserstoff seit langem aus Wasser gewonnen wird. Dr. Tiftler hält daher das neue Verfahren nicht für patentfähig und widersetzt sich einer Patenterteilung. Vergebens weist der Erfinder darauf hin, dass ihm solche Schwierigkeiten bei ausländischen Patentämtern nicht gemacht werden.

Berkeley, Kalifornien, 5. Juni 1958

Die Calyfornia University in Berkeley hat den bekannten Erfinder Dr. Jochanan Finkelstein auf den Lehrstuhl für angewandte Chemie berufen. Gleichzeitig wird bekannt, dass die USA-Gas-Corporation Dr. Finkelstein in Direktorium berufen hat.

Lydda, 10. Juni 1958

Unter den Passagieren, die gestern das Land verlassen haben, befand sich auch der angebliche Erfinder Dr. Jochanan Finkelstein, der einer angeblichen Berufung in die USA Folge geleistet haben soll. Wir weinen Persönlichkeiten, d. um des schnöden Mammons willen, unser Land verlassen, gewiss keine Träne nach.

Eine Zeitschrift hatte Roda Roda aufgefordert, ihr humoristisch „eine peinliche Situation" zu schildern, in der er sich befunden habe. Roda Roda antwortete: „Sie verlangen von mir einen humoristischen Beitrag; und mir fällt nichts ein, nicht das mindeste. Das ist gewiss eine überaus peinliche Sitution. Das Honorar für diese wahrheitsgemässe Schilderung erbitte ich auf mein Postscheckkonto."

★

Bernard Shaw wurde einmal gefragt, ob er glaube, dass es eine Frau gäbe, die lieber geistreich als schön sein möchte. Shaw sagte mit sarkastischem Lächeln: „Das glaube ich nicht, weil die meisten Männer nicht blind, aber dumm sind."

★

Als Dickens in England auf der Höhe seines Ruhmes stand, kam er auf Besuch nach Paris, wo Balzac gerade seine grössten Erfolge hatte. Auf einem Bankett feierte man ihn als den grössten Erzähler seiner Epoche. Dickens hörte zu, erhob sich dann und sagte: „Im Namen Balzacs danke ich Ihnen."

★

Anlässlich des Festessens, das sein Verleger dem Nobelpreisträger **Ernest Hemingway** gab, meinte seine Tischnachbarin zu dem Autor: „Mister Hemingway — Sie haben doch unzählige Erfahrungen mit wilden Tieren in Afrika. Ist es wahr, dass man einem gereizten Löwen entkommen kann, wenn man nur eine brennende Fackel in der Hand hält?"

Worauf Hemingway erwiderte: „Das hängt davon ab, wie schnell man mit einer brennenden Fackel laufen kann!"

★

Eine bekannte Pariser Dame war unerwartet verarmt.

..nreiber,Mech.EEgg.,
..ahlat Benjamin Street.

Telaviv, 21.3.57.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr Moldau !

Ich will Sie nochmals bitten in der Wiener Presse meine Tunnelbau-Projekte fuer U-Bahn Telaviv und Grundwasserschutz und dann den langen Tunnel zwischen Roten und Toten Meer, zwecks ernster Produktion von Chemikalien und Leichtmetall Magnesium, und an der oesterreichischen Friedenspolitik interresierten Kreisen erklaeren zu helfen.

Bisher lehnt es die Presse ab, von Privatpersonen irgendwelche ernste Informationen zu bringen und ich bitte Sie die Herren der Israel Regierung zu fragen, ob Sie sich damit befassen sollen. Weiter bereit Ihnen das notwendige Informationsmaterial einzusenden, oder wenn Sie dazu Zeit finden in kurzer Unterhaltung Sie persoenlich genauer ins Bild zu bringen, warte ich Ihren freundl. Bescheid, nachdem ich 36 Jahre in Telaviv im Fach arbeite und leider Herr Dr.E.Unger und andere Pressereferenten fuer die so wichtigen Entwicklungsprojekte keinerlei Interesse gezeigt haben.

Soweit ich fuer oesterr. Werke viele Jahre taetig war, besteht die Moeglichkeit groesse Lieferungen aus Oesterreich zu bekommen und dafuer in harter Valuta zu bezahlen, und eher den Notzustand mit der vielen Widergutmachung zu beenden. Dazu muss aber Israel zur ernsten Produktion gebracht werden, was nur durch gute Beratung in der Presse zu erreichen waere. Nach der Suez-und Sinaikrise sollte neben dem Aswan Dam, auch fuer Israel die billige Hydrokraft fuer Industrie und Bewaesserung Ihre Artikelserie sein.

Ich wuerde mich sehr freuen, Ihre baldige Antwort zu bekommen und stehe Ihnen jederzeit gern zur Verfuegung.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

Blg:Wasserwirtschaft-Stuttgart.
Reprint11/1953.

Ferlin, Charles

October 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Ferlin:

I have your letter of September 26th and regret to have to tell you that I cannot agree to allow my name to be used on letterhead and publicity in connection with the project you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Ferlin
Founder and Life Member
Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, New York

mce

Chas. R. Ferlin
Founder and Life Member

MU 6-1630
MU 8-2212

35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Sept. 26, 1957

Dear Ed Murrow:

The writer is negotiating with a group of Long Island physicians, who are planning a 150-bed hospital at Plainview, to direct their campaign. He needs the job badly to bolster recent reconciliation with his wife in Pittsburgh, Pa. Job WILL be mine on condition that I find two or three V.I.P.s (big household names) for campaign's advisory committee. Big names, the doctors hope, will make it easy for us to line up local committeemen.

In asking you kindly to lend us your name, to be used on letterhead and publicity, I hasten to assure you that you will be backing a worthy enterprise. It is to be known as CENTRAL PARK COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, Plainview, L.I. Incorporators are Dr. G.A.W. D'Andrea, surgeon, 165 Manor St., Plainview, L.I.; Dr. Emanuel V. Bizzaro, G.P., 22-19 47th St., Astoria, L.I., and Dr. Eric Goss, radiologist, 68-68 Main St., Flushing, L.I.

Similar request has gone forward also to Bob Considine, Gene Tunney, Dorothy Kilgallen and Toots Shor.

Your letter to me should contain the notation, "I am happy to Accept your invitation to become a member of the advisory campaign committee of Central Park Community Hospital. You may my name on letterhead and in publicity."

Mrs. Ferlin and "the beautiful Ferlin Daughter" - as Bob Considine called her in a column that sparkplugged my remarriage to my divorced wife - are fervent fans of yours. So am I. Happy to have hand in the founding of the OPC, which has honored you on more than one occasion and will do it again, I'm sure.

Just learned the other DAY I live over the apartment occupied by your worthy assistant, Raymond Swing.

Doing me the favor requested will earn you a big vote of thanks from all the Ferlins.

Cordially,

Chas R Ferlin

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

598 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

MARSHALL FIELD AWARDS, INC.

PLAZA 3-9273

COPY

December 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Earlier this year Mr. Field announced the Marshall Field Awards to recognize fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children. The program is fully described in the enclosed material.

I am very anxious for you to join the Board of Directors, the members of which are listed on the back page of the brochure. It would be invaluable if you would consent to serve on this Board, particularly in the field of communications. I can promise you that it will not entail a great deal of work as the nominations material is summarized before it reaches the Board.

Either Miss Elma Phillipson, the Executive Secretary of the Board, or I shall be happy to talk this over further with you. I do hope I can count on your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Marshall Field

Enclosures

A non-profit organization to recognize fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children.

"The destiny of the free world

lies in the minds, bodies and hearts of our children"

MARSHALL FIELD

The purpose

To recognize and reward fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children.

The Marshall Field Awards were established in 1956 by Marshall Field to help focus public attention on children's needs and on the areas in which improved services are required. It is hoped that they will raise the status of the professions devoted to children and will encourage the making of significant contributions to the betterment of child life.

Areas of eligibility

Awards will be given to individuals, organizations and communities in four general areas, and to services which cut across these fields:

EDUCATION • programs and services associated with formal and informal schooling.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT • health, medical care, nutrition, recreation, rehabilitation.

SOCIAL WELFARE • private and public programs in adoption, foster care, delinquency, institutional and day care, maintaining family income.

COMMUNICATIONS • publications, advertising, movies and films, radio and television.

Children are defined as those who have not yet reached legal majority.

Procedure

Determination of award winners will be made by a Board of Directors whose membership includes national leaders in the fields serving children. Any individual, organization or community may submit one or more nominations.

The awards

Basis for selection

The 1956 nominations

Each award will consist of $2000, a scroll and a statuette. A minimum of six will be available for each calendar year. The distribution among the various areas is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Awards will be on a nation-wide basis. International awards may also be granted at the discretion of the Directors.

The Board recognizes that significant contributions to the welfare of children are often evolutionary in character and may cover a period of more than one year. Eligibility, therefore, will not be restricted to work begun and completed during a single year. Contributions of both lay and professional workers are eligible. To the extent feasible, awards will honor work beyond the usual demands of duty.

Points to be considered in judging nominations are:

» Does it directly help children?
» Does it benefit a large or significant group of children?
» Can it be applied or adapted for use by others?
» Is it consistent with professional standards in the field?
» Does it represent an original or extraordinary service?
» Will it promote sound development of children?
» Will it stimulate public interest in the needs of children?
» Does it open new dimensions in the lives of children?
» Is it being recognized nationally for the first time?
» Are those who did the actual work being rewarded?

The first awards will be made in December of 1956. Nominations and supporting materials for this year must be submitted by October 1st.

Address nominations and requests for further information to:

ELMA PHILLIPSON, *Executive Secretary*
MARSHALL FIELD AWARDS, INC.
598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

FOR FUNDAMENTAL AND IMAGINATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN

NOMINEE – name of individual, organization or community being nominated.

I nominate for a 1956 Marshall Field Award:

NAME

ADDRESS CITY TELEPHONE

NOMINATOR – person or organization submitting nomination.

NAME

ADDRESS CITY TELEPHONE

RELATED ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATION, IF ANY

NOMINATIONS BLANK—1956

MARSHALL FIELD AWARDS, INC.
598 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

A non-profit organization

AREA OF ENDEAVOR – field in which work nominated was performed.

Check one.

☐ Education ☐ Physical and Mental Development ☐ Social Welfare

☐ Communications ☐ General

CONTRIBUTION – brief description of the work done to merit an award.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE – you may enclose materials which, in your opinion, will aid the Board in reaching a decision.

DATE SIGNED

Board of Directors

MARSHALL FIELD, Chairman
New York City

LEONA BAUMGARTNER, M.D.
Commissioner of Health, New York City

MRS. RICHARD J. BERNHARD
President, Arthur Lehman Counselling Service, New York City

SARAH GIBSON BLANDING
President, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York

JAMES BROWN, IV
Executive Director, The Chicago Community Trust, Chicago, Illinois

HON. RALPH J. BUNCHE
Under Secretary without Department, United Nations, New York City

MARTHA M. ELIOT, M.D.
Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

RUTH PRUYN FIELD
New York City

LEONARD H. GOLDENSON
President, American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc., New York City

JOHN GUNTHER
Writer, New York City

HEROLD C. HUNT
The Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES A. JANEWAY, M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

CLARK KERR
Chancellor, University of California, Berkeley, California

MRS. DAVID M. LEVY
President, The Citizens' Committee for Children of New York City, Inc., New York City

ERNEST K. LINDLEY
Director, Washington Bureau, Newsweek, Washington, D. C.

LEONARD W. MAYO
Director, Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York City

WILLIAM C. MENNINGER, M.D.
The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas

HON. JUSTINE WISE POLIER
Judge, Children's Court, New York City

MRS. ANNA M. ROSENBERG
Public and Industrial Relations Consultant, New York City

HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.
Associate Editor, The New York Times; Chairman, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Bellevue Medical Center, New York City

Field, Marshall

598 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

MARSHALL FIELD AWARDS, INC.

PLAZA 3-9273

January 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are delighted with Mrs. Murrow's telephone call of yesterday and the good news that you will serve on Marshall Field Awards' Board of Directors. Enclosed is the requested copy of Mrs. Field's December 17th letter to you.

The Board of Directors is meeting at 2:30 on Thursday, January 24th at Mrs. Field's home, 740 Park Avenue. She is inviting Board members who are free at the time for buffet luncheon at 1:15 prior to the meeting. This will be the first meeting of the full Board. Our main item of business is to select the 1956 Award winners. Material on nominees, prepared by sub-committees of the Board, will be mailed to you within the next few days. Yes

I would like very much to have some time with you, and soon. Probably we should plan for 45 minutes.

It will be a pleasure to work with you on what has proven to be a most exciting project.

Very truly yours,

Elma Phillipson

Elma Phillipson
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

A non-profit organization to recognize fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children.

Field, Marshall

598 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

MARSHALL FIELD AWARDS, INC.

PLAZA 3-9273

December 17, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear ~~Mr. Murrow~~ Ed:

Earlier this year ~~Mr. Field~~ Marshall announced the Marshall Field Awards to recognize fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children. The program is fully described in the enclosed material.

I am very anxious for you to join the Board of Directors, the members of which are listed on the back page of the brochure. It would be invaluable if you would consent to serve on this Board, particularly in the field of communications. I can promise you that it will not entail a great deal of work as the nominations material is summarized before it reaches the Board.

Either Miss Elma Phillipson, the Executive Secretary of the Board, or I shall be happy to talk this over further with you. I do hope I can count on your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

Ruth.

Mrs. Marshall Field

Enclosures

A non-profit organization to recognize fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children.

FROM: Marshall Field Awards, Inc.
598 Madison Avenue
New York City

Elma Phillipson
PLaza 3-9273

FOR RELEASE-MORNING PAPER
MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1956

Marshall Field Establishes
National Awards For
Contributions To Child Life

Marshall Field announced today the formation of Marshall Field Awards, Inc., a non-profit organization "to recognize and reward fundamental and imaginative contributions to the well-being of children."

Six to nine awards will be made annually to individuals, organizations, and communities in the fields of education, physical and mental development, social welfare and communications. Each award will consist of $2000, a scroll and a statuette. The winners will be selected by a Board of Directors which is composed of recognized authorities in child life. The first awards will be made this year.

In announcing the awards program, Mr. Field stressed the considerations that led to its establishment: "Although few would quarrel with the controlling importance of children to America's future, I believe we have not done all we can or should to assure for our young people the opportunity for their fullest physical, mental and social development. I think the reasons for this deficiency are: first, that we have not devoted a large enough portion of our national resources in manpower and money to the professional fields which serve children and, second, that we have not made those professional fields sufficiently high in prestige or reward to attract adequate numbers of top-notch personnel needed to make new and important contributions to the well-being of children.

"Our awards are designed to help meet these deficiencies. It is our hope that they will focus public attention on children's needs and on the areas in which improved services are urgently required. The awards will call attention to constructive programs which set an example for others to follow. We hope, too, that the granting of these awards will, in some measure, raise the status of the professions devoted to

children and will stimulate the making of additional significant contributions to the betterment of child life."

Mr. Field has long been active in work devoted to children both through The Field Foundation, which he established in 1940, and as President, since 1951, of the Child Welfare League of America.

Nominations for possible award winners will be solicited by the new organization on a nation-wide basis. All nominations will be screened and final selections will be made by the Board of Directors. International awards may also be granted at the discretion of the Directors.

The following criteria will be used in judging work nominated for awards:

1. Does it directly help children?
2. Does it benefit a large or significant group of children?
3. Can it be applied or adapted for use by others?
4. Is it consistent with professional standards in the field?
5. Does it represent an original or extraordinary service?
6. Will it promote sound development of children?
7. Will it stimulate public interest in the needs of children?
8. Does it open new dimensions in the lives of children?
9. Is it being recognized nationally for the first time?
10. Are those who did the actual work being rewarded?

The members of the Board of Directors in addition to Mr. Field are:

Leona Baumgartner, M.D.
Commissioner of Health
New York City

Mrs. Richard J. Bernhard
President, Arthur Lehman Counselling Service
New York City

Sarah Gibson Blanding
President, Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

James Brown, IV
Executive Director, The Chicago Community Trust
Chicago, Illinois

Hon. Ralph J. Bunche
Under Secretary Without Department, United Nations
New York City

Martha M. Eliot, M.D.
Chief, U.S. Children's Bureau
Washington, D.C.

Ruth Pruyn Field
New York City

Leonard H. Goldenson
President, American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc.
New York City

John Gunther
Writer, New York City

Herold C. Hunt
The Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

Charles A. Janeway, M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard University Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts

Clark Kerr
Chancellor, University of California
Berkeley, California

Mrs. David M. Levy
President, The Citizens' Committee for Children of New York City, Inc.
New York City

Ernest K. Lindley
Director, Washington Bureau, Newsweek
Washington, D.C.

Leonard W. Mayo
Director, Association for the Aid of Crippled Children
New York City

William C. Menninger, M.D.
The Menninger Foundation
Topeka, Kansas

Hon. Justine Wise Polier
Judge, Children's Court
New York City

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg
Public and Industrial Relations Consultant
New York City

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
Associate Editor, The New York Times
Chairman, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation,
New York University - Bellevue Medical Center
New York City

The areas in which awards will be made cover a broad range of activities related to children: education - programs and services associated with formal and informal schooling; physical and mental development - health, medical care, nutrition, recreation, rehabilitation; social welfare - private and public programs in adoption, foster care, delinquency, institutional and day care, maintaining family income; communications - publications, advertising, movies and films, radio and television.

Under the program, children are defined as those who have not yet reached legal majority.

Offices for the new organization have been opened at 598 Madison Avenue, New York City. The deadline for nominations for the first awards is October 1, 1956.

(Picture of Marshall Field)

Fierman Bob

MAY 31, 1957

MR. ROBERT FIERMAN
c/o AMERICAN EXPRESS
ROME ITALY

THANKS ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TITO INTERVIEW

ALREADY CONCLUDED.

EDWARD R. MURROW

22

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ROBERT FIERMAN

N.Y. Contact
Michael Levin -
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Figge, W.C.

December 5, 1957

Dear Bill:

I had received the sad news from our Sales Department. No one could possibly contest the soundness of your reasoning.

I have never had a more pleasant relationship with both sponsor and advertising agency and all of us in this shop hope that the able and amiable Art Lund will continue to drop in to see us when he is in New York.

I prefer to regard this development merely as a hiatus and hope that when you and Odd Moe decide to invade the Eastern market, I will dream up a television show for you on a national basis that will be so good that we will drive out all the competition and reduce the consumption of water.

I venture to send you a blow-up of you and your son, and your son and my son, and I am also sending Casey's masterpiece of "Moose Moe." Maybe you would pass it on to him with my best regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. W.C. Figge, President
Hamm Brewing Company
720 Payne Avenue
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

fc

THEO. HAMM BREWING CO. • 720 PAYNE AVENUE • ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

WILLIAM C. FIGGE President

November 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

No doubt your sales department has advised you of our decision to cancel the Person-to-Person show after the telecast of March 7, 1958.

In view of our long and pleasant association it was rather difficult for me to accept the recommendation of our agency and marketing department, but under the circumstances I believe you will agree that the reasons are sound and that we have no alternative.

As you are well aware, our peak selling season is by all odds the heaviest in the summer months. For the past five years we have willingly taken what we consider to be an inferior summer replacement program during these heaviest selling months in order to enjoy our association with you the balance of the year.

Now we have been advised by CBS that because of changes in its marketing plans, Amoco can no longer sustain the Eastern leg of the network. For CBS's own business reasons, which we understand and are in sympathy with, they are unable to guarantee us any reassociation with Person-to-Person, or you, in September and for the balance of the 1958-1959 year. The only alternative they offered us was to go along until June, 1958 at which time we would be left without benefit of your program. Obviously as this is just the beginning of our best sales season, we must provide support during that season and our people feel that we can provide stronger support than was previously offered by the summer replacement program.

In order to take advantage of the most likely summer availability we must make a decision to start our new programming in April, and unfortunately the budget cannot stand both the Person-to-Person show and a new availability during the months of March, April, and May.

Our people feel that the chances of continuing our association with Person-to-Person or some other program as a regional sponsor are extremely remote. So, repeating, it looks as if we had no alternative.

Ed, here's hoping that our personal association will continue over the years for I value it just as highly as I do our long and happy business venture together, and I am hoping that one day we will again renew our business association.

Cordially,

Bill

W. C. FIGGE

WCF mm

Forge

Figge Bill

November 19, 1957

Dear Bill:

The pictures have arrived and they are truly wonderful.

Janet and I agree that the one of Casey sitting beside the boat is the best we have ever seen, and he prizes it highly. I am having a few blown up of the one Casey took, but I fear that he is far from artistic with a camera.

I haven't a clue as to what the boys upstairs are doing about the future of PERSON TO PERSON, but if I hear anything in this madhouse I will make you a signal at once.

Meanwhile if there is anything that you think I can or should be doing, don't hesitate to let me know.

As ever yours,

Mr. W.C. Figge, President
Hamm Brewing Company
720 Payne Avenue
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

fc

Tuesday

F.Y.I.

THEO. HAMM BREWING CO. • 720 PAYNE AVENUE • ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

WILLIAM C. FIGGE President

November 1, 1957

Lund

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Rumor has reached me from New York that there is some feeling on the part of CBS's Sales Department that Hamm's does not want to continue sponsoring Person to Person.

Just in case such a rumor may have reached your ears, I should like to go on record with you personally as to the high regard we have for your program and for you.

It is our honest belief that Hamm's has been greatly benefited by its long association with you --- first on radio and of course for the last five years, on television. We think this goes far deeper than rating points. We attribute some of Hamm's premium position in the public mind to its association with Ed Murrow.

When we were notified that Amoco desired to change its plans and that as a consequence it might be impossible for us to continue sponsoring you, it came as somewhat of a shock, as nothing had been further from our thoughts.

Of course, at a time like this it is necessary to re-evaluate and we are doing so, but we believe that this new re-evaluation will undoubtedly lead to the same conclusions we have held over the years and that is that we certainly would like to be in a position to continue our fine association.

I am writing this to you personally, because I was disturbed about the rumors in New York that Hamm's was no longer interested, and I wanted you to know personally how much we think of Ed Murrow and Person to Person.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

W. C. FIGGE

WCF mm

Frapge, Wm

August 27, 1957.

Dear Bill:

Your overpaid travelling "consumer research man" is glad to report that in the Western Wilderness Hamm's is the most. In most places they serve it to you naturally when you just ask for a bottle of beer.

This is really a belated report on our westward trek. We made the detour through the bad lands; spent a day in Yellowstone, which is as commercialized as Coney Island; went to the Grand Tetons, then up to Glacier which was altogether delightful although the trout fishing was a little slow. Our Janet joined us there and we drifted on out through Spokane to Seattle, had one day of excellent salmon fishing at the tip of the Olympic Peninsula; went up to Bellingham, where we found my mother in fine form; and then flew East.

Casey and I wish to report to you and Brother Moe that this is a hell of an unsatisfying island - the guides are no good, they talk too much - and we haven't been able to find a decent place for a shore lunch on the whole island. The time we spent with you at Barney's literally seems like a dream, one that is vivid and fresh and recallable in all details. Casey contends, and he means it, that he would be quite happy to be car-sick and airsick all the way, both ways, in order to have another such experience. He now has a spinning rig and spends his time in the country beating up the lawn practising, he says, for God's River next year.

I remind you, Sir, that in a matter of weeks there will be duck and pheasant shooting in

Duchess County. It is eastern and it is effete, but it isn't far from New York, and you can shoot 'em from a rocking chair while wearing bedroom slippers, if you want to.

I venture to enclose the results of Casey's photographic efforts. He is rather proud of the composition of "MOOSE MOE".

The prospect of going back on the air fills me with stark terror, but maybe I'll recover from the vacation after a few weeks.

Our best salute to Odd and your family. And our best thanks for your gracious hospitality. I enjoy working with you and playing with you, and that's an altogether pleasant state of affairs.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Figge
President, Hamm's Brewing Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Fine, Benjamin

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LAckawanna 4-1000

November 15, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your nice note. Of course I understand your heavy schedule. Perhaps we can get together some other time.

Cordially,

Ben

Benjamin Fine

BF:nj

Fine, Benjamin

November 12, 1957

Dear Ben:

I just can't do it. There aren't enough hours in the day to adequately prepare what I have to say on radio and television.

I am sorry, but I'm sure you will understand.

Sincerely,

Dr. Benjamin Fine,
Education Editor
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York

fc

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LAckawanna 4-1000

November 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

As a member of the Board of the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, I was sorry indeed that we were not together at the luncheon held last spring in behalf of the Foundation, at which you made some impromptu but very effective remarks. This time it is my desire, in behalf of the Foundation, not to take you unaware.

There are two members of the United States Delegation to the United Nations which is presently in session, as you know, who are members of the Board of Directors of the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation. We have for sometime wished to invite a distinguished group of business and community leaders to meet them, in order to be able to explain to a wider audience the aims and objectives in relation to our program of bringing Lafayette scholars to this country.

I am acting as host at a luncheon in the Biddle Room at the Harvard Club on Thursday, December 5th at 12:30 P.M., for Miss Irene Dunne and Dr. Herman B. Wells. It would be helpful indeed if it were possible for you to join us at this luncheon and with sufficient notice in advance, to make some prepared appropriate remarks. I have asked Mr. Michael M. Nisselson, the Executive Vice President of the Foundation whom you will remember as having furnished you with information in connection with your speech at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, to contact you if you wish any material relating to the Foundation.

I would appreciate indeed hearing from you at your earliest convenience. I realize how full your schedule is, but it may be possible for you to "steal this hour" and spend it with us.

With kindest regards and awaiting word, I am

Cordially yours,

Ben

Benjamin Fine,
Education Editor

Finger, Howard

October 28, 1957

Dear Mr. Finger:

Very many thanks for your letter of October 4th.

Since I have received numerous similar requests, I have been forced not to undertake anything in addition to the planning of my own weekly programs. I'm sure you understand.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard W. Finger
Public Relations
Young Man's Christian Association
220 North Michigan Avenue
Saginaw, Michigan

mec

no time

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

220 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE - SAGINAW - MICHIGAN

October 4, 1957

Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May we ... in behalf of the Saginaw Y.M.C.A. - borrow two minutes of your time to help us insure endless years of future growth for the kids of our city? We're not asking for money, gifts, or offerings of any type. All we ask is your voice and a few brief words recorded on the enclosed tape.

We are currently engaged in completing a new and completely modern Y.M.C.A. here in Saginaw and are in the midst of the task of spreading the word of the importance of this great addition to our city. All area media are cooperating with us to the hilt. Publicity has been most generously accorded us, but we now need a new sound - a new accent - to add further impact to our free radio time. Because of your long-standing popularity throughout our area of Northeastern Michigan it was natural that your name should be recommended as a "Public Service Spokesman" for our Y.M.C.A.

Edward R.C.

In addition to the enclosed tape, which should be recorded at 7½ speed, we have also included a few sample announcements which we would like to have you do for us, if you will. Naturally, we don't expect you to do all of them, and will be most happy if you will choose any two and record them for us in your own inimitable style and manner. The tape may then be returned to us in the enclosed self-addressed, postage-paid envelope.

Recognizing the hectic complexities of a busy schedule such as yours, we realize this request may be an imposition on your valuable time. Any effort on your part, in behalf of our Saginaw Y.M.C.A., will be, we assure you, most sincerely and humbly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Howard W. Finger

Howard W. Finger
Public Relations

This is _____. Your Saginaw YMCA means many things to many people. For example, to parents, the Saginaw "Y" is a trusted guide who will teach their children the enduring values they will need in adulthood ... give them a balanced outlook on life ... show them how to work and play together. The YMCA is a combination of programs and activities which build strong bodies and mold good citizens. The Saginaw YMCA, a Community Chest agency, has been doing just that since 1868. And now, with new and bigger facilities in the offing, it is preparing to be of greater service than ever before. This is _____:, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA.

This is _____. What does the Saginaw YMCA mean to you? It could be one of many things. But if you are a young man starting in business or industry, it is a home away from home where you may have not only a decent place to stay at a price you can afford, but also have the friendship and companionship of men of your own age and interests. The new and larger Saginaw YMCA -- a Community Chest agency -- will have an expanded many-sided program of activities and events designed to help you in business and your personal realtionships. This is _____ , asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA.

This is _____. Today's growing boy needs action, adventure, and the chance to belong to a group. There's one place where he can fulfill all those needs and more. It's the Saginaw YMCA, a Community Chest agency, which soon will have new and larger facilities. The new Y will be prepared to give today's growing boy greater opportunities to pursue his interest in a hobby or craft work, to take part in group athletic activity. In short, to do all the things he wants to do, with skilled, sympathetic directors to show him how to do them. This is _____, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA.

This is _____. What does the Saginaw YMCA mean to you? It could be one of many things. But if you are a businessman, the Y means ... above all else, perhaps ... relaxation. It means a respite from a busy day's activities with a physical workout, a swim, a rubdown or a nap to restore tired nerves and muscles. Soon, with new and larger facilities, the Saginaw YMCA -- a Community Chest agency -- will be ablt to serve the needs of businessmen more than ever before. This is _____, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA!

This is _____. For more than 75 years, the YMCA has guided Saginaw area youth toward a constructive future. This guidance is needed more urgently today than ever before. With your help, the Saginaw YMCA, through its new building program, is preparing to provide an even greater service to the youth of the community. the "Y", a Community Chest agency, will continue to furnish competent leadership to countless boys and young men, guiding them toward responsible citizenship.

This is _____. Since 1868, the Saginaw YMCA has guided thousands of boys and young men along the path to good citizenship. Now, with a new building and expanded facilities soon to be realized, the "Y" is preparing to provide an even greater community service. This Community Chest agency, founded on broad Christian principles, has an incomparable know-how with youth - providing sound, constructive leadership for the building of high moral and spiritual characters. This is _____, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA.

This is _____ _____. You may think of the Saginaw YMCA as an organization which runs summer camps for boys -- or as a place to go swimming -- or as an economical hotel. All of these conceptions are correct -- as far as they go. Actually, the Saginaw "Y", a Community Chest agency, is a force for democracy. It is a dynamic force which leads our youth along the road to good citizenship. Through its new building program, the Saginaw YMCA is preparing to greatly expand its services to the Saginaw community and its youth. This is _____, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA!

This is _____. The YMCA, by building health and character in boys, has been performing a great service for the Greater Saginaw area for well over 75 years. Soon, with expanded facilities provided by a magnificent new building, many more boys and young men will be able to take advantage of the Y's programs of physical, mental and spiritual preparation for the deomocatic way of life. The Saginaw YMCA, a Community Chest agency, is YOU -- dedicated to the service of boys and young men. This is _____, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA!

This is _____. You've undoubtedly heard the adage, "As the twig is bent, so grows the tree." Sometimes, I know, we women feel that all our time is spent struggling with stubborn twigs, getting them started in the right direction. There are many forces on our side, of course, and one is the YMCA. In Saginaw, the the "Y" has furnished competent leadership among women, as well as men, to countless boys and young men. With its new building, and your continued support, this Community Chest agency is preparing to provide a service to your youth greater than ever before. This is _____, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA!

This is _____. Saginaw area women today benefit directly from the work of the YMCA since their sons, brothers, and husbands find so much of physical, mental, and spiritual value in the classes and games offered by the Saginaw YMCA, a Community Chest agency. As volunteer "Y" workers, women have demonstrated their dedication to the youth of the community. With the expanded facilities of the new YMCA soon to be realized, these women are preparing to be of even greater service. This is _____, asking you to support your Saginaw YMCA!

This is _____. In giving boys and young men in the Greater Saginaw area the kind of leadership they need and the type of programs and activities which appeal to them, the YMCA has no peer. A non-sectarian, non-denominational organization founded on broad Christian principles, the "Y" has an incomparable know-how with youth. With its magnificent new building and expanded facilities, the Saginaw YMCA - a Community Chest agency - will be able to provide many more boys and young men with a wholesome outlet for excess energy and spirits.

Fisher, T. K.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: MR. SEWARD

cc: Messrs. Murrow, Salant and Evans

from: Mr. Fisher

May 8, 1957

Re your memo of May 3 enclosing Bratter's letter advising that the "Commentator" spots were discontinued on April 30, my thanks for the expeditious manner in which you handled this matter. Regards.

TKF

THOMAS K. FISHER

cp

565

Fitz, Alan Scott

November 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Fitz:

Very many thanks for taking the time to write me such a nice letter.

This is to let you know that I am feeling much better and if I am out your way, I shall certainly take you up on the offer to visit your hall.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alan Scott Fitz
Grinnell College
Grinnell, Iowa

mcc

27 October, 1957
Grinnell, Iowa

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

nice note

Dear Mr. Murrow;

We are writing this letter as representatives of Dibble Hall here on campus. First of all, we were genuinely disappointed in your being unable to take part in the Grinnell College Convocation.

Being the respected news analyst that you are, we were indeed looking forward to your views on American Foreign Policy. We hope we are justified in saying that we on this campus are more interested in contemporary world affairs than most. We also hope that by the time this letter reaches you, you will have recovered.

We feel here at Grinnell that this school, our school, is going a long, long way. We feel that the potentialities of this school are of the finest calibre!

We feel that we have some really outstanding men on our faculty. We feel that we have here a school with a very old and respected reputation. We feel that we have a lovely campus, enriched by all the years of tradition that have gone into establishing the reputation of which we have just spoken. Of course, this is only our opinion, and it's quite possible that we are somewhat prejudiced. As Frank Lloyd Wright said, upon visiting the campus, " I have just walked through your campus. You have lovely trees. "

What we are really trying to say is that we here at Grinnell feel that we are awfully lucky in having the opportunity of of pushing our school as far as we can. We feel that gives so much more meaning to the education we are attaining. And, the education afforded by Grinnell is a fine one!

If you have the opportunity to get out this way before the end of the academic year, and we certainly hope you do, we cordially invite you to visit our hall and chat with us. Incidentally, bring a bottle. Liquor is damn hard to come by in this state!!

We would very much appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,
Glen Scott Fitz
John Walfa
for Dibble Hall

J. M. FITZ

DATE 10-27-57

FOR

SUBJECT

PS - Mr Murrow:

As very close business associate of my dad, Vic Mittlefehldt, asked to be remembered to you and your wife.

I believe Vic knew Mrs. Murrow when she lived next door to Dr. Bud Crampton in Middletown, Conn.

He sends his best.

Thank you,

Alan Fitz

THE McBEE COMPANY
202 Farragut Building - District 2963

Fitzgerald, Ed.

JANUARY 10, 1956

MR. ED FITZGERALD, EDITOR
SPORT MAGAZINE
205 EAST 42 STREET
NEW YORK CITY

REGRET CANNOT ATTEND LUNCHEON JANUARY 30 SINCE I'LL BE OUT OF THE COUNTRY AT THAT TIME.

ED MURROW

414-43

RECEIVED
1956 JAN -5 PM 3:30
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU030 DL PD AR

EU NEW YORK NY JAN 5 310PME

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO JOIN WITH SPORT MAGAZINE IN HONORING WALTER ALSTON AS "MAN OF THE YEAR" AT TESTIMONIAL LUNCHEON MONDAY JANUARY 30 1230 PM AT TOOTS SHOR'S APPRECIATE PROMPT CONFIRMATION OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE

ED FITZGERALD EDITOR SPORT MAGAZINE 205 EAST 42 ST NEW YORK 17 NEW YORK

308P

30 1230 PM 205 42 17..

Israel

Fitzgerald John

May 31, 1956

Dear John:

Very many thanks for your very nice note about the Africa program.

We had a fascinating time working on it and the only difficulty was cutting down the material to fit into the available time. I'm glad you enjoyed it.

Janet and Casey join me in sending best regards to Ruth and yourself.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Fitzgerald
Willis S. Martin Company, Inc.
535 West Wayne Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana

fc

ADVERTISING
MARKETING
PUBLIC RELATIONS

Willis S. MARTIN COMPANY Incorporated

FIVE THIRTY FIVE WEST WAYNE STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May, 21, 1956

Dear Ed,

Just a short note to say that Ruth and I greatly enjoyed your 2 program report on Africa. Personally I learned a great deal and I am sure that it was a great contribution to public opinion generally. I hope that you will have more programs of this type.

Our very best to Janet, Casey and yourself.

Cordially,
John W. Fitzgerald

Fleming, Jim

J

Jim Fleming
152 East 94th Street
New York 28, N. Y.
May 17, 1956

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your encouraging note. I am in the midst of further explorations via Lou Cowan.

I quite agree that the business gets crazier but I'm long-range optimistic. The substance stuff has to turn up in greater TV volume if only because they seem to be running out of whatever that other stuff is.

Thanks again. Regards.

Yrs.

Jim

Fleming, Jim

May 11, 1956

Dear Jim:

I hope something can be worked out here, and I will certainly pull an oar if I can.

This is certainly a crazy business, and it doesn't seem to get any better.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jim Fleming
152 East 94 Street
New York 28, New York

rh

Jim Fleming
152 East 94th Street
New York 28, N. Y.
March 24, 1956

Dear Ed:

Well after all these years I have finally positively left the wild wild world of NBC, despite temptations to remain. I shall always remember the joint with affection and despair but the time comes to get with the real world. I have no definite plans and I'm taking my time.

Last week I had some cordial talks with Hubbell Robinson and Lou Cowan and they seemed interested. I imagine they have production possibilities in mind probably on the entertainment side. And before his operation I met with Sig who mentioned some future possibilities.

CBS has always seemed home and I hope something works out. I would ask you should the occasion arise to lend your good offices if you can do so. As a graduate of the Weaver Cosmic College I think I've gained some wisdom and maturity--if only in self-defense.

Love to see you one of these days. The Mid-east "See It Now" was the usual magnificent program.

Best regards,

Jim

Fletcher, H. L.

March 19, 1957

Dear Lynton:

Sorry I missed you during the previous journey to London.

Your lads did their usual excellent job. The final result was, I think, acceptable over here.

I shall certainly direct any of my wayward friends to your studio.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. Lynton Fletcher
Recorded Sound, Ltd.
27-31, Bryanston Street
Marble Arch, London W.1.
England

fc

DIRECTORS
R. I. FLETCHER
H. L. FLETCHER

RECORDED SOUND LTD

27-31, BRYANSTON STREET, MARBLE ARCH, LONDON, W.1.

TELEPHONE
GROSVENOR
4634 · 3726

19th February, 1957.

Dear Ed,

I was sorry to miss you in the Studio today, but I was out on a job.

Please come again (you know how grateful I shall be if you can let any of your friends know about our Studio).

I hope all went well today, I'm sure it did. You were in good hands with Dick Warman who certainly knows his stuff.

Yours sincerely,

Lynton

(H. Lynton Fletcher)

Ed Murrow, Esq.,
C.B.S. News,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.

HLF

Flexner Abrah

November 12, 1956

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Since Mr. Murrow has been in Israel for the past two weeks, I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 3rd. I am sure you underatand how busy Mr. Murrow is, and just as soon as he "catches his breath" when he returns from the Middle East next week we will call you to set up a mutually convenient time for an appointment.

I must apologise for the delay in arranging an appointment in the past, but after several unsuccessful attempts to phone you, Mr. Murrow had to leave the country to film a report on Africa and immediately following that he took his summer vacation.

I do hope you and Mr. Murrow will be able to get together shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Abraham Flexner
Room 628
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROOM 628

TELEPHONE
~~VANDERBILT 6-0674~~
MUrray Hill 7 - 0674

October 3, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You have doubtless seen a publication by Simon and Schuster issued last year and entitled See It Now. On page 115 there is reported a conversation with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. You addressed him:

"Dr. Oppenheimer, why don't we begin by your telling me a little about this Institute for Advanced Study - how it began?"

Dr. Oppenheimer replied: "It began at the time when I wasn't anywhere near; and it's already a subject for historical research. I'm about to find someone to see if he can find out how it began."

I think I called your attention to this amazing confession of ignorance once before. As a matter of fact, unless he is a complete blockhead - which is not the case - Dr. Oppenheimer knows it as well as I: whose idea it was, who enlisted the interest of Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld, his sister, and who was the first director.

Indeed I suggested the creation of an institute for higher learning when lecturing at Oxford in 1928 and in a book, which was published in 1930 by the Oxford University Press, I wrote as follows: (Universities, pp. 217-218)

"Progress might be greatly assisted by the outright creation of a school or institute of higher learning, a university in the post-graduate sense of the word. It should be a free society of scholars - free, because mature persons, animated by intellectual purposes, must be left to pursue their own ends in their own way! ... The institution should be open to persons, competent and cultivated, who do not need and would abhor spoon-feeding - be they college graduates or not. It should furnish simple surroundings - books, laboratories, and above all, tranquillity - absence of distraction either by worldly concerns or by parental responsibility for an immature student body. ... There exists in America no university in this sense - no institution, no seat of learning devoted to higher teaching and research. ... What could be expected, if a modern American university were thus established? The ablest scholars and scientists would be attracted to its faculty; the most earnest students would be attracted to its laboratories and seminars. It would be small, as Gilman's Johns Hopkins was small; but its propulsive power would be momentous out of all proportion to its size."

I do not know that Dr. Oppenheimer ever read these lectures, although my secretary called these paragraphs to the attention of the Institute librarian, who was getting data for Dr. Oppenheimer about two years ago.

Yesterday I had luncheon with Dr. Bluestone, and I am sending you a copy of a letter from which you will see that Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, who was a confidential adviser to Mr. Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Fuld, consulted

Dr. Bluestone as to the person who might be asked to advise regarding the disposition of the fortune of Mr. Bamberger. You will see if you have patience to read this letter that Dr. Bluestone referred Mr. Leidesdorf to me, that I advised against creating a medical school for Jewish students at Newark, that it was a poor place for a medical school, that a medical school for Jewish boys would be superfluous, and that the real need in this country was for an institute for advanced study. At that time I was going over the galleyproofs of Universities and later showed the above paragraphs to Mr. Leidesdorf and Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld. When Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld returned from Arizona after a month or two, they asked me to lunch with them and Mr. Leidesdorf and said they had decided to take my suggestion provided that I would undertake to be the first director. For Dr. Oppenheimer at this time to find someone to see how the Institute began is just about as superfluous and useless as was the effort of Diogenes to go about with a lighted lamp in the daytime to look for an honest man.

I should suppose that you are anxious to win public confidence for your broadcasts, but you have given no evidence of a desire of this kind in your treatment of my previous communications in reference to the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

AF:ESB

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO ME AT
3725 HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY WEST
NEW YORK 63, N. Y.

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL
NEW YORK 67, N. Y.

October 2, 1956

Dr. Abraham Flexner
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Flexner:

In further elaboration of the letter which I wrote to Mr. Leidesdorf on the occasion of his 75th birthday, I can give you the following details. Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, who was one of the executive officers of our Board of Trustees at the time, called on me on Sunday morning, December 19, 1929, in accordance with his custom, to discuss hospital affairs. Among other things, he told me of the new Rockefeller development and said that five million dollars would be made available for some important public benefaction. Specifically, he asked my opinion about the desirability of establishing a Jewish medical school. I did not hesitate to tell him that a strictly Jewish medical school was not as urgent a necessity at that time as other educational projects which might be more eligible for consideration. This led to my suggestion that he seek you out as an outstanding educator and leading thinker on the subject of medical education who is universally credited with the remarkably effective reorganization of medical schools in the United States. In his characteristic perceptiveness and philanthropic spirit, Mr. Leidesdorf agreed that he must talk the entire matter over with you. The actual letter of introduction to his subsequent meeting with you was placed in his hands by the late Mr. Fred M. Stein, who was beginning his presidency of Montefiore Hospital at the time.

You can imagine the pleasure in which I heard shortly after that of your meeting with Mr. Leidesdorf, of the idea of the Institute for Advanced Study which you placed before him, of the establishment of the school and of your appointment as director of the enterprise. I have always felt a glow of satisfaction for the part, however minor, which I played in this dramatic turn of events.

My meeting with you at lunch this noon was another pleasant experience in our long friendship and I hope that you will have many more happy years in which to enjoy the memories of great deeds productively done.

With affectionate regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

E. N. BLIZSTONE M.D.
Consultant.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROOM 628

TELEPHONE
VANDERBILT 6-0674

May 7, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I received thus morning a letter from Chicago from an unknown person from which I quote:

> I have seen the television production in which Oppenheimer presents the Institute for Advanced Study. I have been amazed that Oppenheimer does not give recognition to you as the person who conceived the Institute and who was its first director. In the film, Edward Murrow questions Oppenheimer concerning the inception of the Institute, but Oppenheimer avoids an answer.

I confess I am not really astonished by Dr. Oppenheimer's silence, but I am at a loss to understand your lack of action. Your secretary wrote to me on February 6:

> Mr. Murrow is expected back on February 10th and will telephone you on his return.

But I have heard nothing from you nor has the Columbia Broadcasting Company taken any action as far as I know.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

AF:ESB

Yes

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROOM 628 VANDERBILT 6-0674

February 7, 1956

Dear Miss Holder:

Thank you warmly for your kind note of February 6. I shall be very happy indeed to call on Mr. Murrow at his convenience and shall await with interest a telephone call from you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner

Miss Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

AF:ESB

February 6, 1956

Dear Dr. Flexner:

Before Mr. Murrow left for Israel, he asked me to thank you for your letter of January 16 and to tell you that he is always both eager and willing to correct any misstatements of fact, and in addition it would give him great pleasure to see you again after these many years.

Mr. Murrow is expected back on February 10th and will telephone you upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Abraham Flexner
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

Bebe:

ABRAHAM FLEXNER
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROOM 628

TELEPHONE
VANDERBILT 6-0674

January 16, 1956

Sm

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The publishers, Messrs. Simon and Schuster, have sent me a copy of a book which reports interviews - among others one with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer on the subject of the Institute for Advanced Study. As I was the first director of this Institute, I am in position to correct certain statements made in this interview. I can show you convincing evidence of the misstatements in question.

Should you have a free moment in which to see me, your secretary can reach me at my office - Vanderbilt 6-0674 - any morning between ten and twelve o'clock. It will not be necessary for me to interrupt you for more than five minutes morning or afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

Abraham Flexner.

AF:ESB

Folsom, Frank

January 8, 1957

Dear Frank:

Now you have really gone and done it! Our eleven year old son had been badgering for weeks for a portable television set; and since he was receiving everything else imaginable, I had declined. Then came your gift and he concluded that it was for him, and that Folsom was a better man than his old man.

Your generosity is equaled only by my respect and, indeed, affection for you. We two Palouse boys who have somehow managed to end up in the big city ought to meet more often, and I will make you a signal for lunch when I get back from a quick trip to the West Coast.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Folsom
President
Radio Corporation of America
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

rh

Forman, Dennis

M C A ARTISTS, LTD. *Agency*

Address Reply to
9370 SANTA MONICA BLVD.
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
PHONES: CRESTVIEW 6-2001 · BRADSHAW 2-3211

November 7, 1957

4 US Wed.

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 MADISON AVENUE
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was glad to hear from Sydney of your kind offer to show me around "SEE IT NOW".

I will be in New York on the 14th or 15th and will call you on arrival.

I look forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Dennis Forman

Dennis Forman

Dictated by
Dennis Forman/mgs

139 PICCADILLY
LONDON W-1
MAYFAIR 7211

49bis AVENUE HOCHE
PARIS, 8eme, FRANCE
WAGRAM 92-41

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ROME, ITALY
847349

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PLAZA 97500

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NADA

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COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR OR AIR MAIL** would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via **REGULAR MAIL** addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, via **AIR MAIL** to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

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DATE November 1st 1957

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. 514 (Div.) 43 (Dept.) 09

Radio - News

Mr. Sydney Bernstein
The Granada Theatres Limited
36 Golden Square
London W1, England

WILL BE GLAD TO WELCOME DENIS FORMAN AND SHOW HIM SEE IT NOW

OPERATION. BEST REGARDS

Edward R. Murrow

WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL CABLES

ZL WR LONDON 39 25TH

LT ED MURROW CBS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

DENIS FORMAN GRANADA TV COLLEAGUE VISTING AMERICA STOP
WOULD APPRECIATE YOU ALLOWING HIM SEE HOW THE WHEELS
GO ROUND IN SEE IT NOW ETC STOP BEST TO YOU ALL

SIDNEY BERNSTEIN

CLR PLSACK

END 1146LMEST.

RECD CBS TNX

Cunard Line
R.M.S. "Parthia"

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Herewith a note from Sidney Bernstein.

Should you by any chance have time for a drink or a cup of coffee — my phone number is Lyceum 6-4150.

Mary Hewat.

Left

Bernstein, Sidney

SIDNEY L. BERNSTEIN: *Chairman*
THE GRANADA THEATRES LIMITED TRANSATLANTIC PICTURES CORPORATION LIMITED GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

Telephone: Gerrard 3554
Telegrams: Berdarold London Telex

13th September, 1956.

Dear Ed.

This is to introduce my good friend Mary Hewat, who, accompanied by her husband, is visiting New York.

Mary has been working with us in Manchester on T.V., and has done - if I may say so - some extremely good work which should interest you. Not a Quiz game, not a musical, not a comedy, not a drama, not a serial came in her schedule. It was all on a reasonably intellectual level that made some appeal to the "culture" of our Northern viewers - and we have plenty of them. The Station is doing very well, thank you. The only regret we have is that the B.B.C. have the first charge on C.B.S. better programmes, including your own.

Anyway, now that our rainy season is over (and it's been Hell this summer), why not come over for a possible dry winter and the smell of a General Election ? I do not think Sir Anthony can last much longer.

Love to Janet and yourself,

As ever

Sidney

Edward A. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY, 22,
New York,
U. S. A.

Forrest, Robert

November 12, 1957

Dear Bob:

Thanks for the gracious note about SMALL WORLD. Fred and I think there is an audience for such an effort, but so far we seem to be a minority.

Maybe we will get it on the air one day, but I am not sure. Anyway, thanks for the gracious encouragement.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert A. Forrest
California National Productions, Inc.
650 North Bronson
Hollywood 4, California

fc

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL PRODUCTIONS, INC.
A SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY INC.
California Studios - 650 North Bronson - Hollywood 4, California
HOLLYWOOD 2-7141

ROBERT A. FORREST
DIRECTOR
WEST COAST PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

October 29, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Last night my sister, Sylvia Kaye, ran a kinescope of your new show SMALL WORLD.

Since you know me only slightly (an audition from the Philadelphia zoo and some very mild acquaintance in regard to THE SECRET LIFE OF DANNY KAYE), I think it is necessary to qualify what I am about to say by noting that I am not given to bursts of gushy praise.

I think that SMALL WORLD is not only a fine television show but one of yours and Fred Friendly's finest to date - as far as I am concerned, that is saying a great deal.

The technique of outstanding persons actually talking to one another as if in the same room is superb. Eric Severeid, as usual, was extremely good, and practiced the art of not dominating the program adroitly. If anything, I hoped he would say just a bit more, but that is a minor comment.

At the Peabody Award luncheon of 1952, the pleasure of winning one with WHAT IN THE WORLD was heightened by the coincidence of your winning one of your many for SEE IT NOW.

Seeing SMALL WORLD has, in retrospect, heightened the pleasure even more.

If this sounds like a fan letter, it is.

Most cordially,

Robert A. Forrest

Robert A. Forrest

Forsberg, C. J.

February 1, 1957

Dear Reverend Forsberg:

Thank you for your gracious letter about our report on Clinton. The response has been universally favorable, and I was particularly proud of the fact that the people in Clinton thought it a fair picture.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend Clarence J. Forsberg
Garden Street Methodist Church
Bellingham, Washington
fc

Garden Street Methodist Church

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

January 16, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a word to let you know how thoroughly I enjoyed the excellent presentation on Clinton, Tennessee. I have the most profound respect for your workmanship, and for your courageous presentations on TV.

Perhaps you will recall that I conducted the memorial services for your father in Bellingham. From time to time I visit your mother, and she always expresses her pride and her affection for you and your brothers. She has a marvelous spirit.

Best wishes,

Clarence J. Forsberg

Telephone
Euston 3221 (5 Lines)

The Spectator
99 Gower Street
London W.C.1

Forster

Jonathan London

20 December 1957

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Gentlemen,

Mr Peter Forster is the television critic of this paper and acting as its roving correspondent during his visit to the United States.

The Spectator would be grateful for any assistance you might be able to give him.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Brien

Alan Brien
Features Editor

4 Manor House
Marylebone Rd
London

P A Dalington
2898

Foss, Joe.

The National Society for Crippled Children & Adults

11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

JOE FOSS, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA
1956 NATIONAL EASTER SEAL APPEAL CHAIRMAN

April 23, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our Easter Seal Campaign is over. Our final results will not be determined for several weeks but we are assured by what we have heard that the increases are in the neighborhood of 20 to 25% in most areas. The publicity value that the Campaign this year has given the Easter Seal Society will stimulate giving in days and years to come.

As Easter Seal National Chairman, I want to personally thank you for what you did to help us in the 1956 Campaign.

With personal good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Joe Foss

Joe Foss
National Chairman
Easter Seal

Thanks a million for your very kind help!
J. F.

Foster, Myron

August 26, 1957.

Dear Myron:

Nothing written about Earl will be adequate. It is times like these when those of us who deal with words realize what puny instruments they are. Kathryn mentioned in a note that sometime she would like to hear about the last morning's fishing. I have attempted to write her, and a copy is enclosed. It is without literary merit - may appear to be without heart - and indeed perhaps it should not have been written, but I felt impelled to tell her what I could.

I will attempt no stereotyped condolences to you, having no facility for appropriate phrases, but I would like to say this. My affection for Earl developed over a period of years - there were long lapses between our meetings - there were times when I was an undergraduate when he led me in a gentle fashion, while at the same time he must have been tempted to beat me over the head with the heel of a boot and have done with it. All of this is merely by way of saying that if anything is to be done in his memory - and I can think of one or two things that might be done - I shall want to be an active participant.

If there is anything that I can do for you or your family at any time, you need only command me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Myron Foster
Wenatchee, Washington.

Foster, Robert

October 9, 1957

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your very nice letter. I am glad that I was able to be with you and give you at least some help at the time of your dad's death. As you know, he was one of my greatest friends, and I am happy to have the memory of those last few pleasant hours we shared.

I am glad to hear that your mother is bearing up well. I know she has the courage necessary to carry her through these very sad days.

Many thanks for your cordial invitation to visit you in your home. The next time I am out your way I shall certainly let you know. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert L. Foster, D.M.D.
454 Avenue A
Oswego, Oregon

mcc

BL 1-3066

ROBERT L. FOSTER, D.M.D.
454 A Avenue
Oswego, Oregon

September 21, 1957

Dear Ed:

Dad always said I was the worst letter writer he knew and it looks as if I am following in old pathways again. Ever since our trip I have wanted to thank you for all you did for us and especially for driving back to Seattle with me. I shall always remember your kindness. It helped very much to talk to you but I must have bent your ear unmercifully about politics and economics, my favorite subjects. Somehow at the time I couldn't talk about Dad and what had happened. Must have been in somewhat of a daze.

That was a long night, probably much longer for you. I don't know how those in the public eye have any peace of mind when strangers are continually invading their privacy. I was very disturbed for you but then reasoned that after all these years, you must be accustotomed to handling such things. One thing still has me very confused. Where did we make the wrong turn to end us up in Bremerton?

Did you sell your car? If not and it is still here on the coast, my offer still goes. I would be glad to give you a hand with it, so let me know.

Mother is back home now after staying here a week to give her a chance to be prepared to go home and face things that reminded her of Dad. We flew to La Jolla and she took everything just fine. She seems to be adjusting much better than any of us had expected. While there, we got all of the legal matters cleared for her. She has never taken care of business matters and I was glad most of them could be cleared so quickly. Her neighbors are just wonderful and have been a real help.

Pat and I are hoping Mother will decide to move up here to live after awhile, but feel she should decide for herself. There are many things we cannot do for her because of the distance. She has not been too well and we would like her close where we can watch and help her. Maybe if they had lived closer

BL 1-3066

ROBERT L. FOSTER, D.M.D.
454 A Avenue
Oswego, Oregon

I could have picked up the beginning of Dad's heart attack. I was nauseated from the boat ride and thought he was too. I sure was lacking in knowing the condition and to think I pick these things up in my patients all the time.

In the past weeks I have often thought of our trip and the events that took place. At first it was hard to believe what had happened was reality, but time does help us to see more clearly. Dad was happy at the end doing the things he loved most and I can't help but think that he knew the time was near and wanted circumstances as they were. He carried the secret from World War I of a heart condition for which he received compensation for fourteen year. Neither Mother nor I knew of it and I guess he would have told us had he wanted us to know. He was not only a brave and unselfish person, but a devoted husband and the most any son could want in a father. All of us will miss him, but I sincerely believe that no man really dies who remains in the hearts of those behind and he will in ours.

You were one of Dad's most loved and respected friends and your kindness to me will be forever appreciated. We hope it will not be too long before seeing you again. Our home is open to you and your family at all times. We have a restful place and with the hectic schedule you keep you might appreciate having peace and quiet occasionally when in this area.

Tell Tracy that I think he is a real fisherman. You can certainly be proud of him Ed. He is going to be a real man when he grows up. Suppose we can make a dentist out of him? He picks out a good toothbrush.

My very best regards to you, Janet and Tracy.

Sincerely

Bob.

P.S. You have a new TV fan in our 4-year-old Nancy. When you appeared on your person-to-person show this week we told her that Daddy knew Mr. Murrow. She dashed over and gave you a real "smacker" on the set.

Foster, Robert

October 26, 1956

Dear Bob:

Terribly sorry we missed connections here, but delighted you made it to the Series. We will hope for better luck next time.

As ever yours,

Dr. Robert L. Foster
454 A Avenue
Oswego, Oregon

rh

The following is from Bob Foster (Earl Foster's son)

Dear Ed:

New York City is some place but as my stay was too short I missed a lot which I would have liked to have seen.

I am certainly sorry that we missed connections as I was looking forward to seeing you and especially to thank you personally for the tickets for the series. I don't know if Miss Holder told you that because of the rain and the postponement of one days game we had to trade tickets around, but everything worked out swell.

My friend, Dr. Redpath from Portland traded with me as he had tickets for Friday.

Miss Holder said she would not accept payment for them as it was your wish. But I hope you will let me repay you in another way with some apples from the good state of Washington -- they should arrive in several weeks.

Best wishes to you and your family, and again many, many thanks.

BL 1-3066

ROBERT L. FOSTER, D.M.D.
454 A Avenue
Oswego, Oregon

Dear Ed.

New York City is some place but as my stay was too short I miss alot which I would have liked to have seen.

I am certainly sorry that we missed connections. As I was looking forward to seeing you and especially to that you personally found the tickets for the service. I don't know if Miss Holden told you that because of the rain and the postponement of one days game we had to trade tickets around but everything worked out swell. My Friend. Dr Redpath from Portland traded with me as he had tickets for Friday

Miss Kalden said she would ~~[illegible]~~ accept payment for them as it was your wish. But I hope you will let me repay you in another way with some Chelan apple from the good old state of Washington. They should arrive in several weeks.

Best wishes to you and your family. And again many many thanks.

Sincerely

Bob Foster

Foster, Bob

Willie

EL 1-3066

ROBERT L. FOSTER, D.M.D.
454 A Avenue
Oswego, Oregon

September 13, 1956

Dear Ed,

I will be in New York City Friday, Oct. 1 and would like to stop and say hello. We are having a dental convention in Atlantic City the first of the week.

I know you are so very busy and will understand if we cannot make connections. In any event I will call you when I reach New York.

It will be my first trip east and while Patty and the kids can't come I am very much looking forward to it.

Sincerely,

Bob Foster

Bob Foster

Bob

2 tickets

Pair 5 of 6 (?)

Fox, Josephine

December 11, 1957

Dear Miss Fox:

Thank you for your letter of November 20th calling my attention to the farm in Clallam County. I have, however, no interest in it.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Josephine Fox
P. O. Box 308
Sequim, Washington

mcc

November 20, 1957

N.C. no interest

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C/o Columbia Broadcasting System
7 West 66th
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am one of the executors of the estate of the late Hugh Govan who was a business associate of your brother Lacey and Walter Draham of Olympia.

I have been informed by sources in Sequim that you are interested in making an investment on the Olympic Peninsula.

We have for sale a farm containing approximately 270 acres in Clallam County on the main highway between Sequim and Port Angeles. On this property there is one large house, three smaller houses and a large hay barn with feed racks. Mr. Govan ran about 250 head of beef cattle and raised approximately 300 tons of hay per year. While this property is not water front property, there is a view of the Straits from the main house.

We are asking $110,000.00 for this property, which price includes some farm and irrigation equipment.

If you are interested in this type investment, please advise me and I will furnish you with any additional information you might desire.

Very sincerely,

Josephine Fox

JOSEPHINE FOX
P. O. Box 308
Sequim, Washington

JF/lg

Frank, Pat

January 8, 1957

Dear Pat:

Good luck with the picture! I don't know exactly where we stand about Barnee Briskin, but I am grateful for your word on the subject.

Do let me know when you are coming to New York again; it has been much too long since we met.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Pat Frank
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation
Beverly Hills
California

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS - LOS ANGELES

STUDIOS
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

1/2/57

Dear Ed:

I am out here doing an Air Force movie for Twentieth Century Fox.

I just heard that you were considering using Barnee Briskin on your "Person to Person" show and I think he would be most successful.

A few months ago Barnee showed me all the material he has gathered in twenty-six years of watching Congress dance and he has some terrific stories. When I get a chance - and God knows when that will be - I'm going to do an article on him.

All the best,

Pat Frank

Pat (Frank)

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS TV
485 Madison
New York, N.Y.

Frank, Pat

July 6, 1956

Dear Pat:

Many thanks for your letter of June 23rd.

We did one hurricane piece on SEE IT NOW almost two years ago, so I don't think we'll be likely to be doing another one this season.

Thanks, however, for thinking of us, and taking the trouble to make the suggestion.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Pat Frank
Post Office Box 502
Mount Dora, Florida

fc

Pat Frank

Post Office Box 502
Mount Dora, Florida

June 23

Dear Ed:

I have an idea for a television documentary film which I feel would be very exciting. You may have considered it already, in which case I apologize for wasting time.

Why not do a hurricane from all angles? Title it whatever the name of the hurricane is, saying "Hazel."

A hurricane starts, so far as man is concerned, about two thousand miles south of here when a weather station, or ship, first notices an "area of suspicion." Navy hurricane hunting planes from Jacksonville, or perhaps Puerto Rico, shadow it thereafter.

In Miami is the Weather Bureau's plotting center. Once a storm is located, they send out advisory warnings every six hours, and when the storm nears the mainland, every hour or two. Their chart rooms and communications center, operating around the clock, makes an exciting background.

Then, of course, the hurricane strikes.

This year, if one hits Florida, it will be by no means a disaster, no matter how many buildings are damaged. The state desperately needs the heavy rains. Many lakes have dried up.

The effect on humans is mixed, and dramatic.

Should you decide to do such a story, I would like to participate in writing the script. I can think of about six locations for camera and sound right now.

All the best,

Pat

Frankel, Lou

July 1, 1957

Dear Lou:

A very fine letter indeed, but the answer simply has to remain the same.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lou Frankel
The Pulse Incorporated
730 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

THE PULSE INCORPORATED
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
JUDSON 6-3316

June 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
W C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I also sweat and fret and cuss myself, for taking it on, when there is a major piece of writing to do -- and the closer to deadline the more I fume and the more disorganized I become. It finally gets done and occasionally I'm satisfied but it is torture before the final draft is completed.

So, I have an idea of what you would go through in preparing a fresh and major piece for The Pulse luncheon. Likewise, I have an idea that inviting you at the tailend of a full season of hard creative work, just when you're fagged out and looking ahead to six or eight weeks of rest, also had something to do with your turndown.

But, how about this for a solution: forget about doing a fresh piece of speech writing. Just use the material you used at the Einstein Awards affair. The people we'll have at The Pulse luncheon did not hear your Einstein talk.

Or, if you'd rather, give me a copy of your Einstein talk and let me do a fresh draft. If it makes sense, give me your comments and permit me to do a preliminary polish; then you finish it off.

That way I earn my pesos for Pulse and you get your rest. Nor would I be ghosting a piece for you; it's my hunch that if we exchanged ideas on this, over a pint of mild, our thoughts would just about blend.

This approach also resolves the possibility of your having to cancel out at the last minute. Should another Suez pop our audience would understand; and Friendly, Zousmer or Aarons could step in and read your piece.

How about it Ed? I'll call you on Friday.

Sincerely,

Lou

Lou Frankel

LF/cw

P.S. Q: How many drafts did I do of this letter?

A: Eight, by actual count of the balled false starts on the floor of my typewriter stand.

Frankel, Lou

June 17, 1957

Dear Lou:

I can't do it. Reason - if I agree now, I'll probably have to cancel at the last moment and if I don't, I will just sweat too much blood writing the piece. I am sort of an agonizing writer and I just haven't time to prepare something that would be suitable to the group.

Thanks for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lou Frankel
The Pulse, Inc.
730 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

fe

THE PULSE INCORPORATED
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
JUDSON 6-3316

June 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
W C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here is the fact sheet on our phone conversation last week.

Topic: Ed Murrow as guest of honor at 16th annual luncheon of The Pulse.

Date: Wednesday, October 23, 1957.

Place: Hotel Plaza, New York.

Why Murrow: Because of what he said in accepting the Einstein Commemorative Award.

Because of See It Now, Person to Person, and the 7:45 news on radio.

Because Murrow & Crew never forget that a human being needs exposure to ideas to live. (Curtail the stimulii to his mind, conscience and ambition and a man needs only to exist - and that he can do with bread and water.)

However the men of Madison Avenue and the boys of broadcasting have started to forget that the exchange of ideas and controversy of opinion is basic Americanism. The curtain of complacency is closing in on the truly mass medium of broadcasting.

What Murrow said in accepting the Einstein Award might have more impact if said before 300 ad agency and advertiser and broadcaster people at The Pulse luncheon.

If sponsors and stations continue to offer mediocre programs because they're cheaper and - sometimes - get a larger audience, then it's just a question of time before broadcasting audiences begin to shrink. Take the program impact out of broadcasting and it's nothing but pap and "pap don't sell no pop".

Guests at Some Previous Pulse Luncheons: Bob Kintner, Bob Saudek, Allen B. Dumont, Marion Harper, Jr., etc.

I know of no one else who can say what has to be said, get the point across, and have the audience applaud the speech.

Say you'll do it, Ed.

Sincerely,

Lou

Lou Frankel

LF/cw

Freeman, Wilma

WILMA FREEMAN
Publicity

4 West 56th Street
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
TELEPHONE
PLaza 7-1475

May 17, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you on behalf of my client, William Bradford Huie, whose latest book RUBY McCOLLUM - WOMAN IN THE SUWANNEE JAIL has been sent you by his publisher, E. P. Dutton and Company.

Somehow or other I have the feeling that this is a project in which you would be very interested, and I wondered if you had had a chance to read it yet, and if so, could we count on you for some radio or TV support.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for many hours of sheer enchantment I have spent with you - which you didn't even know about.

Sincerely,

Wilma Freeman

Wilma Freeman

WF:psw

Friedman, R. J.

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Friedmann:

I have your letter of May 15th.

I have no objection to your using the film of our SEE IT NOW program on "Egypt & Israel" for your special Gala Premiere in aid of the Jewish National Fund.

The only condition I must insist upon is that the film be presented in its present form and in its entirety.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R.J. Friedmann
J.N.F. Functions Department
65 Southampton Row
London, W.C.1, England

fc

cc: Mr. Howard K. Smith

J.N.F. FUNCTIONS DEPARTMENT

Executive Chairman:
S. J. BIRN, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. ISAAC WOLFSON

Hon. Secretary:
Mrs. JOY E. SPIRO

Central Entertainments Committee Chairman:
Dr. A. P. MAGONET

Organising Secretary:
R. J. FRIEDMANN, Esq.

Chairman:
THE MARCHIONESS OF READING

65 SOUTHAMPTON ROW
LONDON, W.C.1
MUSeum 6111-6119

In reply please quote:
RJF/ZF

15th May 1956.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
C.B.S. News,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Howard K. Smith, Chief European Correspondent of C.B.S. News in London, to ask you for your very kind co-operation in the following matter.

The Honorary Officers of the Jewish National Fund would be extremely grateful if you would allow us the use of your film "Egypt & Israel" for a special Gala Premiere in aid of our Fund. As you perhaps know, some negotiations had been going on with Mr. Sydney Bernstein of Granada Cinemas in connection with this film, but we have now been told both by Mr. Bernstein and Mr. Smith that the film will not be used as originally intended, and in the circumstances it appears that subject to your and Mr. Fred W. Friendly's permission we could have the film for our purpose.

I am sure that there is no need for me to dwell upon the aims and purposes of the Jewish National Fund, which is the oldest established and most renowned of the Israel fund raising institutions, and is in fact the pioneer of all work in Israel by originally providing and now developing the land on which all important Settlements and Institutions are founded. In addition of course the Jewish National Fund has been responsible for most of the afforestation of the country and plays a vital part in the development of its water resources.

The J.N.F. Charitable Trust has, over many years, saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees and given them a new home in Israel. All this work is still going on and desperately needs funds. We trust that with your very kind co-operation we may by your generous permission use this film for one Gala Opening, and thereby raise additional funds so badly needed at this critical hour in the lives of our people.

PTO.

I look forward to hearing from you, and should like to thank both you and Mr. Friendly most sincerely in anticipation of your favourable consideration of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

R.J. Friedmann.

Friel Charlotte

April 26, 1956

Gentlemen:

I have your inquiry concerning Miss Charlotte Friel, who is being considered for a position as Recreation Leader overseas, and I am happy to give you what information I can.

I have known Miss Friel, her father, and mother for many years. She is loyal, reputable and dependable. Miss Friel is an attractive and serious person, highly industrious, mature, and has a good capacity for working with others.

Sincerely yours,

Department of the Army, DCSPER
Office of Civilian Personnel
OAD, Recruitment Branch
Old Post Office Building
12th and Pennsylvania, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

rh

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

18 April 1956

TO:

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Miss Charlotte Friel is being considered by this Department for a position as Recreation Leader overseas.

In the application for employment, the candidate indicates:
[x] your name as a reference [ ] association with your organization from

---------- to ----------

The Department is charged with the responsibility of administering certain critical programs both at home and abroad. It is essential that these programs be administered in a manner which reflects to the credit of this Government. Therefore, it is necessary that individuals selected for employment be fully qualified and have personal characteristics and loyalty which are above reproach.

In selecting applicants we must depend in a large measure upon information and advice given us by persons who have been associated with them. It will be appreciated, therefore, if you will furnish to the best of your knowledge information as indicated on the reverse side of this letter. Your frank evaluation will be of great assistance to us in determining the applicant's suitability for selection for the above position. The information which you furnish will be held in confidence.

Inasmuch as final selection for this position will be influenced by your reply, we shall appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. We are enclosing a self-addressed envelope which requires no postage.

Sincerely yours,

Charles C. Farnsler.

Department of the Army, DCSPER
Office of Civilian Personnel
OAD, Recruitment Branch
Old Post Office Building
12th & Pa. Ave., N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

EMPLOYMENT INQUIRY

Budget Bureau No. 22-R134.
Approval expires 30 Nov. 1956.

RELATIONSHIP TO APPLICANT *(Fill in appropriate space)*

☐ EMPLOYER OR SUPERVISOR ☐ FELLOW EMPLOYEE ☐ ACQUAINTANCE ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

FROM— 19_____ TO— 19_____

YOUR PERSONAL APPRAISAL *(Complete in all instances)*

IN YOUR OPINION, IS APPLICANT:	YES	NO	QUESTIONABLE
1. LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES			
2. REPUTABLE			
3. DEPENDABLE			
4. GOOD TEAM WORKER			
5. PUNCTUAL			
6. EMOTIONALLY STABLE			

(Check one)

	YES	NO	QUESTIONABLE
7. MODERATE USER OR NONUSER OF ALCOHOL			
IF APPLICANT IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR OVERSEA EMPLOYMENT, COMPLETE ITEMS 8 AND 9 ALSO			
8. SOCIABLE			
9. ADAPTABLE TO GROUP LIVING			

IF ANSWER IS "NO" OR "QUESTIONABLE" TO ANY ITEM 1 THROUGH 9, STATE REASONS FOR EACH SUCH ANSWER UNDER "REMARKS"

DO YOU KNOW OF ANY HISTORY OF PHYSICAL OR EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE *(If answer is "YES", explain fully including any relationship of disturbance to occupation)*

PLEASE INDICATE YOUR EVALUATION OF APPLICANT'S QUALIFICATIONS TO PERFORM IN POSITION UNDER CONSIDERATION *(If you have no knowledge of his work performance, evaluate from personal observation, personality and habits)*

☐ WELL QUALIFIED ☐ QUALIFIED ☐ UNQUALIFIED ☐ UNOBSERVED

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION *(Fill in if employer or supervisor)*

BEGINNING SALARY AND DATE	POSITION TITLE	LAST SALARY AND DATE	POSITION TITLE

COMMENTS ON WORK PERFORMANCE *(Technical knowledge, strong points, weak points, ability to supervise, industry, initiative, etc.)*

REASON FOR TERMINATION

WOULD YOU REEMPLOY THIS APPLICANT? *(If answer is "NO" state reasons)* ☐ YES ☐ NO

REMARKS

DATE

ORGANIZATION/FIRM NAME, TITLE, AND SIGNATURE

DD FORM 1 JAN 54 556

REPLACES PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF DD FORM 556, WHICH MAY BE USED FOR OVERSEA EMPLOYMENT ONLY AND FD FORMS 691 AND 692, WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

16—69952-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Friel Charlotte

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication
February 20, 1956

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Charlotte Friel

Just a note to let you know that I have applied for employment with Radio Free Europe in Munich -- and in doing so, I listed your name among my personal references, remembering you once offered to help me get to Europe! I tried to call you to warn you but you were in Israel at the time I was sending my resume.

I'm hoping to be able to get a job abroad by early next fall -- I'd like to remain here with CBS until September. I'm still enjoying my job as Mr. Hallonquist's assistant in Program Analysis very much, but since nothing has developed for me here in the production department in these two years, I think I'd like to "broaden the horizon" a bit.

My mother is venturing East for the first time to visit me for a couple of weeks in April. I'll give Miss Holder a call when she comes to see if you have a free minute -- I know she'd like to thank you personally for being so nice to me.

Please remember me to Mrs. Murrow and Casey -- I enjoyed your Christmas card so much.

yes

Charlotte Friel

Frye, William

October 25, 1957

Dear Mr. Frye:

Many thanks for your kind letter inquiring as to whether or not I would be able to play the part of Walter Jarvis in MURDER THE BUM.

Due to my very crowded radio and television schedule, I'm afraid it will be impossible. I've decided not to undertake anything in addition to my own programs.

Thank you for asking me. I am returning your script.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Frye
Producer
The General Electric Theatre
Revue Productions, Inc.
4024 Radford Avenue
North Hollywood, California

mcc

REVUE PRODUCTIONS, INC.
4024 RADFORD AVE. • NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
PHONE POPLAR 6-3871

Oct. 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the suggestion of Harry Ackerman, I am attaching a copy of the script which we plan to do this season on the General Electric Theater.

It would be most exciting for us if we could have you play the part of Walter Jarvis.

We have no definite shooting dates, but would work this around to fit your schedule. The script has been submitted to Jack Palance to play the part of "The Monster".

We would appreciate hearing from you after you have had an opportunity of reading the script.

Sincerely,

William Frye

WILLIAM FRYE, Producer,
The General Electric Theater

WF:vh
Encl. "Murder [illegible] m"

Fulbright, J

September 14, 1956

Dear Bill:

It was real nice to get a glimpse of you at the Convention.

I am just back from a week at Suez and Cairo, and send this note to say that I am delighted to learn from our Station Relations boys that the affiliation for the American Television Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas has been arranged. I hope, in their wisdom or lack of it, they will carry one of my programs occasionally.

As ever yours,

Senator J. W. Fulbright
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

rh

MEMO

8/9/56

To: Ed Murrow

F.Y.I.

HVA

H. V. AKERBERG

C O P Y

August 9, 1956

Senator J. W. Fulbright
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Fulbright:

On July 20th I dropped you a note regarding The American Television Co. of Fort Smith, Arkansas. I have just received your letter of August 6th in respect to the same subject.

I am very happy to advise you that we have made an analysis of the situation in and about the Fort Smith area, and today I plan to call Jerome M. Ney of the Boston Store Dry Goods Company at Fort Smith, advising him that we will enter into an affiliation contract with The American Television Co., making this station the Columbia Television Network outlet in that area.

I thought you would be interested in knowing of this decision. We at Columbia appreciate your interest in bringing what we believe to be an excellent television service to a great number of your constituents.

Respectfully,

(H.V. Akerberg)

C O P Y

United States Senate

August 6, 1956

Mr. Herbert V. Akerberg
Vice President in Charge
of Station Relations
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Akerberg:

As you know, I recently wrote to Mr. Edward R. Murrow concerning the possibility of the American Television Company at Fort Smith, Arkansas, becoming affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

I understand that the officials of the Company will get in touch with you shortly to arrange an appointment for discussion of this matter, and I would appreciate any consideration you may show to them.

I hope that arrangements can be worked out so that the citizens of the Fort Smith area will be able to enjoy the programs available through your network.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. W. Fulbright

JWF;fwj

C O P Y

Boston Store Dry Goods Company

Fort Smith, Arkansas

August 4, 1956

Air Mail

Mr. Herbert V. Akerberg
V.P. in Charge of Station Relations
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Akerberg:

Under separate cover you will receive a letter from the American Television Co. expressing their interest in becoming the CBS affiliate in this area. I do hope that you will be able to give their request favorable and speedy consideration.

As John Mullins told you, I head a large group of substantial Fort Smith business men who are strongly supporting KNAC-TV because of their belief that a second television station in this area will be in the interest of the public. With this strong backing, I am confident that KNAC-TV will have a most successful operation.

I am very grateful to John and also Senator Fulbright for speaking to you on behalf of KNAC-TV. If you want any further information or data I will see that same is forwarded to you promptly and delivered to you personally if you so desire.

John and I hope to come to New York together shortly and he has promised to bring me around to meet you. I am looking forward to the opportunity, and hope that the three of us can spend an evening together.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

Jerome M. Ney

JMN;jc

COPY

American Television Company, Inc.
15 Court St. P.O. Box 799
Fort Smith, Ark.

Air Mail

August 4, 1956

Mr. Herbert V. Akerberg
V.P. in Charge of Station Relations
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Akerberg:

In accordance with your telephone conversation of yesterday with Mr. Jerome M. Ney, we are writing to express our interest in becoming the CBS affiliate in this market. American Television Co., Inc. holds a construction permit for Channel 5, which CP specifies a 10 KW transmitter, with 6 element antenna, for power of 50,000 watts. We expect initially, however, to go on the air with a 5 KW transmitter with an estimated 26,000 watts effective radiated power.

The transmitter site is Mt. Vista, some 5.3 miles nne of the Fort Smith business district, but with a substantial elevation above Fort Smith. Atop this mountain will be mounted a 365' guyed tower which, with the radiators, will furnish a tower height of 448' above ground. Even with the foothills of the Ozarks lying behind the tower to the north, our antenna still retains an elevation of 642' above average terrain. From this site we have a commanding view of the entire Arkansas River basin and expect excellent coverage in all of the areas of concentrated population important to the economic life of Fort Smith and to advertisers wishing to avail themselves of the purchasing power of this population.

An order has been placed with General Electric for all new equipment of the latest design, which contract was signed on August 1st. GE has promised the equipment for delivery, including the tower, within approximately thirty days. The target date for being on the air with programming is on or before November 1st, 1956.

According to Broadcasting Magazine, KFSA-TV, the UHF station in Fort Smith, (and the only tv coverage now existing in this market with any degree of consistency and clarity) claims a 40,600 set count. We expect that this count will be approximately doubled with Channel 5, KNAC-TV, because of the better coverage of VHF as against UHF. Our station will also fill in those serious "holes" that even now exist in the KFSA-TV area.

With respect to station management, we wish to advise that we have retained Mr. Weldon Stamps of this city as General Manager, effective immediately. Mr. Stamps has been in the broadcasting business for twenty-six years in all capacities and is well and favorably received in this area. He managed the radio properties for Southwestern

Publishing Co. of Fort Smith and built and operated KFSA-TV until October 1955, at which time he applied for a construction permit for his own radio station here. He now owns and operates KTCS, a 500 watt daytime outlet, but because he is still very much interested in tv, arrangements have been worked out with him to take over the General managership and supervision of KNAC-TV. We can assure you that Mr. Stamps is highly competent, exceptionally well qualified for this particular position, and that he will give good business administration to our station. I am sure that your network has already had experience in dealing with Mr. Stamps and I am confident that his relationship with your people has been completely satisfactory. You may be assured that we will do everything within our power to satisfy, in all areas, the responsibilities of our network affiliation.

Our rate cards, coverage maps, and market data are in various stages of preparation at this time and we have nothing to forward you along these lines as yet. In the meantime I am certain your own Research Department will be examining the market and the data you require may even now be in your hands. Certainly we want to supply you with whatever information you require and we trust you will advise us of such additional information, which will be forwarded to you immediately.

We hope that a dependable VHF affiliate for the Fort Smith, Arkansas market will be advantageous to CBS and that we may look forward to becoming your affiliate. We shall do everything possible to insure a long and mutually profitable affiliation between our two companies.

We would be pleased to have you advise us at your earliest convenience as to the next step you would like for us to take.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN TELEVISION COMPANY, INC.

Heartsill Ragon
Secretary-Treasurer

July 20, 1956

Senator J. W. Fulbright
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Fulbright:

Ed Murrow, who is on vacation, requested me to write you regarding your letter of June 29th, in reference to a network affiliation with The American Television Company at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

I have requested our research people to make a study of the area.

In answer to your query as to the proper procedure, I would suggest having one of the principals of The American Television Company contact me in the near future, with information as to their plans.

Respectfully,

Frank

Fulbright, J.W.

July 27, 1956

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for sending me the report on the exchange of persons program.

You certainly ought to be proud, as I know you are, to have your name attached to that particular piece of legislation. I see and hear dividends of it whenever I travel abroad.

Much looking forward to seeing you again in Chicago.

As ever yours,

The Honorable J.W. Fulbright
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

fc

J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

July 19, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I know you have plenty to read, but I thought you might find a spare moment to glance at the enclosed report. It concerns the legislation providing for the exchange of persons program which I sponsored, and which was approved ten years ago the first of August.

It is not a large program as Government programs go, but I do think it is very important and beneficial to our foreign relations. In any case, I hope you will find the report interesting, and that you will approve of the achievements of the last ten years.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Fulbright

J. W. Fulbright

JWF/vmo
Enc.

84th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Document No. 374

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(UNDER PUBLIC LAW 584)

A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1955, PURSUANT TO SECTION 2 OF PUBLIC LAW 584, 79TH CONGRESS

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations
and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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TO: The Honorable the President of the Senate

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives

Sirs:

I transmit herewith a report for the calendar year 1955 on the operations of the Department of State under Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, as required by Section 2 of that law.

Since 1956 is the tenth anniversary of the enactment of this legislation, the enclosed report also contains a historical review of operations since the beginning of the program.

Very truly yours,

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Secretary

March 30, 1956

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A NEW VENTURE IN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

INTRODUCTION

The largest international educational exchange program in our history was launched on August 1, 1946, when the Seventy-ninth Congress enacted Public Law 584, the Fulbright Act. With the end of World War II and the advent of nuclear weapons, the compelling need for greater international understanding and good will among nations could no longer be ignored. As Sen. J. W. Fulbright said, "We all know that no country is far away in the age of airplanes. The necessity for increasing our understanding of others and their understanding of us has an urgency that it has never had in the past. The adoption of this program by the Congress is a vital counterpart to the steps we are taking to increase our participation in world affairs."

The educational exchange program was designed to meet this challenge on the cultural level, just as the Marshall plan on the economic level, and later the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization on political and military levels. In terms of lessening the likelihood of another war by promoting greater people-to-people understanding, the program has been described as the most fabulously profitable investment ever authorized by the Congress of the United States. Altogether, nearly 22,000 persons have been exchanged with 28 countries at a lower cost to the American taxpayers than 5 hours of fighting World War II.[1]

Beating Swords Into Plowshares

The Fulbright Act itself is a plan for turning the implements of war into instruments of peace and understanding. At the end of World War II many millions of dollars worth of American military equipment were left idle in warehouses all over the world. They included bulldozers, machine tools, locomotives, and food and clothing stocks which could be of great usefulness in rebuilding the war-devastated countries in which they were located. Yet these countries did not have the dollars with which to purchase this much needed equipment.

The bill, as introduced by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, proposed that we sell our war surpluses to the governments of these countries--not for dollars, but for their own foreign currencies and credits. Part of these funds would be set aside, through special agreements, for educational exchange purposes. In that way, both the United States and these countries could profit mutually. The debt would be paid, but it would be paid in terms of things money cannot buy--good will and better international understanding.

[1] See appendix 1 for number of exchanges with each country and appendixes 2 and 3 for the cost.

The Hoover Precedent

A precedent for this type of educational exchange program was established in 1920 by former President Herbert Hoover. His experiences and views on the subject were stated in a letter to Senator Fulbright.

"In 1920, as a disposal of part of the funds from liquidation of supplies, etc., for the Belgian Relief Commission, I established the Belgian-American Educational Foundation, the purpose of which was exactly what you propose. In its 25 years, more than 700 individuals (477 Belgians and 225 Americans) were exchanged during the period between World War I and World War II. Several important results have followed. At the outbreak of World War II nearly one-quarter of the teaching and research faculty of the Belgian universities had been graduate students in American universities. One Prime Minister and six Cabinet members have likewise done graduate work in American universities. Numbers of American and Belgian professors and specialists have been exchanged between our American and Belgian universities. ... I doubt whether there is a country in Europe where the ideals and purposes of the American people are so well understood and so respected as they are in Belgium."

If such results could be achieved in a single country, the future augured well for a program that would embrace many countries throughout the world. Steps were taken in this direction in 1939, when Congress authorized the Department of State to conduct an official program of educational and cultural exchanges within the Western Hemisphere, as part of our good neighbor policy. However, it was not until the Fulbright Act was passed that the Department could initiate a large-scale program commensurate with the needs of the times.

GETTING THE VENTURE UNDER WAY

The Role of the Department

A long-term venture of the magnitude authorized by the Fulbright Act required careful planning. The Act placed responsibility for administering the program in the Department of State which set about establishing the necessary machinery of operations. The resulting pattern is shown in the chart on page 4. In addition, the Department had to negotiate executive agreements with each country covering the sale of surplus property and to determine the amount of foreign currency accruing from these sales that could be used for educational exchange purposes. These amounts ranged from the equivalent of $16,000 annually for the Union of South Africa to $1 million annually for such countries as the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Japan.

By the fall of 1947 the first two of these agreements had been signed. Today the program is active in 23 countries in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and the South Pacific. Next year a program with Chile will inaugurate operations in the Western Hemisphere.

Binational Foundations and Commissions Abroad

Under these executive agreements binational Foundations or Commissions have been established to administer the program in each country according to general policies established by the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Department of State. Americans and foreign nationals of outstanding reputation and influence work together as members of these bodies to plan annual programs con-

sistent with the needs, resources, and interests of the United States and the participating countries. The binational administration of this "educational exchange trust fund" has done much to develop public confidence in it both in this country and abroad.

The Board of Foreign Scholarships

The Fulbright Act wisely provides for a Board of Foreign Scholarships appointed by the President to assure impartial supervision of the program and to select persons and educational institutions qualified to participate. Its members, including outstanding representatives of cultural, educational, student, and veterans groups, help to keep the program fresh with the vigor of American scholarship and ideas.

Selection: Criteria and Procedures

On July 18, 1947, the President announced the appointments of the first members to the Board.[1] One of their most immediate tasks was to decide what kinds of people should be selected and how they should be selected. The Board concluded that academic or professional competence should be a primary criterion for selection. In view of the purpose of the program, they decided that it was equally important that the people selected be good unofficial ambassadors for their countries and be able to adapt well to unfamiliar and sometimes difficult environments. Therefore they went on record as favoring candidates who display a broad range of interests, who participate actively in community life, and who give evidence of a capacity for leadership. According to the terms of the Act, American veterans are given preference, provided their qualifications are equivalent to those of nonveterans.[2]

In tackling the question of how grantees should be selected, the Board decided to enlist the help of organizations with special competence in this field. Acting on the Board's recommendation, the Department contracted with three agencies to assist in recommending candidates and to provide other related services (see chart on page 4).

Geographic Distribution of Grantees

The Board also took steps to assure compliance with the directive in the Act that "due consideration be given to applicants from all geographic areas of the United States." As a result of continuing efforts by the Board and all other agencies concerned with the administration of the program, people from every State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have been selected for grants.[3]

Public-Private Cooperation

One of the most difficult problems facing the Board was how to defray dollar expenses for foreign grantees during their stay in the United States. Since grants could be made only in nonconvertible foreign currencies, benefits to nationals of other countries had to

[1] The names of all persons who have served on the Board will be found in appendix 4.
[2] 2,784 American veterans have received grants under the program.
[3] See appendix 5.

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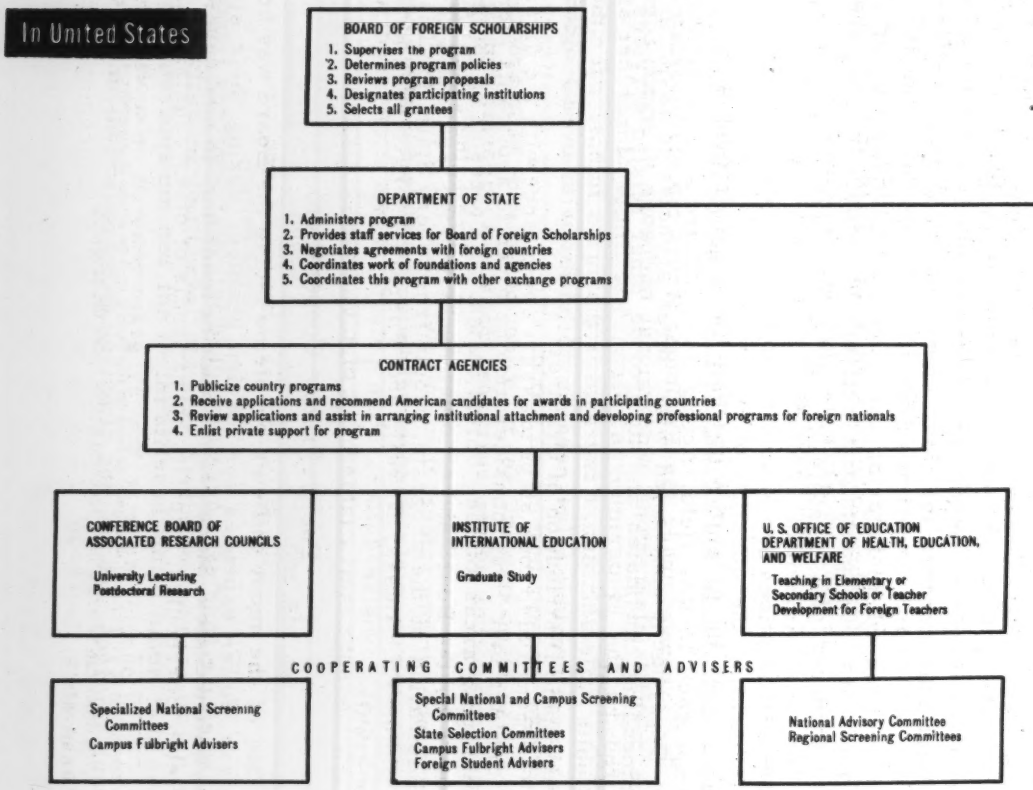
ADMINISTRATIVE PATTERN FOR PROGRAM UNDER FULBRI



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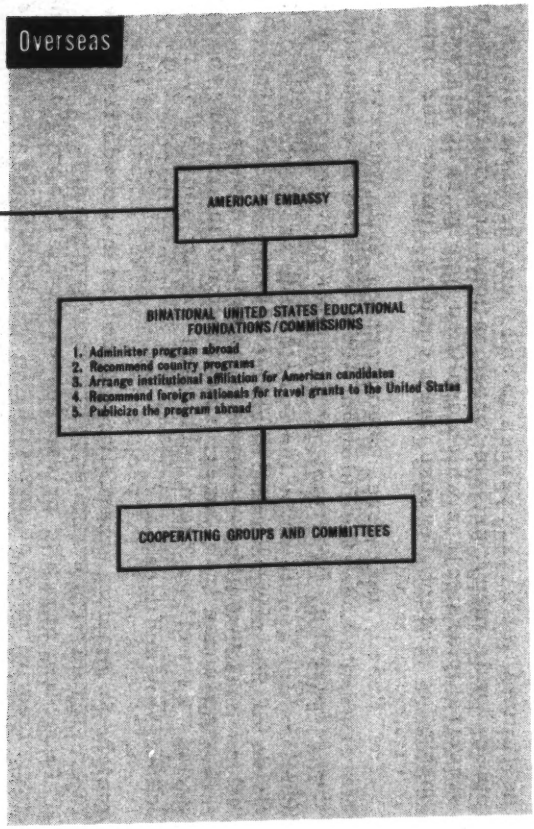
Overseas
AMERICAN EMBASSY
BINATIONAL UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS/COMMISSIONS
1. Administer program abroad
2. Recommend country programs
3. Arrange institutional affiliation for American candidates
4. Recommend foreign nationals for travel grants to the United States
5. Publicize the program abroad
COOPERATING GROUPS AND COMMITTEES

be limited to travel expenses to and from the United States. On the other hand, many private organizations and institutions offered scholarship assistance which qualified foreign nationals were often unable to accept because they couldn't finance the expense of international travel.

The Board, therefore, recommended that, wherever possible, travel grants under the Fulbright Act be awarded in conjunction with the scholarship programs of reputable private groups here and abroad. Thus both public and private programs benefited. Moreover, the existence of Government-financed travel grants stimulated the offering of more scholarships by private groups.

The response from American educational institutions and organizations as well as from public and private sources overseas has been enthusiastic and generous. It is estimated that the total of such financial support to the program during 1955 amounted to approximately $6 million--scarcely a million less than the dollar equivalent of foreign currencies expended by the Government.

The extent of public-private cooperation in this program cannot be measured in terms of financial collaboration alone. Its real significance can be assessed only when one looks at the voluntary services rendered by thousands of our own citizens and those of other countries--the people who serve on committees and in advisory capacities, and the families and individuals who help to make grantees "at home abroad." More than 5,500 American educators and specialists in many fields are currently serving on 860 screening committees throughout the country. State committees serve by appointment of the Governors in every State and Territory. In addition, Fulbright advisers and foreign student advisers on over 1,000 campuses are helping American applicants and foreign grantees.

Integration With Other Exchange Programs

The program under the Fulbright Act is closely integrated into the overall International Educational Exchange Program administered by the Department of State. The Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Congress) is the basic authority for the Department's exchange-of-persons activities with over 70 countries and dependencies in the free world.

Although maximum use is made of private scholarships and other resources where available, dollars appropriated under the Smith-Mundt Act are still necessary to utilize to the fullest foreign currency grants under the Fulbright Act in 23 countries. It is estimated that one appropriated dollar in United States currency and one or more dollars from private sources are required for each two dollars available in foreign currency.

THE SUCCESS OF THE VENTURE

When the Fulbright Act was signed in 1946, Congress recognized that a long-range venture of this kind would be cumulative in effect and that some of the benefits might not become apparent for many years. Considering that the program started on a very limited scale in 1948 and did not reach sizable proportions until 1950, it might seem too soon to take an inventory of its accomplishments.

Yet, so great has been the interest abroad in the United States and the need so urgent in our own country for greater knowledge and understanding of other peoples, that by the end of 1955 dramatic results are clearly apparent.

Benefits to Foreign Nationals

Over 12,000 foreign students, teachers, lecturers, and research scholars have observed American life at firsthand in towns and cities in all of our 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Alaska. Systematic evaluation studies indicate that these people not only return home with a better understanding of the United States, but share that understanding with their fellow countrymen through informal discussions, lectures, articles, and books. Their activities draw greater significance from the fact that many of them are becoming leaders in the community and national life of their countries. In India, for example, at least half of the returned grantees have enhanced their positions and many hold posts where they have a voice in policymaking on an all-India level.

Grantees also take home a store of new knowledge and skills valuable to the scientific, social, and cultural development of their countries.

- In Finland a young doctor who studied with the first "blue baby" heart specialist at Johns Hopkins University Hospital has since performed many successful operations on children with congenital heart disease.
- In Egypt a young woman lawyer, who took her master's degree in social work at the University of Southern California, has become the first woman District Attorney in the Middle East. Her United States training will be of particular value in her work in the juvenile courts.
- In Italy a professor of medicine at the University of Genoa has set up an isotope laboratory after having done research in hematology and visited medical and biological projects of the Atomic Energy Commission in the United States.
- In England returned British scholars have given a big boost to the study of American history and literature at King's College, Cambridge, the Universities of Hull and Nottingham, and a number of other educational institutions.

What personal meaning does the exchange experience have? Grantees phrase it in many ways. One, for example, contrasted his countrymen's scoffing attitude toward America a few years ago with their favorable attitude today. "Americans haven't changed," he said. "We just know them better." Perhaps the most laconic was the answer of the foreign student to the question of friends back home whether he liked the United States. Proudly introducing his new bride to his countrymen, he said, "I married an American."

More typical, however, are the following samples:

- "I believe that my year in the United States has been the single most important event in my life. ... Considering my future career--that of a journalist and politician--it has been an invaluable experience. The most important result... however, is that I have discovered the real America."
- "Not the least important stimulus has been that of sharing for nine months in the ordinary life of the United States, and of meeting a cross section of American citizens of all walks of life. ...

No one could, I hope, live for any length of time with so generally openhearted and kindly a race as the Americans and remain unaffected. But of that it is hard to speak because it is impossible to forget."

- "Seeing the much vaunted American way of life would convince the stanchest Communist that there must be something to individual liberty and free enterprise after all. ... The American has no need for a blueprint of democracy--he lives it."

Benefits to American Citizens

Over 9,000 Americans have had the opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the ways of life, problems, and values of the people of other countries. Through their studies they are adding continually to our store of knowledge about these countries. At the same time they are, by example as well as by words, explaining our way of life to the people they meet and with whom they work. Furthermore, they are gaining new insights into America. As James Truslow Adams once said, "Residence in foreign countries is likely to bring out the inherent 'Americanism' of the sojourner." Many tangible results are already evident.

Our somewhat meager knowledge of the languages and history of many countries of the Near East and Asia is being increased every year by the work of American grantees and visiting foreign scholars. These benefits are not confined to students in our universities and colleges. They are being shared with the general public through lectures, articles, and books. People as far apart as Schenectady, N.Y., and Little Rock, Ark., are learning more about India in their clubs and on TV from returned grantees. People in our Middle West are learning about life in the Middle East through frequent talks by an American professor who spent a year in Iraq.

American scholars are also advancing the frontiers of knowledge through joint research with their foreign colleagues. At the Institute for Coagulation Research at the University of Oslo, American scholars have worked together with Norwegian specialists in developing anticoagulants and successfully treating some 700 patients with various types of heart disease. In Germany another American scholar is working with a Nobel prize winning biochemist on the conversion of light into chemical energy. An American forestry expert is studying Scandinavian methods of utilizing waste wood products. His purpose is to help the United States to save some of the $140 million which he estimates is lost each year through inefficient handling of wood byproducts.

How does the American view his experience in terms of better international understanding? Here are the ways two grantees expressed their views.

- "Once a person has lived in a country for a reasonable period of time... and has gradually come into intimate acquaintance with its people, then that person can never be indifferent to that country, can never fail to want others to know and understand it as he has done, can never be unappreciative of its struggle for a better life, nor unmoved by its failures. ... But not only does he gain in knowledge and understanding of the country with which he comes into such close contact, he finds that he has suddenly gained a real insight into the way of life of his own country."
- "Ordinary people of different countries who live and work together in day-to-day contact cannot help developing feelings of friendliness and sympathy and lose part of their fear and suspicion of each other. ... My experience during the last two years... has convinced me that these things are true. I have made friends of people who have never had American friends before. I believe that I have made America more real and more reasonable to them than it seemed previously. ... Our international policies may not always command wholehearted approval, but discussing them usually succeeds in removing doubts about American motives."

How Exchange Activities Contribute to Program Goals

The story of the program's success in creating a better understanding of the United States abroad, in developing greater knowledge and understanding of other countries in the United States, and in advancing the frontiers of learning through the exchange of knowledge and skills can best be told by examining in detail some of the particular exchange activities that have been carried out since 1948.[1]

Creating Better Understanding of the United States Abroad

The situation around the world has changed radically from the days of Sir Sydney Smith, who remarked in 1820, "In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book or goes to an American play, or looks at an American picture or statue, what does the world yet owe to American physicians and surgeons? What new substance have their chemists discovered?" Yet, even as late as World War II, when America's scientific and material achievements had achieved wide recognition, Sir Sydney Smith might still have asked, "Who knows much about the American peoples, their government, culture and way of life?"

One of the important goals of the program under the Fulbright Act is to bring forth an affirmative answer to this question in countries as near as the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, and as far away as India, Burma, and Japan. Here are some of the answers.

1. Development of American Studies in Foreign Universities

Thousands of foreign students around the world are now learning about American history, literature, government, and the free enterprise system from courses given by American lecturers or by their own scholars who specialized in these subjects while in the United States. During 1955 alone, American studies courses were offered in educational institutions in Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Japan, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Altogether, since the beginning of the program, over 1,200 American and foreign grantees have lectured or specialized in American studies courses.

In France nearly all the Departments of English in French universities offer courses in American literature and civilization leading to a master's degree. The Chair in American Literature and Civilization established at the State University at Liége, Belgium, by an American lecturer in 1953 has been so successful that the Universities of Ghent and Brussels plan to offer such courses in the future. Belgian teachers have returned to develop in primary and secondary schools new units of study in American history.

The series of lectures by an American professor at the University of Rome in 1950 created such interest in American studies that they have become an integral part of the curricula at three Italian universities, and seven other Italian universities are planning to establish such courses. This trend has been matched by a notable

[1]For the fields of study and teaching in which grantees have engaged, see appendix 6.

increase in publications on American history, the development and functioning of American democracy, and books and essays on the American novel, poetry, and literary criticism.

In Germany not a single university accepted American studies as a major field for an advanced degree before World War II. Today, among the universities which have approved this field for the conferring of advanced degrees are those at Cologne, Frankfort, Mainz, Münster, Munich, and the Free University of Berlin.

An American lecturer in Sweden created such interest in American history at the University of Stockholm that his successor has not only met with steadily increasing attendance at his classes, but has also initiated a course on American institutions at the Stockholm School of Economics.

The widespread interest in American studies has extended to many Near and Far Eastern countries. In Egypt, through the efforts of American lecturers, the teaching of American literature has been introduced into the curricula of three Egyptian universities. In India a professor who undertook advanced historical studies at the University of California has become head of the Department of History at Gauhati University, Assam, and has introduced the first course in American history.

2. American Studies Conferences and Seminars

The mounting interest in American studies overseas could not be satisfied solely through university courses. Many career people who had finished their formal academic training were interested in short-term conferences and workshops to discuss American subjects and methods with American scholars. The Board of Foreign Scholarships decided to meet this interest primarily by enlisting the services of American professors already abroad under the program.

The request for the first such conference came from a group of British scholars who were particularly anxious to have a common forum for the discussion of their American interests, under the guidance of American professors. The idea was later extended to include sessions for British high school teachers. The result has been four conferences in which 43 American lecturers have held discussions with British teachers and scholars representing over 160 educational institutions. The benefits of the 1954 conference were further increased when the British Broadcasting Company, taking advantage of the presence of such a distinguished group of American lecturers, recorded a 3-month program which was beamed to schools throughout the British Isles early in 1955.

The success of these conferences prompted eminent British scholars to organize, in May 1955, a British Association for American Studies. The association not only plans to continue these conferences, but also to stimulate study and research in the British Isles on the history, institutions, literature, and geography of the United States.

Around the World. Similar conferences, seminars, and workshops have been conducted in other countries, including France, Italy, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, Pakistan, India, and Japan. In Norway, eight summer seminars have been held since 1953, for groups ranging from elementary and secondary school teachers to workers and leaders in the trade union movement.

Participants have come from other Scandinavian countries as well as Norway. American professors and research scholars have lectured and held discussions with these groups on "Trade Unions in American Society," "American Civilization," "U. S. Education Today," and "The Role of Congress and the Origin and Growth of the American People."

The popularity of the seminars is revealed in the comments of some of the participants. "... We have met American professors, we have been listening to them, and during their lessons the picture of America has become richer, more full of details"; "... the greatest value of this course has been the general orientation it has given us of American life," and "... All the lecturers have given us a clear picture of American social problems in an excellently objective fashion."

Other results can be glimpsed from a recent report which indicates that through the assistance of Norwegian teachers, 27,000 Norwegian pupils have received within the last 6 months copies of the publication, U.S.A.--Its Geography and Growth. Altogether, during the last 3 years, Norwegian schools have tripled the quantity of books and other reading material about the United States used in English classes.

In India. The Seminars on American Civilization will enter their 4th year in India in 1956. College and university teachers, representing practically every state in the Indian Union, participated in the last seminar which was held at the Indian Institute at Bangalore. Among the topics discussed were "American Government and Foreign Policy," "American Art," "American Literature," and "American Economic Organization." Both Indian and American participants, along with their families, lived together at the Institute. The informal experience of living with typical American families contributed as much to the success of the seminar as the lectures themselves. The Ford Foundation defrayed the cost of travel and partial maintenance for Indian participants, and the Railway Ministry of the Government of India regarded the project important enough to authorize concessional travel fares. The fact that many participants in the seminars apply for scholarships for future study in the United States is evidence of the interest which the seminars have stimulated in American studies.

In Japan. Conferences and seminars on American studies have been held in Japan since 1953. The most recent was the seminar on Public Administration which took place in Fukuoka last May. Its purpose was to bring together Japanese government officials and representatives from Japanese educational institutions to develop public administration studies and practices in Japan. American lecturers discussed such topics as, "Revenue Problems of Local Government," "American Concepts and Recent Trends in Public Administration and Personnel Administration," "The Case Study Method in Public Administration," and "Trends in State and Local Administration." As a result of the seminar, the Dean of the Faculty of Law of Kyushu University proposed regular meetings of faculty members to develop further the study of public administration, and a Japanese professor is scheduled to visit the United States in 1956 to pursue further studies in this field. The Embassy commented, "The seminar was a perfect medium for introducing--without shoving--American ideas in a little developed field. American participants, too, learned much from the exposi-

tion of Japanese problems and attitudes. In sum these two days and what followed represents educational exchange at its best."

3. English-Language Training

Former President Quezon of the Philippines once said, "If you want democratic ideals and institutions to flourish here . . . you should help to diffuse among the masses a knowledge of English. It is in English Literature that comprehensive discussions of true liberty and democracy are to be found." The Board of Foreign Scholarships, since the beginning of the program, has consistently sought to promote English-language teaching and linguistic study, particularly in the countries of the Near and Far East.

Altogether more than 1,150 American and foreign nationals have engaged in study, research, and teaching in this field. In countries such as the Philippines, Burma, and Greece, significant English-teaching projects date back to 1948-49.

In the Far East. In the Philippines the United States Educational Foundation and the Philippine Government's Ministry of Education have enthusiastically supported a long-range program for the improvement of the teaching of English in the Philippine school system. In the 1st year of the program, Americans began their lectures in the Philippine Normal Schools and Filipino teachers and English supervisors were awarded grants to study English teaching and supervisory methods in the United States. Later American lecturers in linguistic science gave courses and held seminars for teachers of English in the Philippines. These seminars have been particularly successful as "refresher" courses for teachers who have not had the opportunity to receive specialized training either in their own country or in the United States. The teaching of English is also to be an important adjunct of the newly established Asian Institute at the University of the Philippines. The use of a common language will help realize the purposes of the Institute, which are not only to forge stronger bonds between the people of the Philippines and their Southeast Asian neighbors, but also to show that the kind of mutual understanding developed by Filipinos and Americans can help to provide answers to some of the long-standing human, social, educational, and economic problems of Asia.

In anticipation of the signing of an agreement under the Fulbright Act, a survey was made in Thailand in 1948 which concluded that "the basic need here is for English so that future training in other fields by English-speaking teachers will be grasped by the students." Furthermore lack of familiarity with the English language was a basic handicap to advanced students in making use of reference materials in English at Thai universities. Therefore, the first program in Thailand included grants for nine American teachers of English. By 1953 interest in the English language had reached such proportions that the United States Educational Foundation was unable to meet the requests of many Thai schools for teachers of English. As a consequence, in 1954, a beginning was made to shift the emphasis away from the general objective of "improving the knowledge of English" at many levels of instruction and to concentrate on the training of Thai teachers of English. This shift accorded with a general policy of the Board of Foreign Scholarships to send American linguistic experts to establish centers of linguistic study and to introduce new methods of instruction so

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that each country could eventually develop its own experts, train its own teachers, and produce its own texts.

In Japan American teachers have been placed in widely dispersed areas. They are not only helping to raise the standards of English teaching, but are providing personal examples of American democracy in daily contacts in areas where there has been little previous communication with Americans. At the same time Japanese teachers of English and supervisors of English teaching have come to the United States for training in methods of teaching English as a foreign language. The United States Educational Commission in Japan feels that this program will have far-reaching repercussions, not only among the young students whose pronunciation and general knowledge of English will be improved, but also among Japanese teachers whose interest in new linguistic methods will be increased and where ties with their American colleagues will be strengthened.

In the Near East. Since World War II English has supplanted French as the most important second language in Greece. Consequently there has been a great demand for teachers of English. Since 1952 an average of 17 American secondary school teachers of English have served in Greece each year. At first most of these teachers were placed in American-sponsored schools in Greece which are attended by a large number of Greek students. Later the number teaching in national schools was increased sharply. In 1954 and 1955 the English-teacher project accounted for nearly half the exchange program with Greece. American linguistic experts have also been assigned to the Universities of Athens and Salonika since 1952 for the training of future teachers of English in Greece and the improvement of English teaching techniques.

The United States Educational Foundation in Egypt reported in 1954 that "assistance in the teaching of English is desperately needed." Part of the urgency for an expanded program lay in the fact that the Egyptian Government, as a result of political events occurring in late 1951, asked all teachers and professors of British nationality to quit their teaching posts and leave the country. In 1954 a team of six American linguistic experts went to Egypt headed by an eminent specialist in philology and linguistics, Dr. Freeman Twadell of Brown University. They traveled extensively to towns and cities in upper and lower Egypt, delivering lectures on linguistic science to the staff and students of teacher-training institutes and local townspeople, under the joint sponsorship of the Egyptian Ministry of Education and the United States Educational Foundation in Egypt. For a number of these towns, these Americans represented the first visit of a sizable group of foreign professors in memory.

Through the combined efforts of both American teachers and specialists, considerable interest has been aroused among Egyptian teachers of English in the new concepts and methods being evolved in the United States for the teaching of English as a second language. As a result of Dr. Twadell's explorations, plans are now under way for groups of three Egyptian teachers to come to the United States each year beginning in 1955-56, so that a corps of Egyptian linguists will be trained to provide indigenous roots for a permanent program in this field.

In Germany. The approach to more effective English-language training in Germany was given substantial support with the grant

in 1954 to Dr. Charles W. Fries, Director of the University of Michigan Language Institute. In view of the break in scholarly interchange in this field during World War II, he has recommended the sending of other American experts in modern linguistic science to establish essential working relationships with their professional colleagues in Germany.

The presence abroad of American specialists in the teaching of English and the interest they have generated have prompted the organization of special seminars and workshops for teachers of English in such countries as the Netherlands, France, Norway, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Austria, Thailand, and the Philippines. Frequently new teaching guides and materials have been developed which have become valuable aids to the local teachers.

4. Teacher Exchange Projects

Teachers are vital channels, not only for reaching impressionable youth who are groping for answers to the world's social and political problems, but also for influencing many important community groups. As a Burmese grantee noted, "A teacher's influence never stops--it goes on until eternity." Multiply this personal factor by the 3,308 teachers who have been exchanged under the Fulbright Act, and the potential for better understanding is apparent. About half of these teachers exchange classroom teaching jobs. The other half undertake specialized training programs in our universities and colleges and observe our educational methods in classrooms throughout the country.

Teachers Exchange Jobs. The teacher interchange program, which began with the United Kingdom, has now been expanded to include Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Norway, and Italy. By "swapping" jobs Americans have been able to teach in all parts of the United Kingdom from the Shetland Isles in the north to Penzance in the southwestern tip. British teachers in the United States have been similarly scattered from Maine to Florida, from New Jersey to California, from North Dakota to Texas, and as far away as Hawaii. In the course of their work, these teachers have come into contact with hundreds of thousands of school children and have made over 70,000 "talks" to community and professional groups in the United States and the United Kingdom.

While interchanges have been fewer with other countries, the story is much the same. From Denmark, an American teacher writes of his many extracurricular endeavors which ranged from leading discussion groups and coaching basketball teams to producing an American play. And in the United States a teacher from New Zealand says, "I have been welcomed in many homes, have been a regular member in a church choir . . . I have attended City Council meetings, court sessions, and have met the Governor, State Secretary and other officials." Teachers, it is evident, have abundant opportunities to learn about America and other countries at the grassroots level. These experiences as well as their classroom work lead to lasting friendships, the enrichment of educational curricula, and a greater store of accurate knowledge about the United States in other countries.

Teachers Learn Our Methods. In addition to teacher interchanges, between 150 and 200 foreign teachers and school officials come to

the United States each year for specialized training in our elementary, secondary, and vocational school methods as well as to study American civilization and culture. Many of these teachers come from areas where teacher interchanges are not feasible, either because of great differences in school systems or language.

After 3 months of special courses at our universities and colleges, these teachers are assigned to State Departments of Education which place them in local schools for several months to observe classroom and administrative methods. They live in local homes and take part in many community activities. In a single year the program thus reaches into thousands of American homes in hundreds of towns.

Many of these educators are studying our educational methods in order to find ideas that they can use to advance educational reform plans in their countries. Such is the case, for instance, in India, Burma, and Pakistan. In India and Pakistan these American-trained teachers have frequently joined with American lecturers in conducting workshops for hundreds of other teachers, thereby sharing their experience in a very practical fashion. The Indian Ministry of Education considers these workshops so fruitful that it will finance their continuation next year from Ford Foundation funds turned over to the Government of India for this purpose.

Not only are these returned teachers benefiting professionally; they are working too for better understanding between their home countries and ours. In Finland returned teachers have formed an alumni association to strengthen friendly relations between that country and the United States. As one of the founders of the organization wrote, "I think it can make its contribution to what we call good will and that is so important a thing nowadays in this unfriendly world."

5. Study in American Schools Abroad

One of the provisions of the Fulbright Act designed to add to the reciprocal nature of the program, was the clause authorizing grants to foreign nationals to attend American schools abroad. These schools, with American standards of teaching and school administration, provide as authentic an atmosphere of American life as is possible on foreign soil. Since the beginning of the program, 2,917 students, mostly at the secondary or junior college level, have attended American schools in 14 countries, primarily in the Middle East.

The largest number have attended American schools in Greece. The presidents of these schools, as well as a large proportion of their staffs, are American. Many of the Greek teachers have studied in the United States. Most of the young people who receive grants could not attend these schools without financial assistance. And to this group Greece will look for many of her future leaders. For example, the American Farm School in Salonika, with its emphasis on agriculture and village trades is training young men for leadership in their villages most of which lie near the frontiers of Communist countries. Other American schools, such as Athens, Anatolia, and Pierce Colleges, are training people for teaching, business, and other professions. As a recent report commented: "One has but to imagine the day when large numbers of the graduates of the American schools in Greece are poured out into society as

engineers, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, teachers, social workers and secretaries to realize how important the institutions are in forming a strong connecting link between the United States and Greece."

In the Arab world students are attending the well-known American University at Beirut whose student body represents some 30 nationalities and whose graduates occupy leading positions in the political, economic, and cultural life of their countries. In Egypt future teachers are being trained at the American University in Cairo.

And further east in Burma some of the Burmese nurses who are being trained at the Namkham Hospital Nurses and Midwives School established by Dr. Gordon Seagrave are receiving assistance under this program.

6. The Inter-Foundation Lectureship Program

Shortly after the program got under way, the Foundations and Commissions abroad realized that the demand for American lecturers in each country could never be fully met within their annual allotments. So they hit on a scheme "to share the wealth" by inviting professors teaching in neighboring countries to come over for a brief series of lectures. The Board of Foreign Scholarships encouraged this plan and so the inter-foundation lectureship program was born.

In countries where the funds are quite limited, the Foundations are constantly on the alert to enlarge their programs through this scheme. In Sweden last year it was not possible to assign a lecturer in American literature. Nevertheless, eight American professors in this field from nearby countries were able to make brief lecture tours of Swedish universities under inter-foundation auspices.

Even Foundations and Commissions with comparatively large programs are not always able, under their annual allotments, to provide American specialists in some of the fields desired by colleges and universities in the participating country. American specialists in such varied fields as dairy science, law, physics, and American literature, for example, visited Italy during 1955 under the inter-foundation lectureship program, through arrangements made by the Commission in Italy with their host Foundations and Commissions in the United Kingdom, France, and Denmark. American lecturers and research scholars affiliated with French universities lectured in such nearby countries as Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden. Their topics ranged from American history to peaceful uses of the atom.

A country like Finland, somewhat off the general European circuit, was able to arrange eight short lecture series in 1 year by professors working in other countries. Again the range of subject matter is notable. Visiting speakers included a sociologist, an economist, a specialist in American literature, a forestry expert, two medical scientists, a zoologist, and a nuclear physicist.

Although arrangements of this sort are not as easily made in the Near and Far East, Egypt was recently able to "borrow" an American city planning expert from Denmark and to "lend" an urban sociologist to the Foundation in Iraq. Greece arranged a series of lectures on atomic energy under this plan, while India sponsored the visit of two American educators to Ceylon, and Burma welcomed an American economist from Pakistan and an educator from India.

The inter-foundation lectureship program has also made it possible for Americans in specialized fields to be represented at important international conferences dealing with their specialities, and to exchange views with colleagues from many countries. An American agronomist affiliated with the University of Naples in Italy, for example, participated in an international symposium on crop protection held in Belgium and American research chemists, affiliated with universities in a number of European countries, were able to attend International Chemical Congresses held in Stockholm and Paris.

Other inter-foundation arrangements have increased the effectiveness of seminars and workshops for teachers and other groups. An American grantee from the Netherlands helped to conduct a seminar in Norway on American home economics, and American lecturers on American literature and drama in Denmark and the United Kingdom visited the Netherlands to take part in a special conference on American studies sponsored by the United States Educational Foundation there. An American nuclear physicist teaching at the University of Copenhagen was able to join in a seminar on theoretical physics held at the Institut Henri Poincare in Paris, while on the opposite side of the world a linguistics expert teaching in Thailand was able to contribute greatly to a language seminar in Burma.

7. Personal Diplomacy

The influence of grantees in creating a better understanding of the United States on a person-to-person level in communities abroad has been one of the most significant outcomes of this program. The friendships and respect won by American grantees in their day-to-day lives abroad, the articles, talks, and other activities of American and foreign grantees, show the ramifications of this personal diplomacy.

The Board of Foreign Scholarships had pointed out when the program began that its goal was to do more than give isolated individuals experiences which would be of value primarily to themselves, or to restricted circles of academic or technical specialization. It was regarded rather as a means of giving to a substantial number of both American and foreign nationals an experience which would enable them to bring to the public and educational life of their own countries a better understanding of each other's way of life, ideals, and aspirations. Discoveries of those unifying factors among the peoples of the world, which Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick once described as the most important elements in international relations, have occurred in every country participating in the program.

Americans in the Foreign Community. In India an American lecturer and his wife lived in a rural university area entirely surrounded by rice paddies. "The humblest of peasants and farmers were our neighbors," he wrote. "To our surprise, toward the end of our stay we were actually invited to dinner in Hindu homes such as the more orthodox Meenachisundarams, the Brahmin family of Muniswami, and others. I have a feeling that in our friendships and talks we built new attitudes toward Americans and America. . . . Both my wife and I feel that it was more effective than a dozen of Russia's superficial cultural missions."

In Iraq, as in India, the families of American grantees have lived very plainly, used the local bus systems, and attended local schools. Iraqi families felt a closer affinity toward these normal American families after discovering that they, like themselves, were not living in the lap of luxury. The 13-year-old son of one American grantee was a source of great curiosity at first to the Iraqi boys at the local school he attended because his family didn't drive a car and because he had never owned a dinner jacket.

Similar stories turn up in every country, each with its adaptation to the local scene. The story is told, for example, of an American professor who first established a close relationship with his students in the college classroom, then invited them in small groups to his home. During the following vacation he traveled from one end of the country to the other to meet their families and see their villages. His wife was also busy--teaching English and helping with a Girl Scout program.

The activities of American grantees in their host communities are so varied as not to submit to statistical measurement, but one facet--talks to community and professional groups--is so extensive that it warrants mention at least by example. During one 7-month period, American grantees in Austria gave over 200 talks to audiences totaling more than 14,100 persons. Leading the list was an American teacher who filled 103 speaking engagements in 36 towns and villages.

Returned Grantees Interpret America Abroad. Communities abroad are also learning about America from their own citizens who have visited this country under the program. The talks they give and the books and articles they write interpret life in the United States in ways best understood by their fellow countrymen. Their effort to disseminate information about us is especially significant because evaluation studies have shown that people abroad believe that the most reliable sources of information about the United States are their own citizens who have lived in our country.

Like their American counterparts, returned Austrian grantees have been very active in community affairs. During 1954 they gave over 400 talks to some 34,000 Austrians and published 115 articles about the United States in newspapers and magazines. In France it is estimated that 1,500 grantees have returned eager to tell their story in the form of lectures, articles, and conversations with their families and friends. The result has been an awakening interest all over France in American culture and our way of life. In a 6-month period, grantees from the Netherlands gave 119 talks, mostly illustrated with films and slides, and so the story goes around the world.

Teachers, of course, have a great variety of opportunities to spread a knowledge of our ways. It is reflected in their classroom work. Many of them are also stimulating correspondence between their pupils and American youngsters, while others are organizing student councils, parent-teacher meetings, and similar innovations to make their schools a more integral part of the community. Both teachers and professors have helped to prepare textbooks on American subjects for classroom use.

Alumni Associations. Their visits to the United States have also prompted foreign grantees to form alumni associations. Their activities range from conducting English classes and offering hospitality to American visitors to holding lectures and discussions

about various phases of American life. The Fulbright Alumni Association in France, for example, has a membership of over 500 former grantees. The association in Belgium is similarly active. Alumni from Luxembourg invited all American grantees in Belgium for a weekend in the Grand Duchy where they were guests of the Ministry of Education. The United States Educational Foundation in Belgium commented, "The full significance of this gesture of welcome to foreigners in Belgium can only be appreciated by those who understand the closed societies of Northern Europe."

In the Philippines the alumni association established a scholarship fund for high school graduates needing assistance in securing collegiate training in Philippine universities. They have also been active in encouraging the exchange of books and educational equipment, as well as providing hospitality for American grantees and assisting them in carrying out their work.

Thus, participants in the program are not only creating a better understanding of the United States in other countries; they are seeing to it that this understanding grows and develops lasting ties of friendship and respect.

Increasing American Knowledge of Other Countries

1. Benefits to American Students

Although various types of exchanges are authorized by the Fulbright Act, one of the principal intentions of Congress was to provide young Americans with increased opportunities to learn at firsthand about other countries; 5,598 young Americans have now had such opportunities.

And it was none too soon. As Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Howland Sargeant noted at the first meeting of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, "I believe our participation in World War II convinced us more than ever of the importance of exchange programs. At the outbreak of war, the United States needed immediately hundreds, even thousands of individuals who knew the language, industries, geography, customs and histories of foreign countries. ... With the conclusion of the war, the United States emerged as the most important world power, with responsibilities all over the world. Its participation in the United Nations and its specialized agencies again required individuals who knew foreign countries from firsthand experience."

Their Careers Contribute to Our National Life. These student exchanges have increased markedly the number of American citizens with specialized knowledge of other areas of the world. A survey conducted as early as 1953 revealed that their overseas experience was leading them into careers where they could make significant contributions to our national life, especially our relations with other countries. Some took jobs with United States Government agencies, others with business and publishing firms; some were engaged in scientific research, and many were in teaching positions where they could pass on their firsthand knowledge of foreign lands to scores of other Americans.

For example, an American student at the School of Oriental Studies at the University of London, later became vice consul in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He reported that the insight his studies gave him into Near Eastern problems and his position as a scholar

of oriental history enabled him to make valuable contacts in that country. Two Americans who studied law in France have made profitable use of their experience--one in the foreign department of the Chase National Bank, the other in the legal department of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A number of grantees have found editorial positions interpreting foreign news events for American magazines and newspapers. Still others have joined investment companies where they are concerned with reporting on foreign economic conditions and analyzing foreign investment opportunities. One of this last group recently returned to India on behalf of his firm to gather information on current investment opportunities in that country.

2. Increased Interest in the United States in the Study of Foreign Areas

The exchange program has given considerable impetus to studies about foreign areas in our educational institutions. Many American grantees are now teachers and lecturers in our schools, colleges, and universities, bringing to American students a more intimate knowledge of the life, cultures, and languages of other countries. Over one-third of those who went abroad on student grants, for instance, hold posts as college or university instructors. In addition, 1,566 American teachers who have received grants under the program are employed in elementary and secondary schools throughout the country. A partial survey of catalogues of American universities with special foreign area studies programs shows that many of the American faculty members directly associated with these programs have done advanced research overseas under the Fulbright Act.

American economists, political scientists, geographers, and sociologists who participated in the program have published many articles and books which are contributing to an increased understanding of contemporary life in many foreign countries. Altogether, 26 percent of the publications of returned grantees are concerned with social and political conditions overseas.

The interests of the local community are also being met, for returned grantees are sharing their knowledge of other world areas through talks to civic groups, radio broadcasts, and membership in local organizations devoted to the study of foreign affairs.

3. Contributions of Foreign Grantees

Equally significant have been the contributions of the thousands of foreign grantees who visit the United States under the program.

This year students at Washington University in St. Louis and Western College for Women are learning about Middle Eastern history and Islamic civilization from Egyptian professors; those at Bowdoin and Oberlin are studying Indian history with a professor from that country. At Syracuse, Indiana, and Drew Universities Far Eastern literature and religions are being taught by Japanese professors, while at the University of Arkansas Italian civilization is the subject of lectures by a professor from the University of Florence.

The popularity of these visiting specialists can be gaged from two examples. One Indian professor was invited by nearly 50 American colleges, universities, art galleries, and museums to lecture

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on Indian art and culture, while an Austrian professor, in addition to teaching German language classes at Olympic Community College in the State of Washington, developed a course in contemporary European history and served as adviser to the Ski Club. He also had many opportunities to bring about a better understanding of his country in the 30 talks he gave to various community groups, including Parent-Teacher Associations, faculty groups, Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions Clubs.

Foreign teachers in the United States brought a more intimate glimpse of their countries to American children in over 6,000 communities in 47 States during a single year. The impact of these teachers is evidenced by countless letters from American educators. The principal of an Ohio school wrote, "What wonderful ambassadors they are from their countries to our children." Another official, commenting on the visit of a Burmese teacher, said: "I want to report to you that we gained more than we gave as a result of her visit. ...Her informal talks with fourth, fifth, and sixth grade children were wonderful."

The young people from overseas who carry on graduate work at our universities are equally concerned with helping the American public to understand their home countries. They rarely miss an opportunity to give talks, appear on radio or television, or write articles for campus and local papers. A Thai student at the University of California at Los Angeles told of 14 speeches, some in schools, some in churches, and some in clubs. He proudly pointed to his press interviews with five newspapers and said, "Usually I talk about my country, giving a general idea to these people about Thai customs, culture, religion and our educational system." People in the Philadelphia area heard a dozen talks on India from a young lawyer of that country, while those in Kansas learned about Philippine agriculture from a student at Kansas State College who supplemented his many talks with colored slides of his country.

4. Strengthening Relations Between Americans and Foreign Educational Institutions

The exchange program has not only resulted in closer relations between individual Americans and foreign nationals, but also in stronger ties between American and foreign educational institutions and communities as a whole. For example, long-range cooperation has been established between American and Italian universities as a result of exchanges of research scholars working together in specialized fields. The University of California and the University of Padua are cooperating on research in land economics, the University of Rome and Wayne University in the social sciences, and the University of Wisconsin and the Universities of Genoa and Padua in economic history.

In Germany virtually the full weight of the program is now being devoted to promoting institutional contacts through exchanges of university lecturers, research scholars, students, and teachers.

As a result of a visit to the United States of the dean of the Lucknow Law School in India, strong ties are being established between that institution and Yale University. In Japan, an exchange of legal experts has been arranged to foster greater cooperation between Japanese and American law schools. Funds for the project are being provided by Harvard University, the Ford Foundation, and the United States Educational Commission in Japan.

Establishment of these institutional and professional ties provides an avenue of international understanding which will remain open and well-traveled for generations to come.

The Interchange of Knowledge and Skills

It has been said that "communication is the lifeblood of science." It is scarcely less true of learning in other fields. The program under the Fulbright Act, by providing so many personal channels of communication among scholars, has encouraged joint research which has advanced the frontiers of knowledge in a wide variety of fields. Only the bare outlines of the story can be sketched here.

1. Scientific Studies of Human Relationships

The study of man's relationships to his own and to other human societies can do much to improve international understanding. Under the Fulbright Act a number of such studies have been made. Some have sought ways to replace the stereotyped ideas that the people of one country have about the people of another country with more realistic and factual concepts. In Japan, for example, social science methodology and research techniques are being used by American anthropologists and social scientists to learn more about Japanese society and, in turn, to interpret this society to America. This approach represents a new development in the Orient. Several of the world's centers for the study of oriental culture are to be found in Japan and, as a result of the increased interest of American scholars, the Japanese themselves are learning much that had previously escaped observation. In addition, American universities are inviting Japanese scholars to work with their research and lecturing staffs to develop more accurate cultural interpretations of the Orient.

Shortly after World War II, the University of Oslo established an Institute for Social Research. Grants under the Fulbright Act have enabled American scholars to join with their Scandinavian colleagues at this Institute to further knowledge on both sides of the Atlantic on subjects ranging from basic family relationships to industrial and political behavior. In a recent report the Institute noted that it has "profited immensely from the guidance of American social scientists who have been brought to Oslo under the Fulbright program. ...As a matter of fact, the whole idea of organizing such an Institute as ours was developed in close cooperation with American visitors and its development has been planned and carried out in the same close relationship."

Growing appreciation of the usefulness of the social sciences and of American methodology is apparent in a number of countries. An Indian scholar who carried on advanced work at Columbia University is now principal of the Delhi School of Social Work--one of the few institutions of its kind in India. In France, where an increasing number of students have been trained in the United States, an Institute of Human Sciences has been created at Bordeaux, and a laboratory of community-life psychology is being set up on a trial basis by a national research group.

2. Social Rehabilitation

Both American and foreign grantees have helped to introduce American techniques for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. One

young woman returned to organize Belgium's first Center for Re-education of Cerebral Palsied Children. Aided by an eminent Belgian neurologist, who also visited the United States, she is pioneering in a field in which Belgium was far behind.

Similar work has been carried out in Norway by American specialists. The Norwegian Association for Aiding Cerebral Palsied Children noted, "There was no possibility of obtaining specialists in Norway for this particular field. We shall always be grateful to the Fulbright Foundation for its help in finding just those people who had the right instinct, imagination and initiative to break new ground in this discipline in Norway." Occupational therapy, introduced into Italy by an American grantee, has resulted in the establishment of training centers in four Italian cities. The demand for trained therapists by Italian hospitals has since shown a marked increase.

3. Toward a Well-Informed Public

A well-informed citizenry is essential to democratic states. Believing in this, the United States has recognized the study of journalism as a regular part of its university and college curriculum. Many other countries are realizing the value of such studies and the exchange program is helping to satisfy this interest. Last year an American was invited to start a School of Journalism in Thailand at the University of Thammasat. An Italian scholar, recently returned from the United States, has submitted a report to his Ministry of Education on American schools of journalism as a preliminary to discussions with educational authorities for the establishment of similar schools in Italian universities.

In India interest in the study of journalism is closely connected with the campaign to stamp out illiteracy. As early as 1952 Prof. Roland E. Wolseley of the School of Journalism at Syracuse University set up the first formal department of journalism along American lines in any Indian university. This department, at Hislop College, Nagpur University, is now well-established. He not only laid the plans and prepared a detailed curriculum but also served as the department's first head for a year and was editor and coauthor of the first general text on the Indian press. It was adapted to the level and needs of his students. At Literacy House, Allahabad, several of the administrators, teachers, or writers were students trained by Professor Wolseley either in the United States or at Nagpur University. This center also now is on a firm footing. Also before leaving India in 1953, Professor Wolseley discussed journalism education with the journalists and government of Hyderabad. As a result of the State Ministry of Education offered the facilities of Osmania University for the founding of another department of journalism along the lines of that at Nagpur. Local publishers and journalists have since organized the department and the university has obtained the services of an American professor of journalism to direct the department.

4. Increasing Historical Research Source Material in the United States

American scholars, in addition to their research and lecture projects abroad, have contributed to the extensive microfilming

project sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the American Historical Association. For example, the loss of State and County records in Virginia relating to the early history of the State through the burning of the colonial capital during Bacon's Rebellion in 1677 has been repaired in part by the microfilming of records in scattered collections in Great Britain. New Testament studies have been enriched by the photographing of manuscripts housed in the 20 monasteries on Mt. Athnos in northeastern Greece. American scholars have also recorded materials in the port archives in Genoa which contain valuable material on medieval trade and economic conditions, and in various Japanese archives bearing on Japanese-American diplomatic and trade relations. Much of this material is now available from the Library of Congress for use by researchers everywhere.

5. Understanding the Physical World

An Iranian scholar recently reported that the research he undertook in connection with the climatology of his country "was never done before...and the result will prove, I hope, to be a major contribution to the knowledge of world climate." Similar advances in man's understanding of the world around him are resulting from exchange activities in many countries. The president of the Japan Science Council wrote in the Tokyo Shimbun at the end of 1955 that "the exchange of persons with the United States under the Fulbright program has achieved great success in the sharing of scientific knowledge."

Australian scientists have won world recognition for their work in soil and plant analysis. Through the exchange program, an American specialist is able to work jointly with these men on ways to increase the productivity of various kinds of green plants.

Physicists in England, Denmark, France, Germany, and several other European countries have contributed much to recent advances in theories of nuclear structure. American physicists are exchanging ideas with these groups and joining in many types of measurement and other special research projects.

American research chemists have worked in some of the leading European chemical laboratories, such as those at Cambridge, Leiden, Liége, Delft, Heidelberg, Göttingen, Nancy, Louvain, Rome, and Paris. Their projects ranged from specialized study of growth hormones to molecular structures and the effects of atomic radiation on a variety of chemical substances.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

In these critical times the importance of maintaining and expanding our efforts on the cultural front have an urgency comparable to our increased efforts on political, economic, and military fronts. As an American student recently returned from the Middle East remarked, "The proposition of getting onto common ground is no longer a matter of philanthropy. It is a matter of survival. ...Creating a new spirit of tolerance, understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the world is not something we should do merely because it is a good thing, but because we need it to survive and grow."

The fact that this program is making a valuable contribution to our foreign relations objectives has been recognized by the Congress. When the original supply of foreign currencies available for the program began to run out in some countries, several pieces of legislation were enacted to broaden the source of foreign funds available for exchange purposes. The signing of the first agreement under the Fulbright Act in the Western Hemisphere (with the Government of Chile in March 1955)[1] was made possible by the use of funds accruing from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. These new sources of foreign currency funds are making it possible to include new countries in the program and to extend or reactivate programs in others.

Recognition of the worth of the program is not confined to our shores. The Prime Minister of Thailand recently stated that "the Fulbright program has accomplished most valuable work in our country and has brought greater understanding between the Thai and American people." The Danish Ministry of Education referred to the Fulbright agreement as "one of the most valuable agreements which the postwar years has produced."

Continuing Appraisals Lead to Improvements

All of the agencies concerned with the administration of the exchange program have been mindful of the need for objective appraisal of its accomplishments and its shortcomings in order to make it more effective in the future. Reports by and about grantees have been analyzed. Competent observers, including members of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, have studied the operation of the program in foreign countries and their recommendations have been of great help in improving the operation of the program. And, finally, outside research organizations have conducted comprehensive studies to determine the effectiveness of these exchanges. The results of these studies have validated many of the successes noted in this report. They have also pointed to specific areas in which improvement should be made.

One of the most important areas in which improvements are being made is that generally called "orientation." As experience with exchange programs has grown, it has been possible to study the problems facing individuals in their adjustment to new environments. It is axiomatic that the more easily these adjustments can be made, the more effective the exchange experience will be. While grantees under the Fulbright Act all take part in some form of orientation, ways are now being developed to refine these programs. In this venture, the Government has received the enthusiastic support of private organizations.

The John Hay Whitney Foundation has started special orientation conferences for foreign lecturers to acquaint them with American life and educational methods. The Asia Foundation arranged a special course at the University of Michigan for a group of American teachers going to the Far East to explain the unique problems and techniques involved in teaching English to Asians. Since orientation is a continuing process, the Hazen Foundation has developed a number of seminars for foreign educators so that toward the middle or

[1] For text of agreement with the Government of Chile, see appendix 7.

end of their stay in the United States they can discuss their experiences with each other and with American scholars in order to fill in the gaps and round out their understanding of our country.

The Future Is Promising

Thus the program is constantly moving forward toward its goal. As one of the first members of the Board of Foreign Scholarships said, "Our chances for a peaceful world . . . will depend to a very large extent upon the development of knowledge and understanding in the minds of living persons--thousands and hundreds of thousands--here and abroad." As we have seen, the exchange program is already making rapid strides toward this objective. It is bringing about a new kind of chain reaction which may eventually work more powerfully for peace than nuclear weapons. For exchanges under the program are beginning to influence, in ever widening circles, the people of our own and other countries. Misconceptions and enmities are being torn down and new understandings and friendships are rising in their place. All of this represents a new American achievement--an achievement in international human relations as significant in our history as the spanning of the continent by the first railroad or the invention of the automobile.

"Civilization is a race between education and catastrophe," H. G. Wells once said. The exchange program is helping us to win that race. The future, therefore, is promising. Through personal persuasion this new venture is developing a kind of people-to-people understanding that may prove a mightier weapon for peace than the pen or the sword.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM CONTRIBUTES TO UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

Today, as a leading power in world affairs, the United States must cultivate good relations with the people of other countries. The growing interest in foreign affairs at all levels and the importance attached to this interest in the development of foreign policy have created an urgent need for mutual understanding among the peoples of the world. Three factors have increased the need for such understanding: the rapid growth in methods of communication and transportation, the mounting interest in science and its application to human welfare, and the rising standards of citizenship resulting from general education.

International educational exchange has a definite part to play in meeting this need. It helps to build and maintain friendly attitudes toward the United States in other countries, and to increase respect for and confidence in our aims and policies. It contributes extensively to better understanding in the United States of the way of life, the culture, and the aspirations of other people. It promotes greater stability in international relationships by broadening the community of interests between the people of the United States and other free people and by increasing awareness of the common principles underlying a free and orderly society.

Basic Approach

The basic approach to this reciprocal undertaking is one of cooperation "with other nations in--(a) the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills; (b) the rendering of technical and other services; (c) the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts, and sciences." (The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, P.L. 402, 80th Congress, section 2). The program today centers around the interchange between the United States and other countries of persons who, by virtue of their positions at home and their activities and contacts while abroad, can explain our institutions and be of mutual benefit to us and the peoples of the other participating countries.

Types of Activities

Whether grantees engage in study, teaching, research, or specialized observation and consultation, their activities, in addition to producing personal, professional benefits, serve the goals of the program in one or several of the following ways. Many of the activities which the program encourages are concerned with securing a clearer understanding of the life, institutions, and culture of Americans and their historical background. Such activities include those which increase the knowledge overseas of our literature, language, history, and political and social institutions; which spread information about characteristically American practices such as free public libraries or agricultural extension work; which share specific skills of joint concern--for example, the peaceful uses of atomic energy--or which demonstrate American educational, artistic, and cultural achievement through, for example, performance abroad by outstanding musical, theater, and dance groups.

Of equal importance are those activities which help us to develop and broaden our knowledge of foreign areas. These include grants to foreign professors to teach at American colleges and universities, and to the staffs of these institutions to do research abroad. It likewise includes the work of many other Americans whose study and research abroad enlarge the corps of experts needed for many types of overseas service and enrich our educational curricula.

Still other activities draw their primary significance from the special role which the participants play in their home countries, for example, the visits to the United States of members of national legislatures, trade union officials, top newsmen, or leaders of youth groups. Others concentrate primarily on the establishment and strengthening of contacts in significant institutions overseas or between institutions and organizations in the United States and those in other countries. Finally, some activities are designed to complement the work of other United States Government agencies, private organizations, or international bodies of which the United States is a member. In this group, for example, would fall certain social science projects which undergird some of the technical assistance programs of the International Cooperation Administration.

Significant Contacts

In going about their educational work and in their everyday living, the participants reflect in their views, behavior, and services the

ways of life and attitudes of their own countries. They may also informally present such matters in discussions, lectures, or published writings. All of the participants, when they return home, act as "witnesses" to what they have experienced and interpret that experience to their fellow countrymen in terms which they can best understand. The informal give-and-take of such discussions make these contacts a highly effective form of communication.

Coordination With Other Programs

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Department of State, through its International Educational Exchange Service, has consolidated effectively the educational exchange programs authorized by the Smith-Mundt, Fulbright, and other similar acts of Congress. It has also made much progress in the International Cooperation Administration under the technical cooperation program and the few other small programs of this general nature conducted by other agencies of the United States Government.

Even more important, however, is its basic policy of furthering, encouraging, and cooperating with independent, nongovernmental exchange programs in the United States. The Department is well aware of the extensive private efforts in this field, and its program is planned in the light of such activities, and is coordinated with such efforts.

An important phase of the program is the facilitation of private programs. This service is especially significant in view of the increased interest of independent groups in this field and the necessity, frequently encountered, of having to make arrangements with agencies of foreign governments in the implementation of their programs. This policy has contributed in large measure to the widespread popular support which the program enjoys in this country, both in terms of voluntary services and financial cooperation.

Special Role of the International Educational Exchange Service

In addition to its services to independent, nongovernmental programs, the Department's role in international educational exchange is threefold. First, it conducts negotiations with other governments and with other agencies of our own Government on fundamental matters of policy and procedure which affect all types of exchange programs. In this capacity, the Department negotiates bilateral agreements for official educational exchange programs, takes part in international conferences on cultural affairs, and deals with appropriate agencies on such matters as income taxes and insurance. Secondly, it shares with private organizations and other governments the costs of certain exchange activities. Its grants for international travel are awarded jointly with the scholarships and other stipends which are offered by hundreds of universities, professional and civic groups in this country, and by similar groups abroad. Thirdly, it finances and conducts activities which are not, and in some cases cannot be, carried out by nongovernmental groups. Such activities include the interchange of persons whose visits will be measurably enhanced by an invitation from the United States Government, those whose visits must be arranged on short notice to have the desired effect on our relations with a particular

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country, or those whose program arrangements require extensive use of government facilities.

During the past few years the scale and scope of this program have been moderate but significant. From 1950 through 1955, 39,972 grants were made to Americans and nationals of some 70 other countries. Each year more than 400 organizations and agencies cooperate in this undertaking and are, in turn, served by it.

Success To Date

Programs like this are not fully appraised by statistical measurement, nor do they always yield quick returns. As in all enterprises of this scope and in which the selection of participants and the arrangement of personally profitable experiences are so important, many problems are encountered. All who take part in the administration of the program are both aware of such problems and constantly working out ways to solve or minimize them.

However, direct observation and systematic evaluation indicate clearly that those who have taken part in educational exchange activities have been successful in furthering the objectives of the program. They have developed a deeper understanding of the countries which they have visited, and have helped to revise unrealistic or stereotyped views of these countries. By their conduct and performance, they have demonstrated the traditions, achievements, and way of life of their own countries, especially those aspects which have been misunderstood or misinterpreted. Through the study of those fields in which the country they visited has attained preeminence or made significant contributions, they have stimulated needed developments or advanced similar studies in their home countries. They have shared their overseas experience with the people at home, both through informal discussions and published writings. They have developed lasting and mutually beneficial relationships between the people and institutions of the United States and those of the other participating countries.

All this has been accomplished on the basis of cooperation with the American people and reciprocity with other nations--our partners in an enterprise which has proved to be a popular, constructive, and effective phase of our foreign relations.

Appendix 1

NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY

(Cumulative through calendar year 1954; figures for calendar year 1955 listed in separate column)

Country and years of program	Grants to Americans								Grants to foreign nationals												Total
	Univ. study		Adv. research		Teaching		Univ. lecture		Univ. study		Adv. research		Teaching or teacher dev.		Univ. lecture		Practical exp. training		For study in U. S. institutions abroad		
	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	Prior 1955	1955	
Australia (1949-)	94	28	43	12	17	8	40	9	131	27	53	14	24	8	21	5	--	--	--	--	534
Austria (1950-)	187	51	29	6	19	5	25	9	281	49	50	10	25	4	14	1	--	--	13	6	776
Belgium-Luxembourg (1948-)	116	17	24	5	21	4	7	1	147	30	46	10	34	7	3	--	--	--	10	--	482
Burma (1947-)	11	1	14	1	19	7	30	8	44	15	34	3	20	8	4	--	--	--	35	40	294
Ceylon (1952-)	2	2	1	2	--	--	8	8	27	12	--	1	10	5	--	--	1	1	--	--	80
China (1947-1949)	20	--	15	--	--	--	6	--	10	--	11	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	83	--	148
Denmark (1951-)	66	21	16	4	6	2	20	8	130	35	42	10	15	7	3	3	--	--	38	23	449
Egypt (1949-)	34	8	21	1	18	--	66	12	137	27	53	8	25	9	12	4	1	1	43	--	480
Finland (1952-)	20	13	9	5	1	2	12	10	93	58	21	11	39	15	3	1	--	--	22	27	362
France (1948-)	1,424	268	139	15	111	28	71	13	1,133	226	167	22	168	25	56	6	1	2	16	40	3,931
Germany (1952-)	394	229	36	22	31	22	35	30	362	170	61	39	82	24	6	--	--	--	21	10	1,574
Greece (1948-)	55	9	35	4	128	23	37	7	249	46	42	6	26	4	2	--	1	--	1,487	208	2,369
India (1950-)	65	--	22	--	21	--	44	9	380	34	50	1	43	12	22	1	--	--	--	--	704
Iran (1949-1952)	5	--	1	--	9	--	4	--	40	--	15	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84
Iraq (1951-)	1	--	8	1	10	3	19	6	60	6	7	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	8	--	133
Italy (1948-)	661	109	137	28	50	21	74	16	460	82	258	37	67	16	32	2	--	--	71	86	2,207
Japan (1951-)	42	11	30	13	19	15	45	19	666	164	107	66	72	20	6	8	--	6	--	--	1,309
Netherlands (1949-)	168	32	38	6	92	18	38	9	275	46	82	16	51	12	27	4	2	--	20	27	963
New Zealand (1948-)	69	9	30	6	20	5	18	--	69	4	29	5	24	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	296
Norway (1949-)	128	23	50	9	18	4	37	5	358	71	141	14	52	12	15	1	--	1	89	90	1,118
Pakistan (1950-)	5	1	4	1	11	--	32	9	145	35	22	1	23	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	295
Philippines (1948-)	33	5	13	8	10	--	69	--	305	96	15	1	3	--	3	1	5	--	--	--	567
Sweden (1952-)	1	3	1	--	--	--	2	2	13	10	11	2	3	2	2	1	--	1	21	25	100
Thailand (1950-)	3	--	6	1	28	3	17	5	104	23	1	--	5	--	--	--	1	--	218	17	432
Turkey (1949-1954)	6	--	1	--	13	--	22	--	64	--	20	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	123	--	261
Union of South Africa (1952-)	2	1	--	--	2	1	2	1	5	4	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
United Kingdom (1948-)	981	164	196	28	615	106	138	21	945	165	432	68	610	100	171	31	2	1	--	--	4,774
Total	4,593	1,005	919	170	1,289	277	918	225	6,633	1,435	1,770	350	1,443	299	411	69	14	13	2,318	599	24,750

Appendix 2

STATEMENT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES, CALENDAR YEAR 1955

(Converted to approximate United States dollars)

Country	Total funds available for expenditure calendar year 1955	Expenditures during calendar year 1955		Unexpended funds on hand 12/31/55[1]
Australia	$ 819,515.56	Program operating costs	$ 50,074.69	
		Program	438,742.25	
		Total	488,816.94	$330,698.62
Austria	425,883.73	Program operating costs	12,985.52	
		Program	214,532.07	
		Total	227,517.59	198,366.14
Belgium	267,341.49	Program operating costs	24,237.93	
		Program	116,830.08	
		Total	141,068.01	126,273.48
Burma	541,253.97	Program operating costs	38,523.37	
		Program	174,536.98	
		Total	213,060.35	328,193.62
Ceylon	208,560.74	Program operating costs	4,764.82	
		Program	82,387.23	
		Total	87,152.05	121,408.69
Denmark	293,509.71	Program operating costs	12,978.14	
		Program	144,825.15	
		Total	157,803.29	135,706.42
Egypt	375,034.50	Program operating costs	23,364.33	
		Program	169,973.00	
		Total	193,337.33	181,697.17
Finland	467,607.74	Program operating costs	23,352.47	
		Program	178,601.03	
		Total	201,953.50	265,654.24
France	1,684,048.52[2]	Program operating costs	68,776.22	
		Program	820,114.75	
		Total	888,890.97	795,157.55
Germany	1,897,947.07[2]	Program operating costs	34,221.36	
		Program	783,902.84	
		Total	818,124.20	1,079,822.87
Greece	659,839.37	Program operating costs	50,821.75	
		Program	256,349.26	
		Total	307,171.01	352,668.36
India	340,880.70	Program operating costs	27,674.63	
		Program	149,253.52	
		Total	176,928.15	163,952.55
Iran	1,001.08	Program operating costs	78.54	
		Program	Cr. 395.57	
		Total	Cr. 317.03	1,318.11
Iraq	227,971.93	Program operating costs	24,096.69	
		Program	103,294.54	
		Total	127,391.23	100,580.70
Italy	1,880,642.12[2]	Program operating costs	81,912.56	
		Program	780,553.64	
		Total	862,466.20	1,018,175.92

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix 2--Continued

STATEMENT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES, CALENDAR YEAR 1955

Country	Total funds available for expenditure calendar year 1955	Expenditures during calendar year 1955		Unexpended funds on hand 12/31/55[1]
Japan	$ 1,435,331.55[2]	Program operating costs	$ 58,356.41	
		Program	678,869.09	
		Total	737,225.50	$698,106.05
Netherlands (The)	602,902.93	Program operating costs	18,228.48	
		Program	258,736.26	
		Total	276,964.74	325,938.19
New Zealand	165,560.80	Program operating costs	10,064.20	
		Program	99,728.70	
		Total	109,792.90	55,767.90
Norway	389,401.50	Program operating costs	16,505.68	
		Program	200,103.34	
		Total	216,609.02	172,792.48
Pakistan	485,408.78	Program operating costs	20,524.41	
		Program	132,442.37	
		Total	152,966.78	332,442.00
Philippines (The)	497,089.86	Program operating costs	15,511.10	
		Program	173,531.83	
		Total	189,042.93	308,046.93
Sweden	70,958.91	Program operating costs	3,566.47	
		Program	35,488.72	
		Total	39,055.19	31,903.72
Thailand	277,921.37	Program operating costs	24,750.82	
		Program	90,295.19	
		Total	115,046.01	162,875.36
Union of South Africa	34,992.32	Program operating costs	149.21	
		Program	23,166.47	
		Total	23,315.68	11,676.64
United Kingdom	1,408,770.61[2]	Program operating costs	64,215.01	
		Program	740,942.00	
		Total	805,157.01	603,613.60
Grand Total	$15,459,376.86		$7,556,539.55	$7,902,837.31

[1]To be used to meet obligations incurred prior to December 31, 1955, but involving actual disbursements subsequent to that date.

[2]Available funds during 1955 exceeded $1 million due to sizable unexpended balance on December 31, 1954, carried over to calendar year 1955, and to interest earned by Commissions during 1955.

Appendix 3

STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1955

(Converted to approximate United States dollars)

Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures
Australia (1950-)	$ 1,790,843.38	Italy (1949-)	5,130,659.63
Austria (1950-)	979,942.11	Japan (1951-)	2,491,876.82
Belgium (1948-)	933,076.52	Netherlands (1949-)	1,472,123.16
Burma (1948-)	1,271,806.38	New Zealand (1948-)	704,232.10
Ceylon (1953-)	175,131.89	Norway (1949-)	1,431,954.52
China (1948-1949)	476,402.10	Pakistan (1951-)	837,558.00
Denmark (1952-)	588,506.88	Philippines (1948-)	1,317,646.33
Egypt (1950-)	1,325,044.27	Sweden (1953-)	78,096.28
Finland (1953-)	456,864.89	Thailand (1950-)	837,124.64
France (1949-)	5,449,023.09	Turkey (1950-1953)	494,579.86
Germany (1953-)	1,954,575.97	Union of South Africa (1953-)	38,322.35
Greece (1949-)	2,212,829.39	United Kingdom (1948-)	5,653,478.75
India (1950-)	1,587,316.27		
Iran (1950-1952)	222,109.40	Grand Total	$40,359,069.03
Iraq (1952-)	447,944.05		

Appendix 4

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

Name	Title	Term of office[1]
John N. Andrews	Personal Representative of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs	1948-
(Miss) Sarah G. Blanding	President, Vassar College	1947-51
(Miss) Katherine G. Blyley	President, Keuka College	1955-
Omar N. Bradley	Administrator of Veterans Affairs	1947
Samuel N. Brownell	U.S. Commissioner of Education	1953-
Oliver C. Carmichael (Chairman of Board, 1955-)	President, University of Alabama	1954-
(Miss) Margaret Clapp	President, Wellesley College	1951-55
(Mrs.) Bernice B. Cronkhite	Dean, Graduate School, Radcliffe College	1955-
Laurence Duggan	Director, Institute of International Education	1947-48
Frederick L. Hovde (Chairman of Board, 1953-55)	President, Purdue University	1951-55
Charles S. Johnson	President, Fisk University	1947-54
Walter Johnson (Chairman of Board, 1950-53)	Professor of History, University of Chicago	1947-54
Lewis W. Jones	President, University of Arkansas	1949-52
Ernest O. Lawrence	Professor of Physics, University of California	1947-49
Earl J. McGrath	U. S. Commissioner of Education	1949-53
Martin R. P. McGuire	Professor of Greek and Latin, Catholic University of America	1947-54
Roger A. Moore	Student, Harvard Law School	1954-
C. Joseph Nuesse	Dean, School of Social Sciences, Catholic University of America	1954-
Sherman D. Scruggs	President, Lincoln University (Missouri)	1954-55
Francis S. Smyth	School of Medicine, University of California Medical Center	1953-
Francis T. Spaulding (Chairman of Board, 1947-50)	New York State Commissioner of Education	1947-50
John W. Studebaker	U.S. Commissioner of Education	1947-48
(Miss) Helen C. White (Chairman of Board, 1950)	Professor of English, University of Wisconsin	1947-54

[1]Members of the Board shall serve in rotation for a term of 3 years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term of his predecessor shall serve for the remainder of such term. Upon expiration of his term any member may continue to serve until his successor has been appointed. (By-Laws of the Board of Foreign Scholarships)

Appendix 5--DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GRANTEES

(Cumulative through calendar year 1954; figures for 1955 calendar year listed in separate column)

State or territory	American grantees from each state or territory		Foreign grantees placed in each state or territory		Total
	Prior to 1955	1955	Prior to 1955	1955	
Alabama	49	13	29	5	96
Arizona	14	7	18	5	44
Arkansas	43	11	36	12	102
California	616	172	798	200	1,786
Colorado	91	23	126	31	271
Connecticut	240	44	336	104	724
Delaware	23	8	11	2	44
Florida	83	19	84	24	210
Georgia	76	20	80	36	212
Idaho	28	7	15	1	51
Illinois	442	74	902	161	1,579
Indiana	168	36	292	73	569
Iowa	114	18	179	32	343
Kansas	98	17	201	44	360
Kentucky	81	12	63	7	163
Louisiana	69	16	69	15	169
Maine	53	10	19	9	91
Maryland	132	20	150	29	331
Massachusetts	489	91	1,296	244	2,120
Michigan	312	67	486	94	959
Minnesota	208	51	350	51	660
Mississippi	32	10	11	3	56
Missouri	162	32	147	39	380
Montana	23	14	28	6	71
Nebraska	64	14	33	4	115
Nevada	14	4	1	--	19
New Hampshire	58	8	23	1	90
New Jersey	302	63	298	49	712
New Mexico	23	5	15	3	46
New York	1,326	263	1,580	313	3,482
North Carolina	115	28	126	27	296
North Dakota	26	8	6	8	48
Ohio	348	76	449	71	944
Oklahoma	76	23	47	17	163
Oregon	114	39	123	22	298
Pennsylvania	421	87	498	112	1,118
Rhode Island	68	10	64	21	163
South Carolina	52	20	24	3	99
South Dakota	27	9	14	8	58
Tennessee	94	18	72	15	199
Texas	147	39	156	48	390
Utah	51	13	50	6	120
Vermont	48	9	31	6	94
Virginia	106	24	96	22	248
Washington	144	32	207	39	422
West Virginia	46	11	23	3	83
Wisconsin	224	42	296	63	625
Wyoming	18	5	12	1	36
Alaska	2	1	3	--	6
District of Columbia	112	20	135	21	288
Hawaii	38	8	5	--	51
Puerto Rico	8	4	--	--	12
Virgin Islands	--	1	--	--	1
Combination of States	--	--	158	56	214
Total	7,719*	1,677*	10,271	2,166	21,833

*Including 1 American citizen residing in Canada.

Appendix 6--FIELDS OF STUDY AND TEACHING

(Cumulative through calendar year 1954; figures for 1955 calendar year listed in separate column)

Fields	American grantees		Foreign grantees		Total
	Prior to 1955	1955	Prior to 1955	1955	
Physical and natural sciences:					
General science	28	3	31	4	66
Agriculture	143	38	301	52	534
Biology	199	41	346	125	711
Chemistry	150	48	467	93	758
Engineering	106	21	735	154	1,016
Geology	54	14	69	22	159
Geophysics	12	1	13	1	27
Meteorology	8	--	16	3	27
Mathematics	127	24	191	35	377
Medical sciences	100	32	1,234	239	1,605
Metallurgy	7	--	56	9	72
Physics	154	40	368	82	644
Other specialties	9	8	42	18	77
Total	1,097	270	3,869	837	6,073
Social sciences:					
Anthropology	83	13	31	5	132
Communications:					
Films	2	1	1	1	5
Journalism	21	2	125	22	170
Communications, other	5	1	16	2	24
Radio-television	5	1	7	3	16
Economics	227	38	476	72	813
Geography	87	14	87	16	204
History:					
American civilization	25	5	69	46	145
English	7	2	1	3	13
European	139	17	7	1	164
Far Eastern	23	3	7	--	33
General	261	69	133	25	488
Near Eastern	4	2	2	1	9
United States	77	10	201	10	298
Other specialties	39	22	12	3	76
History of science	7	--	1	--	8
Home economics	49	5	93	14	161
Housing and city planning	26	6	14	--	46
Labor	25	2	39	14	80
Law	87	21	269	83	460
Library science and museum service	44	7	108	16	175
Political science and international relations	486	63	319	56	924
Psychology	100	27	228	41	396
Social welfare:					
General	12	5	16	6	39
Psychiatric social work	12	--	4	1	17
Social work	55	19	114	23	211
Sociology	149	26	171	32	378
Statistics	6	3	27	4	40
Other specialties	13	15	52	14	94
Total	2,076	399	2,630	514	5,619
Humanities:					
Archeology	75	7	19	2	103
Classics	49	11	--	2	62
Fine arts:					
Architecture	129	29	122	26	306
Art, general	304	71	77	19	471
History of art	101	24	21	4	150
Music and history of music	532	143	73	22	770
Theatre arts, drama	111	19	56	12	198
Folklore	11	2	5	1	19
Languages and literature:					
English	411	141	161	57	770
Far Eastern	37	7	14	1	59
Germanic	121	40	19	19	199
Greek and Latin	47	1	9	--	57
Near Eastern	18	2	9	1	30
Romance	772	155	46	15	988
Scandinavian	12	1	6	--	19
Slavic	12	3	2	--	17
United States	193	31	531	88	843
Other specialties	150	68	89	21	328
Liberal arts	3	--	101	50	154
Linguistics	37	13	25	6	81
Philology	15	5	10	1	31
Philosophy	191	27	69	19	306

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Appendix 6--FIELDS OF STUDY AND TEACHING--Continued

Fields	American grantees		Foreign grantees		Total
	Prior to 1955	1955	Prior to 1955	1955	
Humanities--Continued:					
Religion	92	34	110	36	272
Other specialties	18	7	16	2	43
Total	3,441	841	1,590	404	6,276
Education:					
Adult and workers education	30	4	15	2	51
Elementary	303	64	478	83	928
English as a second language	81	8	89	45	223
General	61	12	284	61	418
Physical	35	7	66	11	119
Remedial	6	1	19	4	30
Secondary	403	47	531	69	1,050
Teacher training	74	1	81	--	156
Vocational	16	2	104	16	138
Other specialties	44	4	84	21	153
Total	1,053	150	1,751	312	3,266
Miscellaneous:					
Accounting	1	1	--	7	9
Banking and finance	2	1	55	5	63
Government	22	7	15	4	48
Industry:					
Business administration	7	1	250	53	311
Industrial relations	2	--	15	8	25
Management	--	--	11	3	14
Other specialties	7	5	46	5	63
Public administration	10	1	35	9	55
Youth activities and organization	1	1	4	5	11
Total	52	17	431	99	599
GRAND TOTAL	7,719	1,677	10,271	2,166	21,833

Appendix 7

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE FOR FINANCING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Chile:

Desiring to promote further mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States of America and Chile by a wider exchange of knowledge and professional talents through educational activities:

Considering that the Secretary of State of the United States of America may enter into an agreement for financing certain educational exchange programs from the currency of Chile held or available for expenditure by the United States for such purposes:

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

There shall be established a commission to be known as the Commission for Educational Interchange between the United States of America and Chile (hereinafter designated "the Commission"), which shall be recognized by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Chile as an organization created and established to facilitate the administration of an educational program to be financed by funds made available to the Commission by the Government of the United States of America from funds held or available for expenditure by the United States for such purpose.

Except as provided in Article 3 hereof the Commission shall be exempt from the domestic and local laws of the United States of America as they relate to the use and expenditure of currencies and credits for currencies for the purposes set forth in the present Agreement. The funds and property which may be acquired with the funds in furtherance of the purposes of the Agreement shall be regarded in Chile as property of a foreign government.

The funds made available under the present Agreement, within the conditions and limitations hereinafter set forth, shall be used by the Commission or such other instrumentality as may be agreed upon by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Chile for the purposes of:

(1) Financing studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities of or for citizens of the United States of America in schools and institutions of higher learning located in Chile or of the citizens of Chile in United States schools and institutions of higher learning located outside the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska (including the Aleutian Islands), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, including payment of transportation, tuition, maintenance, and other expenses incident to scholastic activities:

or

(2) Furnishing transportation for citizens of Chile who desire to attend United States schools and institutions of higher learning in the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, (including the Aleutian Islands), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and whose attendance will not deprive citizens of the United States of an opportunity to attend such schools and institutions.

ARTICLE 2

In furtherance of the aforementioned purposes, the Commission may, subject to the provisions of the present Agreement, exercise all powers necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of the present Agreement, including the following:

(1) Plan, adopt and carry out programs in accordance with the purposes of the present Agreement.

(2) Recommend to the Board of Foreign Scholarships, provided for in Section 1641 (B), Title 50, appendix of the United States Code, students, professors, research scholars, teachers, resident in Chile, and institutions of Chile qualified to participate in the program in accordance with the aforesaid Section.

(3) Recommend to the aforesaid Board of Foreign Scholarships such qualifications for the selection of participants in the program as it may deem necessary for achieving the purpose and objectives of the present Agreement.

(4) Acquire, hold, and dispose of property in the name of the Commission as the Board of Directors of the Commission may consider necessary or desirable, provided, however, that the acquisition of any real property shall be subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

(5) Authorize the Treasurer of the Commission or such other person as the Commission may designate to receive funds to be deposited in bank accounts in the name of the Treasurer of the Commission or such other person as may be designated. The appointment of the Treasurer or such designee shall be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States of America. The Treasurer

shall deposit funds received in a depository or depositories designated by the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

(6) Authorize the disbursement of funds and the making of grants and advances of funds for the authorized purposes of the present Agreement.

(7) Provide for periodic audits of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Commission as directed by auditors selected by the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

(8) Incur administrative expenses as may be deemed necessary out of funds made available under the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

All commitments, obligations, and expenditures authorized by the Commission shall be made in accordance with an annual budget, to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 4

The management and direction of the affairs of the Commission shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of six members (hereinafter designated "The Board"), three of whom shall be citizens of the United States of America and three of whom shall be citizens of Chile. In addition, the principal officer in charge of the Diplomatic Mission of the United States of America to Chile (hereinafter designated "Chief of Mission") shall be Honorary Chairman of the Board. He shall cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie vote by the Board. He shall have the power of appointment of all members of the Board. Of the citizens of the United States of America, two shall be officers of the United States Foreign Service establishment in Chile; one of them shall serve as Chairman of the Board, and one of them shall serve as Treasurer.

The members shall serve from the time of their appointment until the following December 31 and shall be eligible for reappointment. Vacancies by reason of resignation, transfer of residence outside of Chile, expiration of service, or otherwise, shall be filled in accordance with the appointment procedure set forth in this article.

The members shall serve without compensation but the Board may authorize the payment of the necessary expenses of the members in attending the meetings of the Board and in performing other official duties assigned by the Board.

ARTICLE 5

The Board shall adopt such by-laws and appoint such committees as it shall deem necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the Commission.

ARTICLE 6

Reports acceptable in form and content to the Secretary of State of the United States of America shall be made annually on the activities of the Commission to the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Government of Chile.

ARTICLE 7

The principal office of the Commission shall be in the capital city of Chile but meetings of the Board and any of its committees may be held in such other places as the Board may from time to time determine, and the activities of any of the Commission's officers or staff may be carried on at such places as may be approved by the Board.

ARTICLE 8

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Chile agree that currency of Chile acquired by the Government of the United States pursuant to the Surplus Agricultural Commodities Agreement, dated January 27, 1955, and any other currency of Chile owed to or owned by the United States and available for educational exchange activities may be used for purposes of this Agreement and that the performance of this Agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriations to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, when required by the laws of the United States, for reimbursement to the Treasury of the United States for currency of Chile held or available for expenditure by the United States.

The Secretary of State of the United States of America will make available for expenditure as authorized by the Commission currency of the Government of Chile in such amounts as may be required for the purposes of this Agreement but in no event may amounts in excess of the budgetary limitations established pursuant to Article 3 of the present Agreement be expended by the Commission.

ARTICLE 9

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Chile shall make every effort to facilitate the exchange of persons programs authorized in this Agreement and the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations and to resolve problems which may arise in the operations thereof.

ARTICLE 10

Wherever, in the present Agreement, the term "Secretary of State of the United States of America" is used, it shall be understood to mean the Secretary of State of the United States of America or any officer or employee of the Government of the United States of America designated by him to act in his behalf.

ARTICLE 11

The present Agreement may be amended by the exchange of diplomatic notes between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Chile.

The present Agreement shall come into force upon the date of signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Santiago in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages each of which shall be of equal authenticity this thirty-first day of March, 1955.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

By /s/ Willard L. Beaulao

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE:

By /s/ O. Koch

Appendix 8

RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 584

(79th Congress)

DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1955

List 1.--American Citizens

Note: L = Lecturer; R = Research scholar; S = Student; T = Teacher. An asterisk appears before the names of American grantees who are veterans.

Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
Aamot, Karen-Margrethe	Arbordale Drive, Keyport, New Jersey	S	University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway.
Abrams, Daniel J	3583 Shannon Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio	S	Royal Academy of Music, London, England.
Adams, Leonie	P.O. Box 276, New Milford, Connecticut	L	University of Paris, France; University of Strasbourg, France.
Adams, Lida D	3 Fairmont Drive, Tuscaloosa, Alabama	S	Kings College, University of London, England.
*Adams, Norris S	1201 August Way, Antioch, California	T	Dalton-Ulo-School, Zuiderpark and Jan Campertschool, The Hague, The Netherlands.
Ade, Walter F. C	1106 McCord,Road, Valparaiso, Indiana	T	Oberrealschule, Nordlingen, Bavaria, Germany.
Ager, Dorthy Coy	Rural Route 2, Manchester, Iowa	S	Ruprecht-Karl University, Heidelberg, Germany.
Agnew, Malcolm E	118 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands 61, Massachusetts	L	Faculty of Arts, Alexandria University, Egypt.
*Alatis, James E	224 West 1st Avenue, Columbus 1, Ohio	L	University of Athens, Greece.
Alber, Ruth M	1822 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York	S	Georg-August University, Göttingen, Germany.
Albrecht, Lillian Lavon	240 Main Street, Weiser, Idaho	S	State Institute of Music, Stuttgart, Germany.
Albright, Raymond W	101 Brattle Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts	L	University of Marburg, Germany.
*Aldridge, Richard B	14 East 90th Street, New York, New York	S	Worcester College, University of Oxford, England.
Alexander, Josef	229 West 78th Street, New York, New York	R	University of Helsinki, Finland.
Alford, Dorothy C	Crystal Springs, Mississippi	S	University College of North Staffordshire, England.
Alford, Julia Francis	1907 Maple Avenue, Burlington, North Carolina	S	University of Grenoble, France.
*Allan, Kenneth R., Jr	1186 Olive Street, Eugene, Oregon	S	Institute of Art and Archaeology, University of Paris, France.
*Allen, Lyle O	937 Sixth Avenue, S. W., Rochester, Minnesota	T	The Grammar School, Doncaster, England.
Allen, Majorie M	1318 14th Street, Bedford, Indiana	S	Queen Mary College, University of London, England.
Allison, Callie L	706 Ninth Street, Marysville, California	T	Jr. High School, Faculty of Education, Shimane University, Japan.
Alston, Estelle A	5034 Vincent Avenue, Los Angeles, California	L	Centro di Educazione Professionale Assistenti Sociali, Rome, Italy.
Alter, Neil	79 Cliff Avenue, Winthrop, Massachusetts	S	University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France.
Alward, Leon Miller	450 Summer Avenue, Reading, Massachusetts	S	Rhenishfrederick University, Bonn, Germany.
Amey, Francis Lowell	Palmer Hill Road, Old Greenwich, Connecticut	S	National Conservatory or Normal School of Music, University of Paris, France.
*Amidon, Elliot L	1506 Irving Street, N. E., Washington, D. C	S	University of Helsinki, Finland.
Anderson, Gerald H	728 Cleveland Avenue, New Castle, Pennsylvania	S	Philipps University, Marburg, Germany.
*Anderson, Norman L., Jr	903 West Curtiss Street, Bozeman, Montana	S	Anti Locust Research Center, London, England.
Anderson, Scarvia B	337 Ottawa Street, Washington, D. C	S	Institute of Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, England.
Anderson, Thomas F	4523 Regent Street, Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania	R	Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.
Antheil, George	8161 Laurel View Drive, Los Angeles, California	R	Academy of Saint Cecilia, Rome, Italy.
Anthony, Edward M., Jr	907 Duncan, Ann Arbor, Michigan	L	Prasanmitr Teacher Training College, Bangkok, Thailand.
Antonucci, Emil John	711-54th Street, Brooklyn 20, New York	S	Institute of Art and Archaeology, University of Paris, France.
Antoun, Richard T	364 Boston Turnpike, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts	S	American University, Cairo, Egypt.
Araujo, Norman	118 South Sixth Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts	S	University of Aix-Marseille, France.
Ardzrooni, Edward S., Jr	3407 South Peach Avenue, Fresno, California	S	London School of Economics, England.
Armstrong, Margueritte B	420 South Highland Court, Montgomery, Alabama	T	To attend summer seminar for American teachers of French language and literature, France.

Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
Arnason, Hjorvardur H	1719 Bryant Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota	R	University of Paris, France.
Arnold, Anne M	142 Waupelani Drive, State College Pennsylvania	T	Pierce College, Athens, Greece.
Arnold, Frances M	108 Hill Street, East Weymouth, Massachusetts	T	To attend summer seminar at American Academy, Rome, Italy.
*Arnold, Frederic K	167 Broad Street, Plattsburgh, New York	L	University of Grenoble, France.
*Arnon, Daniel I	101 Southampton Avenue, Berkeley, California	R	Max Planck Institute for Plant Physiology, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany.
Ash, Rodney P	5106 Leesport Avenue, Temple, Pennsylvania	S	Academy of Music, Vienna, Austria.
Ashbery, John L	Sodus, New York	S	University of Montpellier, France.
*Ashmead, John, Jr	531 Panmure Road, Haverford, Pennsylvania	L	Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Japan.
Ashwort, Thomas L	7 Woodbury Road, Watertown, Connecticut	S	Webber-Douglas School of Singing and D.A., London, England.
*Askey, Forrest D	917 Belt Line Boulevard, Columbia, South Carolina	T	Secondary Modern School, Tavistock, England.
*Atherton, John W	1356 Via Zurita, Claremont, California	L	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan.
Atmore, Robert C	The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut	T	Kepler-Gymnasium, Freiburg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany.
*Aubinger, Rudolph J	5903 South Packard Avenue, Cudahy, Wisconsin	S	Eberhard-Karl University, Tübingen, Germany.
*Auciello, Demenico	147 River Street, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts	S	University of Paris, France.
*Auge, Thomas E	6543 West 34th Street, Berwyn, Illinois	S	University of Paris, France.
*Ausubel, Herman	70 Morningside Drive, New York, New York	R	University of Manchester, England.
*Avedisian, Arthur D	1826 Longford Drive, Hyattsville, Maryland	S	Marburg University, Germany.
Axelrod, Joseph	533 Maple Ave., San Bruno, California	L	Paedogogische Hochschule, Berlin, Germany.
Axtell, Richard C	314 Park Ave., Medina, New York	S	University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture, Los Banos, Philippines.
*Babcock, Charles L	1325 Lombardy Rd., Pasadena, California	S	American Academy, Rome, Italy.
Bach, Emmon W	c/o Lyle Raub, 4528 Garfield St., Gary, Indiana	S	Eberhard-Karl University, Tübinger, Germany.
Bacon, Charles S., Jr	28798 Cresthaven Dr., Willowick, Ohio	L	University of Vienna, Austria.
Bahm, Archie J	1915 Las Lomas Rd., N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico	R	Rangoon University, Burma
Bailiff, Monetta Clare (Jill)	R.F.D. 1, Box 45, Jackson, Mississippi	S	National Conservatory or Normal School of Music, Paris, France.
Baker, Joyce	511 East 13th St., Okmulgee, Oklahoma	S	University of Oslo, Norway.
Baker, Robert H	1258 Bedford, Grosse Pointe, Michigan	S	Ruprecht-Karl University, Heidelberg, Germany.
*Baker, Silas Alan	3802 Park, Kansas City, Missouri	S	Ruprecht-Karl University, Heidelberg, Germany.
Ball, Bertrand L	1109 W. 28th St., Apt. 2, Los Angeles, California	S	University of Dijon, France.
Balsiger, Barbara Jeanne	Rixford, Pennsylvania	S	University of Vienna, Austria.
*Bandy, William T	2150 West Lawn Ave., Madison 5, Wisconsin	R	Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, France.
*Bang, Frederik B	3956 Cloverhill Rd., Baltimore 18, Maryland	R	Medical Research Council--(National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill) London, England.
Bank, Arnold	10 Monroe St., New York, New York	L	Royal College of Art, London, England.
*Bank, Theodore P., II	1604 Anderson Ave., Ann Arbor, Michigan	R	Hokkaido University, Sapporo-shi, Japan.
*Barker, Walter W	School of Fine Arts, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of Italy.
*Barlow, Wayne	95 Elmcroft Rd., Rochester 9, New York	L	Royal Conservatory of Music, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.
Barnard, Loretta W	3008-11th St., Boulder, Colorado	S	University of Bordeaux, France.
*Barnes, John S	3142 Lewiston Ave., Berkeley, California	T	Loughborough College, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.
Baron, Marvin J	3414 Prospect, Houston, Texas	S	Westphalian State University, Münster, Germany.
*Barrett, Ward J	1732 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, California	S	Auckland University College, New Zealand.
Barrette, Paul E	335 Madeira Ave., Coral Gables, Florida	S	University of Rennes, France.
*Barringer, James G	1249 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York	S	Rhenish Frederick William University, Bonn, Germany.
*Basmann, Robert L	198 Pammel Ct., Ames, Iowa	S	University of Oslo, Norway.
Batson, Robert George	79 University Ave., Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	S	University of Hamburg, Germany.
Batty, Dona Rae	Rt. 2, Peculiar, Missouri	S	Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany.
Bauer, George H	Mancos, Colorado	S	University of Grenoble, France.

Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
Bauer, Helen F.	47 Westchester Avenue, Rochester, New York	S	University of Paris, France.
*Baugh, Robert E.	2129 N. Rhode Island, Oklahoma City 11, Oklahoma	S	University of Vienna and University of Innsbruck, Austria.
*Baumann, Roger Henri	56 Beverly Road, Great Neck, New York	S	University of Paris, France.
Baumel, Herbert	134 West 92d Street, New York, New York	S	Conservatory of Saint Cecilia, Rome, Italy.
*Baumstein, David S.	18 Grape Lane, Hicksville, New York	S	Institute of Education, University of London, England.
*Baxter, Robert W.	1905 Rhode Island Street, Lawrence, Kansas	L	University College of the West Indies, Mona, St. Andrew, Jamaica.
Bayerschmidt, Carl F.	14 Franklin Avenue, Yonkers, New York	R	University of Hamburg, Germany.
Bayley, David H.	212 S. Pearl Street, Granville, Ohio	S	University College, University of Oxford, England.
Beal, George M.	4615 Drexel Road, College Park, Maryland	L	University of Salonika, Greece.
Beale, Howard K.	2816 Columbia Road, Madison 5, Wisconsin	L	University of Munich, Germany.
Beard, James F., Jr.	13 East Wheelock Street, Hanover, New Hampshire	L	University of Toulouse and University of Grenoble, France.
Beauchamp, William E.	297 Dwight Street, Ext., Springfield, Massachusetts	S	University of Paris, France.
Beck, Kathrine A.	2352 Touhy Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	S	Rhenish Frederick William University, Bonn, Germany.
*Beck, Robert H.	1418 Bayard Avenue, St. Paul 5, Minnesota	R	Municipal University, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Becker, Paul Vincent	250 S. 29th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska	S	University of Vienna and University of Innsbruck, Austria.
Beerman, Miriam H.	235 Sixth Street, Providence, Rhode Island	S	University of Paris, Institute of Art and Archeology, France.
Beers, (Linn) Yardley	4 Ploughman's Bush, Riverdale 71, New York	R	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Melbourne, Australia.
Belknap, Anne C.	1553 Adams Street, Madison, Wisconsin	T	Pheasey County Primary Infants School, Birmingham, England.
Bell, Donald L.	Wheeler, Indiana	S	Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany.
Bell, Michael J.	211 Second Street, Jersey City, New Jersey	S	University of Naples, Italy.
Bell, Richard O.	705 S. Fifth Avenue, Bozeman, Montana	S	Albert Ludwig University, Freiburg, Germany.
Benedict, Frances Ann	Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California.	S	University of Adelaide, Australia.
Benett, Elizabeth M.	c/o Mrs. C.M. Benett, No. 19, 440 Mt. Stephen Avenue, Montreal 6, P.Q., Canada.	S	Bedford College, University of London, England.
Benge, Joseph B.	618 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois	S	University of Graz, Graz, Austria.
*Beni, James J.	68 W. 68th Street, New York, New York	S	Teatro Lirico Sperimentale di Spoleto, Rome Opera House, Rome, Italy.
Bennette, George G.	Masonic Home, Greensboro, North Carolina	S	Royal Academy of Music, London, England.
Benson, John C.	830 Travers Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey	S	University of Turin, Italy.
*Berdie, Ralph F.	2208 Folevell, St. Paul, Minnesota	R	Australian Council for Educational Research, Melbourne.
Berg, Harvey Allen	2132 E. 27th Street, Brooklyn, New York	S	Finland Institute of Technology, Helsinki, Finland.
Bergeim, Hildegarde I.	43 Jane Street, New York 14, New York	S	Institute of Art and Archeology, University of Paris, France.
*Bergin, Thomas G.	63 Wall Street, New Haven 10, Connecticut	R	University of Rome, Italy.
Berkey, Max Leslie, Jr.	Rt. 1 Box 597, Lakeside, California	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.
Berkshire, Robert B.	793 N. Fenton, Indianapolis, Indiana	S	Institute of Art, Florence, Italy.
*Bernardo, Aldo	32 Third Street, Johnson City, New York	R	University of Rome and Vatican Library, Rome, Italy.
Bernhard, Gabriel J.	c/o Engel, 123 W. 74th Street, New York, New York	S	Royal Halloway College, University of London, England.
Berreman, Joel V.	1379 E. 21st Avenue, Eugene, Oregon	L	University of the Philippines, Manila, The Philippines.
*Berthrong, Merrill G.	2906-C Pierce Drive, Philadelphia 45, Pennsylvania	S	University of Paris, France.
Bertoni, Louis Eugene	413 Fifth Street, N. W., New Philadelphia, Ohio	S	Ruprecht-Karl University, Heidelberg, Germany.
Bessel, Anna M.	4101 Westfield Avenue, Camden 5, New Jersey	S	State Institute of Music, Munich, Germany.
Bethe, Hans A.	209 White Park Road, Ithaca, New York	L	University of Cambridge, England.
*Bettinger, John C.	4206 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	R	Middlessex Hospital, London University, England.
Betts, Edith	6216 Winston Drive, Bethesda 14, Maryland	L	State Training College for Teachers, Mandalay, Burma.
*Bialosky, Marshall H.	41015 Superior Road, East Cleveland, Ohio	S	Conservatory L. Cherubini, Florence, Italy.
Bibby, Pauline E.	63 Haywood Street, Greenfield, Massachusetts	S	University of Paris, France.
Biederman, Ruth Josephine	155 Riverside Drive, New York, New York	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.

Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
Bien, David D.	5504 S. Bend Street, Baltimore, Maryland	S	University of Toulouse, France.
Billick, Irwin H.	45 Commonwealth, Buffalo, New York	S	University of Liége, Belgium.
Billings, Dorothy Kay	3127 N. Cramer Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	S	Auckland University College, New Zealand.
Binder, Peter	708 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	S	Conservatory of St. Cecilia, Rome, Italy.
Bingham, Nan	1423 Main Street, Stillwater, Oklahoma	S	University of Rennes, France.
Bishop, Lloyd O.	211 Vaughn Street, Portland, Maine	S	University of Dijon, France.
*Bitker, Boris I.	27 Autumn Street, New Haven, Connecticut	L	University of Pavia, Pavia, and University of Siena, Siena, Italy.
Bjork, Carol M.	9263 S. Claremont, Chicago, Illinois	S	Westphalian State University, Münster, Germany.
Black, Martin L., Jr.	135 Pinecrest Road, Durham, North Carolina	L	Canberra University College, Canberra City, Australia.
Black, Susan N.	971 E. State Street, Ithaca, New York	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.
*Blackburn, Paul	79 Horatio Street, New York, New York	S	University of Toulouse, France.
Blackwell, Gordon W.	Dogwood Dr., Chapel Hill, North Carolina	L	University of Oxford, Oxford, England.
Blackwell, Henriette	1440 Midland Avenue, Bronxville, New York	T	St. Cuthbert's Junior Secondary School, Glasgow, Scotland.
Blake, Charles H.	Woodland Way, Lincoln, Massachusetts	R	University College of the West Indies, Jamaica, British West Indies.
Blackwood, Easley R.	5656 Crestview, Indianapolis, Indiana	S	National Conservatory of Music, Paris, France.
*Blick, Boris Andre	2073-78th Street, Brooklyn, New York	S	University of Paris, France.
Blinderman, Charles S.	236 University Apts., W. Bloomington, Indiana	S	University College, University of London, England.
Blum, Ralph	5 Mifflin Place, Cambridge, Massachusetts	S	University of Rome, Italy.
Bodenberg, David W.	116 Roosevelt Drive, Springfield, Ohio	S	Free University of Berlin, Germany.
*Bogardus, Jared Sperry	401 N. Gay Street, Mount Vernon, Ohio	S	H.S. Institute of Music, München, Germany.
Bogatay, Paul J.	45 W. Weisheimer Road, Columbus, Ohio	R	Kyoto University, Japan.
Boicourt, Alice L.	5225 Brookwood Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri	T	Girls Secondary School, Horsham, Sussex, England.
Bolsterli, Arthur M.	30 S. Gray, Webster Groves, Missouri	S	University of Birmingham, England.
*Bondar, Eugene S.	735 N. Christiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	T	African Government School, Kisii, Kenya.
Bonnema, Roberta A.	135 S. Cuyler Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.
Bonneville, Douglas A.	78 Kittredge Road, Pittsfield, Massachusetts	S	University of Bordeaux, France.
*Booser, Robert C.	350 Peachtree Battle Avenue, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia	S	Netherlands Institute of Economics, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
*Bosco, Paul F.	12774 Wilshire Avenue, Detroit, Michigan	T	Council on American Studies, Rome, Italy.
Boshart, Gregory L.	328 N. State Street, Lowville, New York	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.
Bossart, William H.	114 Tullamore Road, Garden City, New York	S	University of Paris, France.
Boswell, M. Barbara	Jenkintown Gardens, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania	T	To attend summer seminar for American teachers of French language and literature, France.
Bouchard, Denis E.	P.O. Box 4451, University Station, Tucson, Arizona	S	University of Grenoble, France.
Boucher, Charles G.	217 Cherry Street, Jefferson City, Missouri	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.
Bouman, Walter R.	414 N. 19th Avenue, E. Duluth, Minnesota	S	University of Heidelberg, Germany.
Bourgeoise, Velma E.	1925 Glenmore Avenue, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	S	St. Hugh's College, University of Oxford, England.
Bourke, Mary Jo	942-18th, North Seattle, Washington	S	University of Strasbourg, France.
*Boutis, Thomas	436 W. 47th Street, New York 36, New York	S	Academy of Fine Arts, Venice, Italy.
Bowen, Richard Lee	174 Highland Ter., Athens, Georgia	S	University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Bowers, John J.	116 Race Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	S	Georg-August University, Göttingen, Germany.
Bowsky, William F.	660 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, New York	S	University of Florence, Italy.
Boyd, Addie E.	415 N.E. 36th Street, Miami 37, Florida	T	Hornsey High School, London, England.
Boyd, Mary K.	1708 Green Street, Columbia 1, South Carolina	T	To participate in the summer seminar for American teachers of French language and literature, France.
Boyer, William H.	1608 White Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan	S	Royal Conservatory of Music, The Hague, The Netherlands.
Boykan, Martin	621 West 172d Street, New York, New York	S	Academy of Music, Vienna, Austria.
Braaten, Mary Ann	Hamar, North Dakota	S	University of Lille, France.
Bracchitta, John	200 Benedict Avenue, Tarrytown, New York	S	Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, London, England.

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Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
Brackett, Sister Mary Daniel	St. Catharine Academy, 2250 Williamsbridge Road, New York, New York	T	To attend summer seminar for American teachers of the classics at the American Academy, Rome, Italy.
*Brademas, David J.	513 W. Marion Street, South Bend, Indiana	T	Y.M.C.A. Training School, Athens, Greece.
*Bradford, Fred W.	1902 W. 8th Street, Yuma, Arizona	S	Academy of Music, Vienna, Austria.
Bradley, Irma M.	95 Meachen Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan	S	Cowley Road Hospital, Oxford, England.
Bradshaw, Barbara Jane	88 Monte Vista Avenue, Chula Vista, California	S	Ruprecht-Karl University, Heidelberg, Germany
*Bradshaw, William Thomas	5867 Ocean View Drive, Oakland 18, California	S	University of Rome and Institute Centrale Del Restauro, Italy.
Braisted, William R.	501 West 34th Street, Austin, Texas	R	Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan.
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Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
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*Smith, Thomas R.	4 Westwood Road, Lawrence, Kansas	L	Rotterdam College of Economics, The Netherlands.
Smith, Webster	College Park, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	S	University of Florence, Italy.
Smith, William S.	1820 Hill, Alexandria, Louisiana	S	Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
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Smithies, Arthur	39 Center Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts	L	University of Oxford, England.
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Snodgrass, Margaret E.	806-11th Street, Corning, Iowa	S	State Institute of Music, Frankfort, Germany.
*Solomon, Bernard S.	21 Wendell Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts	R	University of Rome, Italy.
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Somerville, Neola L.	2453 Tulip Road, San Jose, California	T	St. Peter's Junior Girls School, Hereford, Herefordshire, England.
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Spragg, Sidney Durward S.	52 Windemere Road, Rochester, New York	L	Technical University of Berlin, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany.
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Stagner, Ross	716 S. Elm Street, Champaign, Illinois	R	University of Rome (Scuola Nazionale Dirigenti Lavoro Sociale), Italy.
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Stoneback, Phyllis M.	144 Langhorne Avenue, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	S	Free University of Berlin, Germany.
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Struve, Walter C.	103 Summit Avenue, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania	S	Christian-Albrecht University, Kiel, Germany.
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Sullivan, Sister Charles G.	208 Schuyler Street, Syracuse, New York	T	To attend summer seminar for American teachers of the classics at the American Academy, Rome, Italy.
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Trantum, Francesca H.	235 Hallock Street, Jamestown, New York	S	Webber-Duglas School of Singing and Dramatic Art, London, England.
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Trefethen, Gwendolyn M.	74 W. Main Street, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine	T	Ecole Normale de l'Etat and Lycee Royal de Jeunes Filles, Brussels, Belgium.
Tribble, Betty M.	Durham Road, Wake Forest, North Carolina	S	University of Besancon, France.
Trottier, Lillian L.	152 E. Front Street, Adrian, Michigan	T	To attend summer seminar for American teachers of French language and literature.
Troy, William E.	Hotel Chelsas, 222 W. 23d Street, New York, New York	L	University of Bordeaux and Rennes University, France.

Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
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Tselos, Dimitri T.	1494 Branston Street, St. Paul, Minnesota	R	National Polytechnic University, Athens, Greece.
Tucker, Albert W.	138 FitzRandolph Road, Princeton, New Jersey	L	University of Western Australia, Melbourne, Tasmania and Sydney.
Tunnard, Christopher	251 E. Rock Road, New Haven, Connecticut	R	University of Paris (Institut d'Urbanisme), France.
Turner, Almon R.	637 N. Washington, Hinsdale, Illinois	S	University of Rome, Italy.
Turner, Carol H.	324 N.E. 1st Street, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida	T	Burghley Secondary School, London, England.
*Turner, Charles R.	149 East 61st Street, New York, New York	S	Academy of Saint Cecilia, Rome, Italy.
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*Van Buskirk, William R.	1460 University Terrace, Ann Arbor, Michigan	T	Staatliches Gymnasium am Kurfuerstichen, Schloss, Mainz, Germany.
*Vandenberg, Edward L., Jr.	2318 Francis Avenue, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan	S	University of Bonn, Germany.
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Van Meter, Ruth F.	1429 S.W. 14th Avenue, Portland, Oregon	T	Y.W.C.A. School of Social Work, Kifissia, Greece.
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Wasser, Henry H.	6241 Broadway, New York, New York	L	University of Salonika, Greece.
*Waters, James L.	Stanardsville, Virginia	S	Placement to be arranged by the Woolley Foundation in France.
Waters, William A.	1345 Moku Place, Honolulu, Hawaii	T	Transvaal, Education Dept., Transvaal, Union of South Africa.
Watt, John D.	441 Page, Ravenna, Ohio	S	University of Lyon, France.
Waxman, Lorraine	1789 Bathgate Avenue, New York, New York	S	University of Strasbourg, France.
*Weatherly, Gilmer B., Jr.	4227 S. Four Mile Run Drive, Arlington, Virginia	T	Hymer's College, Hull, England.
*Weaver, John C.	1514 Fulham Street, St. Paul, Minnesota	L	Birbeck College, University of London, and University of Durham, England.
*Weaver, Robert J.	531 Oeste Drive, Davis, California	R	Superior School of Agriculture, Athens, Greece.
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Williams, Norma M.	15 Oak Drive, Mason City, Iowa	S	State Institute of Music, Stuttgart, Germany.
Williams, Perry A.	402 N. Mulberry, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	S	University of Poitiers, France.
*Williams, Thomas A., Jr.	651 E. 37th Street, Savannah, Georgia	S	University of Grenoble, France.
Williamson, Edmund G.	97 Orlin Avenue, Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota	L	Tokyo University, Japan.
Williamson, Margaret	Monticello, Arkansas	S	Westfield College, University of London, England.
Willis, Robert M.	Taylor House, 2914 Ann Arbor, Michigan	T	Junior High School, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.
Wilson, Agnes H.	405 South Harvin Street, Sumter, South Carolina	T	To attend summer seminar for American teachers of French language and literature.
Wilson, Laura M.	R.F.D. 2, Bethel, Maine	S	St. Mary's College, The Durham College, University of Durham, England.
*Wilson, Norman H.	615 Elm Street, Winnetka, Illinois	S	State University, Utrecht, The Netherlands.
*Wilson, Quintus C., II	1422 Princeton, Salt Lake City, Utah	S	Technical University, Stuttgart, Germany.
Wilster, Gustav H.	2735 Orchard Street, Corvallis, Oregon	L	Royal College of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Winchester, John W.	4213 Clausen Avenue, Western Springs, Illinois	S	Municipal University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
*Wirth, Willis W.	2304 Nordlie Place, Falls Church, Virginia	R	University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
Wiseheart, Helen L.	4306 S.W. 104th, Seattle, Washington	T	Stoke School, Coventry, England.
Witt, Ronald G.	1095 S. Main Street, Plymouth, Michigan	S	University of Strasbourg, France.
Wolfe, Alma G.	Rt. 1, Box 637B, Sonora, California	T	Hegdehaugen High School, Oslo, Norway.
Wolff, Christian G.	37 Washington Square, New York, New York	S	University of Florence, Italy.
*Wolff, Fred	1125 E. Princeton, Ontario, California	T	Hermann-Billung-Schule, Gelle, Lower Saxony, Germany.
Wolsoncroft, Arthur M., 3d	1967 E. Cheltenham Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.
Womack, William R.	McCrory, Arkansas	S	University of Paris, France.
*Wonderley, Wayne	225 E. Weisheimer Road, Columbus, Ohio	R	Ludwig-Maximilian University, Munich, Germany.
*Wong, Howard M.Y.	327 E. 47th Street, New York, New York	S	Technical University, Stuttgart, Germany.
Wood, Eunice M.	21 Bodnar Street, Bernardsville, New Jersey	S	University of Sorbonne, Paris, France.
Wood, Kenneth S.	1941 Potter Street, Eugene, Oregon	L	University of Oslo, Norway.
Woodbury, Joan J.	364 Douglas Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	S	Free University, Berlin, Germany.

Name	Address	Category	Institution attended
Woodhams, Florence E.	4730 Highland Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois	L	Institute of Fine Arts for Women and American College for Girls, Cairo, Egypt.
Woodward, Margaret S.	Box 11, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania	S	Placement to be arranged by the Government of France.
Wortham, Charles W.	520 S. M. Street, Lake Worth, Florida	S	Philipps University, Marburg, Germany.
Wrancher, Elizabeth A.	1161 N. Bolton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana	S	State Institute of Music, Munich, Germany.
Wyatt, Frederick	1160 Pauline Boulevard, Ann Arbor, Michigan	L	University of Hamburg, Germany.
Wyatt, Mildred H.	147 Collins Avenue, Spartanburg, South Carolina	T	To attend summer seminar for American teachers of French language and literature.
*Wynn, Malcolm M.	710 East Ohio Avenue, Deland, Florida	S	University of Paris, France.
*Yampolsky, Philip B.	800 Riverside Drive, New York, New York	S	Ryukoku University, Japan.
Yanaga, Chitoshi	77 Woodlawn Street, Hamden, Connecticut	R	Tokyo University, Japan.
Yasui, Yuka	6745 S.E. 52d Avenue, Portland, Oregon	S	Tohoku University, Japan.
Yatzeck, Richard L.	723 Lawndale Avenue, Waukesha, Wisconsin	S	High School, Hamburg-Blankensee, Germany.
Yoder, Samuel A.	Rt. 4, Box 274, Goshen, Indiana	T	Anatolia College, Salonika, Greece.
York, Bernice A.	353 Athol Avenue, Oakland, California	T	Felixstone County Modern School, Felixstone, England.
Young, Herbert A.	726 Oak Avenue, Davis, California	L	Alexandria University, Egypt.
Young, Mary C.	1454-4th Avenue, Charleston, West Virginia	T	Courtmead Junior School, Cardiff, Wales.
*Young, Merwin C.	2836 Chesapeake Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.	S	King's College, University of London, England.
Youngblood, Sarah H.	Box 511, Woodward, Oklahoma	S	University of Nottingham, England.
Yurick, Edward F.	2753 Tampa Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio	S	University of Brussels, Belgium.
Yurkunas, Joan L.	Smith Pine Road, Watertown, Connecticut	S	Placement to be arranged by Government of France.
Zabrack, Harold A.	5898 Lotus Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri	S	State Institute of Music, Freiburg, Germany.
Zaleski, Marcella E.	705 St. Paul's Street, Baltimore, Maryland	S	University of Edinburgh, Scotland.
Zarzeczna, Marion C.	500 Centre Street, Trenton, New Jersey	S	Conservatory L. Cherubini, Florence, Italy.
Zelinsky, Daniel	1725 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois	R	Kyoto University, Japan.
*Zeller, Earnest J.	1460 Brengare Drive, Decatur, Georgia	S	American University, Cairo, Egypt.
Zimmerman, Don C.	1210-4th Street, North Fargo, North Dakota	S	Technical University, Stuttgart, Germany.
Zinn, Carolyn J.	906 Riverview Drive, Morgantown, West Virginia	S	University of Liége and University of Brussels, Belgium.
Znamierowski, Nellie I.	285 E. Main Street, Amsterdam, New York	S	School of Industrial Arts, Helsinki, Finland.
Zolondek, Leon	1694 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, New York	S	American University, Cairo, Egypt.

Appendix 8--Continued

RECIPIENTS OF AWARDS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 584

(79th Congress)

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1955

List 2.--Foreign Citizens
(Listed alphabetically by country)

Note: L = Lecturer; R = Research scholar; S = Student; T = Teacher; SP = Specialist.

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
AUSTRALIA		
Baker, Stanley Charles	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Banks, Maxwell Robert	L	Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Beston, John Bernard	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Bick, Marjorie	R	Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston
Bolto, Brian Alfred	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Bonner, Shirley J	T	Colorado Women's College, Denver
Cullen, Donald J	T	Greenville High School, Greenville, Ohio
Dawson, Daryl M	S	Yale Univ. Law School, New Haven, Conn.
Edwards, Eric L	S	Hunter College, New York, N.Y.
Ferres, John H	S	Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge
Gaffney, Laurence J	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Gallagher, Clifford H	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Goodchild, David J	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Qyarfas, Eleonora C	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Hansberry, Mary E	T	Harrison High School, Harrison, Mont.
Heatley, Marie L	S	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
Henderson, Norman	R	Wayne Univ., Detroit, Mich.
Hensley, William J	S	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Herbert, Margaret V	S	Columbia Univ. Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
Jones, John B	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Jones, Trevor A	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Joubert, Peter N	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Kingston, William R	S	University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio
Kloeden, Louis A	T	Lincoln High School, Seattle, Wash.
Llewellyn, Ernest V	R	Juilliard School of Music, New York, N.Y.
MacIntosh, Judith	S	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Martin, Cyril M	S	Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst
McCallum, Elsie A	R	Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio
McCloughan, Jack W	T	Willis High School, Delaware, Ohio
McDonald, John D	R	Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
McIntyre, Donald S	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Merrillees, Neil C. R	R	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Morris, Norval R	L	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Naylor, George F. K	L	Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie; Furman Univ., Greenville, S.C.
Neal, Walter D	S	Columbia Univ. Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
Nossal, Peter M. J. J	R	Western Reserve Univ., School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio
O'Brien, Edward E	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Palmer, Harold E	S	General Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Pollard, Alice L	T	Lincoln High School, Tacoma, Wash.
Richards, Robert A	R	Stanford Univ. School of Engineering, Calif.
Ryan, John A	T	Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio
Sharp, Ronald C	T	Berkeley High School, Calif.
Sharwood, Robin L	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Shelton, John G	S	Boston Lying-in Hospital, Mass.
Spearritt, Donald	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Specht, Raymond L	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Spencer, Keith	S	Mississippi State College, State College
Stalley, Douglas J	S	Columbia Univ. School of Business, New York, N.Y.
Staughton, Peter S	S	Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
Stone, Julius	L	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.; Harvard Univ. Law School, Boston, Mass.
Sykes, Edward I	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Thomson, Gordon A	R	Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif.; Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Townsend, Sydney L	L	Johns Hopkins Univ. Medical School, Baltimore, Md.
Woodall, Roy	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
AUSTRIA		
Anderle, Othmar F. T	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Avancini, Peter	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Babinek, Gretelotte	S	Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C.
Biebl, Richard	R	Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; Stanford Univ., Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, Calif.
Bogl, Walter	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Brandl, Franz	S	Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst
Brosch, Margarete M	S	Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C.
Buchsenmeister, Liselotte	S	George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.
Dorfwirth, Josef R	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
AUSTRIA--Continued		
Eichler, Ewald G.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Fiegl, Gertraud L. J.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Fischl, Johann	R	Columbia Univ., Dept. of Philosophy, New York, N.Y.
Gerhold, Leopold	T	The Roxbury Latin School, West Roxbury, Mass.
Glaeser, Gerhard	S	New Jersey State Teachers College, Montclair
Glinsner, Franz	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Gloeckler, Herbert	S	Utah State Agricultural College, Logan
Hartmann, Franz	L	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Hauer, Erwin F.	S	Rhode Island School of Design, Providence
Haunold, Ernst	S	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Hietsch, Otto	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Hofmann, Edith	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Jenkner, Kurt W.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Kain, Walter G.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Kintsch, Walter	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Kluge, Dorothea I.	S	Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Krajicek, Erika	S	Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.
Kreutzer, Josef	S	Northwestern Univ., Chicago, Ill.
Kunschak, Kurt H. F.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Laaber, Otto	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Mader, Josef	S	Michigan State College, East Lansing
Marquardt, Hermann	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Menczigar, Maria	S	Adelphi College, Garden City, N.Y.
Morawitz, Hans	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Pagac, Karlheinz	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middleton, Conn.
Papacek, Hermine	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Paul, Johann	T	Los Angeles City Schools, Calif.
Petz, Reinhard	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Pichler, Ernst	R	Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York, N.Y.
Pirko, Paul K.	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Ragette, Friedrich R.	S	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago
Reiffenstuhl, Hans C.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Reisner, Hubert	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Repp, Gertraud	R	Utah State Agricultural College, Logan
Rosenhauer, Fritz	R	Western Reserve University Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio
Sailer, Helmut J.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Schiffler, Erna	S	Oregon State College, Corvallis
Schmidt, Franz	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Schoech, Walter	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Schoenauer, Helmut	S	Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.
Silbermayr, Ernst	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Springenschmid, Ludwig R.	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Steidl, Josef	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Steiner, Klaus H.	S	Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
Stenzl, Otto	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Streli, Rudolph	R	Cornell Univ. Medical Center, New York, N.Y.
Streubel, Gertrude	S	Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thumser, Waltraut	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Uher, Karl	T	Linfield College, McMinnville, Oreg.
Untersteiner, Norbert	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Vogl, Reinhold	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Wacha, Josef	T	DePauw Univ., Greencastle, Ind.
Wendtner, Eva-Gabriela	S	Univ. of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Winkler-Hermaden, Diethelm	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Wolf, Victor	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG		
Annicq, Charles C. N.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Berthet-Dupret, Lucie	R	Western Reserve Univ. School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio
Carpentier, Walter J.O.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Cerf, Jean Armand	R	Univ. of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago
Cokelbergh, Elisabeth J.	T	Special individualized program covering trade and industrial training schools in 11 states
Collard, Raymonde-Marie-Francoise.	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
de Callatay, Xavier	S	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Della Santa, Elizabeth	R	Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu; New York Univ., New York
De Reyghere, Suzanne M.	S	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Deschuyteneer, Leo	S	Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.
De Smet, Jean C.	S	Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, N.C.
De Vreese, Maria	R	Univ. of Maryland, College Park; Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
De Wilde D'Estmael, Luc M.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Essemaeker, Marie-Therese	S	Univ. of Alabama, University
Folie, Jacqueline-Francoise	S	New York Univ., New York
Fonck, Jacqueline	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Fremaut, Raymond O.	T	Foxcroft Academy, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine
Goeminne, Norbert	S	Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, Boston, Mass.
Hamilius, J. Albert	S	Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
Heusghem, Camille	R	Boston Univ., Mass.
Heuson, Jean-Claude	S	Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, N.Y.
Hurtgen, Andre	S	Univ. of Vermont, Burlington
Jacquemart, Suzanne	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG--Continued		
Lanskoronskis, Jean P. B.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Lebon, Daniel	R	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Lenoir, Madeleine	S	Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Leonis, Jose Emile	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Loghtenbergh, Louise	S	Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Mercier, Paul-Emile	S	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Meulepas, Ernest P. M.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Moulaert, Jacques M. G. A.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Saerens, Emiel J.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Schoffeniels, Ernest H. J.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Stuckens, Maurice A. J.	S	The Frank E. Bunts Educational Institute, Cleveland, Ohio
Thome, Harold G.	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Toebosch, Guillaume	T	Phillips Univ., Enid, Okla.
Troisfontaines, Roger	R	Fordham Univ., New York, N.Y.; Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Tromme, Jean J.	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Van Den Eynde, Anton M. A.	S	Univ. of Denver, Colo.
Van Rymenant, Marcel E. A.	S	Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, N.Y.
Vansteeger, Claude J.	S	Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Vermeiren, Marie-Louise C. T.	T	Cheltenham High School, Elkins Park, Pa.
Verschuren, Edmond	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N. Y.
Verstraete, Marc	R	Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York, N.Y.
Vrancken, Marcel Nicolas O. J.	R	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Willems, Michel U. M. A.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Wurth, Charles A.	S	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BURMA		
Ba-Han, Gary	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Chin Cheng, Maggie	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Gyi, Ko Ko	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N. Y.
Htay, U	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Kyi, Maung Pe	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Kyi, Sein	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Law Yone, Hubert Howard	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Lwin, Maung S.	S	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Maw, Maung Aye	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
May, Khin	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Myint, Kyaw	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Myint, Maung Aye	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Net, U	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Nyunt, Tun	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Ohn, U Tin	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Pe, Maung Tin	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Po Ba, Margaret	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Pu, U	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
San Yee, Ma Khin	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Si, U	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Sircar, Nina	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Su, Khin K.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Than, Maung Mya	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Thin, Ba	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Win, Soe Myint	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Yee, San Maung	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
CEYLON		
Appadurai, Reginald R.	S	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station
Buell, Theva A.	S	Knickerbocker Hospital, New York, N.Y.
de Silva, Wimalasena	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Eliezer, C. J.	R	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Fernando, Uranie Honor E.	S	The Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.
Ilangakoon, Michael L.	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Jayasundera, Piyadasa M.	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Pasqual, Lakshmi	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Paul, Susheela	S	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Perara, P. A. Calixtus	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Perera, Alawaturagae Rajah N.	S	Indiana Univ. School of Business, Bloomington
Premawardhana, Felix Peter	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Rajaratnam, Nageswari	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Ramanaden, Isaac N.	S	Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington, D.C.
Santiapillai, Soosaipillai F.	SP	Simmons College, Boston, Mass.
Sinnappoo, Sathiamalar	S	Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.
Swami, Sri R.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Theivananthampillai, Kanapathipillai	S	Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs
Tillekeratne, Lelalchandra	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Dentistry, Philadelphia
DENMARK		
Andersen, Gerda N.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Andersen, Ib L.	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Ankjaergard, Svend A.	T	North Tonawanda Public Schools, N.Y.
Arkil, Knud E.	S	Emory Univ., Atlanta, Ga.
Ballhausen, Carl Johan	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Black-Petersen, Mogens	L	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
DENMARK--Continued		
Brinkmann, Gerda	S	Univ. of California; Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Christensen, Bent	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Christiansen, Bendt H.	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Dall, Hans E. T.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana.
Daugaard-Jensen, Eline	S	Mt. San Antonio Junior College, Pomona, Calif.
Dyrbye, Martin O.	R	Washington University, School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.
Ejerskov, Tove	S	Oceanside-Carlsbad College, Calif.
Elbek, Bent	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Espersen, Ole M.	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Filling, Sonja	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Folkmann, John E.	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Frederiksen, Frederik J.	T	Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass.
Gelskov, Poul	S	The Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.; John Tracy Clinic Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Guldsberg, Ellen A.	S	Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Hansen, Bente M. L.	S	St. Mary's Junior College, Raleigh, N.C.
Heinberg, Nina S. F.	S	Montana State Univ., Missoula
Hermansen, Alfred A.	R	Yerkes Observatory, Univ. of Chicago, Williams Bay, Wis.
Hofgaard, Erik	R	The Army Medical Service, Graduate School, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.
Hvidt, Steffen	S	Univ. of Oklahoma School of Medicine and Univ. Hospitals, Oklahoma City
Iversen, Birthe	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Jacobsen, Birte	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Jensen, Asta J. L.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Jensen, Jorgen S.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Johnsen, Erik	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Kampp, Jorgen	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Korsgaard, Gudrun	S	Columbia Univ., Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
Lando, Ole B.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Larsen, Kirsten M. G.	S	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville
Larsen, Vilhelm A.	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Lokke, Fini	S	Monterey Peninsula College, Calif.
Lundgreen-Nielsen, Flemming T. J.	S	Univ. of Alabama, University
Madsen, Ove	R	Univ. of Chicago; The American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, Ill.
Mazanti-Andersen, Jorgen	S	Institute of Comparative Law, New York Univ., New York
Mohn, Poul B.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Munch-Petersen, Inger Agnete	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Nielsen, Johannes	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Nielsen, Paul G.	S	Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.
Noer, Eyvind E. E.	S	Colorado College, Colorado Springs
Pedersen, Inger	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Petersen, Metha Sorine	T	Seattle Public Schools, Wash.
Rambusch, Sigurd H. A.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Ravn, Jorgen	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Rechnagel, Thomas	S	Institute of Comparative Law, New York Univ., New York
Schiott, Carsten R.	R	Univ. of Rochester School of Medicine, N.Y.
Schiotz, Aksel	L	Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.
Sorenson, Leif B.	R	School of Medicine, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Thomasen, Eivind	L	Univ. of Rochester School of Medicine, N.Y.
Thordal-Christensen, Aage	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, Philadelphia
Tolboll, Hanne E.	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
EGYPT		
Abdalla, Ibrahim	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Abdou, Kamel Saleh	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Ahmed, Mostafa K.	R	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Aly, Mohmoud Khairy M.	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Amin, Soad M.	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Azer, Maim Zaki	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Badawy, Alexander	L	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Cotb, Hussein M.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
El-Agizi, Samiha M.	T	Univ. of Mighican, Ann Arbor
El-Attar, Tawfik	S	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
El-Behery, Hassan Mohamed	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
El-Din, Ahmed Medhat Shams	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
El Duweini, Atallah K.	L	Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.
El Ehwany, Ahmed Fouad	L	Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
El-Gheziri, Souraya M.	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
El Kholy, Osama Amin	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
El Mazni, Awatef R.	S	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
El Negehi, Mohamed L.	S	Columbia Univ. Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
El Saadani, Ahmed M.	S	Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Elzamzamy, Mohamed Roshdy	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Fadali, Mohamed Mohamed	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Fahmy, Abdel Aziz	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
EGYPT--Continued		
Fahmy, Aida M.	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Fawzy, Moharram Mahmoud	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Fayad, Mohamed M.	R	Papanicolaou Cytlogy Clinic, Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York, N.Y.
Hakim, Raouf E.	S	Univ. of Texas, M.D. Anderson Hospital, Houston
Hanna, Mary B.	S	Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Hanna, Sami A.	S	Hunter College, New York, N.Y.
Helmy, Monira A.	S	George Washington Univ., Washington, D.C.
Ibrahim, Hilmi M.	S	Indiana Univ., School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Bloomington
Mikhail, Girguis Salama	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Mustafa, Ahmed	R	Indiana Univ., Bloomington; Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Nakkady, Saad E. Din	R	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Rabie, Safeya	S	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Ragab, Mohamed I.	R	Harvard Medical School, Vincent Memorial Laboratory, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston
Ragab, Mohamed Tawfik Hafez	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Rifaat, Mostafa I.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Rizk, Rizk G.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Sadek, Hind H.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Safwat, Mohammed M.	L	Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio
Sayed, Abdel Aziz El	SP	Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs
Scandar, Fouad N.	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Shalaby, Aly	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Sharaf, Hussein Amer	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Soliman, Fawzi	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Soliman, Soliman M.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Taha, Mohamed W.	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Takla, Gabranious Selim	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Tewfik, Eugenie Ishak	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
FINLAND		
Andersson, Per O.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Antonen, Antti A.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Asikainen, Helka M.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Barck, Katarina	S	The American Univ., Washington, D.C.
Blomqvist, Valter Edvard	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Branders, Hans H.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Castren, Carl F. K.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.; Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Ekman, Birgit A. M.	S	Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Elovaara, Raili I.	S	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Floman, Jarl-Olof M. G.	S	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
Franck, Kaj Gabriel	R	Rhode Island School of Design, Providence
Hannula, Annikki Hilja	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Harmola, Erkki E. A.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Harri, Pirkko L.	S	Louise Obici Memorial Hospital, Suffolk, Va.
Harva, Martti Y.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Harve, Raili S. M.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Heino, Aune I.	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Hiekkala, Pekka J.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Honkonen, Anna K.	S	St. Luke's Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Hummelstedt, Leif E. I.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Huuhka, Kosti Kalervo	R	New York Univ. School of Education, New York
Immonen, Martti A.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Jousimaa, Kalevi T.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Kallio, Yrjo U.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Kivimaa, Eero Mikael	R	U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.
Kojamo, Kaarlo K.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Kopponen, Elna M.	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Krakstrom, Erik E.	R	Univ. of California, College of Architecture, Berkeley
Kukkonen, Onni E.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Kurkela, Raili	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Lahikainen, Toini E.	S	Univ. of California, Davis
Laine, Tapio P.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Lampen, Jorma J.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Larpes, Kurt G.	S	Michigan State College, East Lansing
Linko, Eero P. K.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Lukkarinen, Vilho	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Luonteri, Kari T.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Makinen, Hilkka M.	S	The Woman's College of the Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro
Malmstrom, Ben A.	S	North Carolina State College, Raleigh
Massa, Yrjo	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Melin, Ingvar S.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Meriluoto, Esko S.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Myllymaki, Anna-Liisa	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Nieminen, Esko J. N.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Nisonen, Lea-Hannele	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Nohrstrom, Pirkko H.	S	Northwestern Univ. Dental School, Chicago, Ill.
Noreila, Lauri J.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Nyyssonen, Aarne	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Orsa, Tumma S.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Palolampi, Eila Kaarina	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
FINLAND--Continued		
Pesari, Sirkka H.	S	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Piepponen, Paavo O.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Pirjola, Kaarina	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Rainio, Kullervo	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Rautakorpi, Eila M.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Rautiainen, Bertta M.	S	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville
Reims, Christian	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Ristolainen-Heikkila, Aira R.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Rompotti, Kalevi	L	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Sainio, Toivo	R	New York Univ., Institute of Comparative Law, New York
Salmela, Anja K.	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Salomaa, Maire T. H.	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Seppovaara, Lasse G.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Siivola, Ulla M.	S	Univ. of Rochester; Visiting Nurse Service, N.Y.
Simula, Toivo Samuli	T	South Dakota State College, Brookings
Sivula, Pekka V. J.	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Soini, Irja-Liisa	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Sonninen, Anja Ilona	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Suomela, Samuli	R	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Syvanen, Liisa M.	S	Univ. of Denver, Colo.
Tahka, Hilkka I.	S	Cornell Univ., New York, N.Y.
Tanttu, Karl M.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Tavaila, Airi	S	St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
Teraslinna, Pentti	S	Springfield College, Mass.
Tevanto, Julius	T	Special individualized program to cover vocational and training schools in several states.
Tiuri, Martti E.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Toivonen, Ritva-Tellervo	S	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Tolamo, Aulikki	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Trygge, Marianne	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Tuomola, Uuno	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Ulmanen, Vaino H. T.	S	Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.
Vornanen, Mirja S.	S	New York, Univ., N.Y.
Vuori, Risto V.	R	North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh
Wihtol, Anna-Liisa	T	Special individualized program covering trade and industrial training schools in several states.
Winqvist, Bo R.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
FRANCE		
Aicardi, Jean F. M.	S	Harvard Univ. Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Amblard, Genevieve T.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Anguenot, Michele	S	Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Aninat, Simone L.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Arnaud, Pierre	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Auffret, Jean M.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Authier, Andre	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Auvray, Georges J.	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Bailly-Maitre, Denise	S	The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.
Barbier, Jean H.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Bardon, Arlette A. J. H.	S	Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.
Barsacq, Jean-Louis	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Barthalan, Jean L.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Baruch, Lise	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Basse, Henri A.	S	Pennsylvania State College, State College
Battarel, Claude P.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Baudouin, Anne-Marie	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Bedos, Jacques F. A.	S	National College of Chiropractice, Chicago, Ill.
Bellotti, Graziella	S	Wellesley College, Mass.
Benker, Guy C.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Benoit, Yvette J. H.	S	Beloit College, Wis.
Berghmans, Jose	R	Juilliard School of Music, New York, N.Y.
Bernheim de Villers, Maxence	R	Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Ames
Bertrand, Jean	S	Johns Hopkins Univ., School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.
Bled, Annie M. H.	S	Univ. of Arizona, Tucson
Bormartin, Claudine	S	Bennington College, Vt.
Bonnet, Hubert	S	Harvard Univ., School of Medicine, Cambridge, Mass.
Bonnet de Paillerets, Marie-Alix	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
Bontemps, Andre J. E.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Bontoux, Claude R.	S	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
Bordereau, Rosine	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Bouvard, Philippe M. R.	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Braillon, Bernard	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Briant, Andre	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
Briquet, Serge C.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Bruneau, Janine L.	S	Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Brunet, Olivier	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Brunold, Andre	R	College of Dentistry, Univ. of California, San Francisco
Bucelle, Francois L.	S	Montana State Univ., Missoula
Budin, Nicole	S	State Teachers College, Montclair, N.J.
Budzinski, Stanislas	S	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
Bulliard, Francoise	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
FRANCE--Continued		
Bussi, Jean R. H.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Cahn, Paul W.	S	New York Univ., N.Y.
Carton, Robert L.	S	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Castelain, Anne C. A.	S	Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.
Cavalin, Marie A.	S	Bard College, Annadale-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Cazenave, Francoise M. C.	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Cesselin, Felix	R	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Chagniot, Pierre	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Chandeze, Monique	S	The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.
Charbonnel, Raymond E.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Chauve, Robert J.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Cheu, Roger	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Chevrier, Louis E.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Chossonnery, Paul L.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Chouraqui, Saveur	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Clain, Francois H.	S	Oregon State Univ., Corvallis
Cochet-Muchy, Bernard	R	Univ. of Cincinnati, Tanners' Council Research Laboratory, Ohio
Corcos, Josue	S	Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York, N.Y.
Coriat, Alain	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Coste, Jean-Pierre A. M.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Coste, Joseph	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Coudy, Julien	R	Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.
Courtemanche, Michel	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Couvreur, Jacques	S	Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio
Cuer, Pierre	R	Radiation Laboratory, Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Dalmasso, Michele A.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
De Farcy, Henri	R	Cornell Univ., Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Ithaca, N.Y.
De Gennes, Jean-Luc	S	The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
de Gournay, Xavier P. L.	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
de Gunzburg, Sylvie	S	Oberlin College, Ohio
de Joyet, Therese	S	Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville
Dejugnat, Marie	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
de Lanversin, Jacques	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Delaye, Maurice	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
de Lestapis, Stanislas	R	Univ. of Chicago Family Study Center, Ill.
Demeusy, Noelle	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Deny, Jacques	R	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Depeyrot, Annie	S	Colorado College, Colorado Springs
Derathe, Francoise D.	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
deSaint-Remy, Gerard D.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Desmaneche, Henri	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Destors, Christiane	S	Fordham Univ., New York, N.Y.
Dischamps, Jean-Claude	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Doucet, Pierre-Louis	S	Washington State College, Pullman
Doutre, Michel P.	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.
Drouhet, Victoria	R	Univ. of Cincinnati School of Medicine, Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Ohio
Drouvin, Marie-Andree	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Dubois, Pierre A. E.	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Dumazot, Jeanne	S	Connecticut College, New London
Dumiel, Janine	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Dupont, Felix Y.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Dupont, Jeannine N.	S	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Duquenne, Marcelle	S	Hollins College, Va.
Durand Viel, Catherine M. J.	S	Pembroke College, Providence, R.I.
Dutheil, Francoise	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
d'Utruy, Bernard	S	Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins
Duverger, Colette	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Ehling, Michel	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Ehret, Anne M.	S	Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles, Calif.
Eiche, Eugene	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Encausse, Paulette J. M.	S	Middlebury College, Vt.
Ewald, Sabine M.	S	Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y.
Feige, Jacques	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Fould, Simone	R	New York School of Social Work, New York
Fourniols, Alain M.	S	Amherst College, Mass.
Francois, Hubert G. L.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Freyss, Henri P.	S	Colorado School of Mines; Golden
Frignac, Jean-Paul	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Ftillard, Madeleine S.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Gallien, Louis	L	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City.
Garnault, Andre-Fernand	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Gaudin, Emmanuel D.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven
Gautier, Marthe	S	Harvard Univ., School of Medicine, Cambridge, Mass.
Gioanni, Lucienne D.	S	Univ. of Idaho, Moscow
Girard, Etienne	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Godino, Roger	S	Harvard Univ., School of Business Administration, Cambridge, Mass.
Gondran, Jean-Pierre P.	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
FRANCE--Continued		
Gonidec, Pierre-Francois	L	Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.
Gosset, Marie J. F.	S	St. Mary of the Woods College, St. Mary of the Woods, Ind.
Grandjean, Mireille	L	Middlebury College, Vt.
Granger, Andre R.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Granier, Maurice	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Granjoux, Georges R.	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Grunberg, Jules G.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Grunewald, Jacques	R	American Univ., Washington, D.C.
Guerin, Joseph P.	S	Boston Floating Hospital for Infants and Children, Mass.
Guillemin, Claude	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Guimbal, Michel	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Gut, Jean-Louis E.	S	Principia College, Elsah, Ill.
Habert, Roger	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Hallion, Dominique A.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Hatt, Jean-Pierre	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Heller, Robert	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Herkert, Jacques H. J.	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Hieronimus, Philippe R.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Hopital, Therese-Marie	S	Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
Houllier, Madeleine J.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Houis, Jean Gabriel	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Huguet, Jean-Pierre	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Huyghues Despointes, Marie Rene	S	Roxbury Veterans' Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Jacquet, Pierre	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Jarach, Guy E.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Jarrot, Edwige	S	Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg
Jeanjean, Louis F. G.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Joatton, Genevieve	S	Longwood College, Farmville, Va.
Jochum, Jacques C. F.	S	Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.
Jourde, Francoise H. J.	S	Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.
Juget, Philippe M.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Kania, Andre	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley'
Kavafian, Guy	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Kornweiss, Liliane	S	Ithaca College, N.Y.
Laborie, Francoise M.	S	Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, Pa.
Lafarge, Catherine	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Lamey, Arnaud X.	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Lanata, Jean-Bernard	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Laplane, Michel J. L.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Lasry, Jean	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Laulan, Yves-Roger	S	Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Laurent, Madeleine	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Lavergne, Michel	S	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro
Le Baudour, Jean	S	Hospital for Special Surgery, New York, N.Y.
Lechevallier, Monique	S	Sweetbriar College, Va.
Lecocq, Jean	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Leduc, Jean G.	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Le Goff, Francisque M.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Legreneur, Jean E.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
LeJaye, Ernest J.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Lemay, Michel	S	Hawthorne Cedar Knolls School, Hawthorne, N.Y.
Lemettre, Raymond J.	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Le Moigne, Guy	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Lepicard, Georges M. M.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Le Poittevin, Yanic P.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Leprince, Colette J. F.	S	Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
Leroy, Michel E.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Leroy Laburie, Anne	S	Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.
Levy, Paul	L	Univ. of California, Berkeley; Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
L'Huillier, Pierre R. A. M.	S	Princeton Univ., N. J.
Lichtenberger, Simone M.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Loloum, Jean F.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Loury, Yvette J. M.	S	Newcomb College, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.
Loussouarn, Yvon	L	Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge
Lufau, Pierrette	S	Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
Manas, Jean-Claude	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Marchiando, Jacqueline	S	Northwestern Michigan College, Traverse City
Martin, Pierre J.	S	Pennsylvania State Univ., State College
Matter, Roger	S	Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.
Mazeran, Michele	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Menard, Louis	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Menvielle, Francoise L. D.	S	Connecticut College, New London
Meuret, Andre L.	S	Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.
Meyer, Charles B. F.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.
Migeot, Anne-Marie	S	Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
Moleins, Charles	S	Amherst College, Mass.
Mommeja, Francoise B.	S	Southwestern, Memphis, Tenn.
Monier, Helene	S	Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.
Monnier, Jacqueline	SP	Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
FRANCE--Continued		
Monnot, Madeleine A.	S	St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, N.Y.
Mordacq, Catherine	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Morlet, Jean G. M.	S	Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Muller, Francis	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Mulliez, Francis	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Navelet-Noualhier, Chantal M. G.	S	College of New Rochelle, N.Y.
Ner, Mireille N.	S	Univ. of Arizona, Tucson
Noel du Payrat, Xavier	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Nozieres, Philippe	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Odin, Colette Y. R.	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Ollivier, Michele	S	Southern Oregon College of Education, Ashland
Oulie, Jacques	S	New York Univ., College of Medicine, New York
Ouvrieu, Aline	S	Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.
Pardos, Francoise	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Pellissier, Rene	S	Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
Pellegrin, Andree	S	Goucher College, Towson, Baltimore, Md.
Pelloux, Regis M. N.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Perroud, Paul H. F.	S	Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins
Person, Henri-Claude	S	The French Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Pilet, Nicole C. J.	S	Univ. of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Poissonnier, Yves A. F.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Poquet, Henriette	S	Athens College, Ohio
Prenat, Charlotte	S	The French Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Prouhet, Raymond J.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Prugnat, Bernard	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Py, Jean A.	S	Univ. of California Medical Center, San Francisco
Pyguillem, Marthe	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Ramnoux, Clemence	R	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Raymond, Hubert	S	State Univ. Teachers College, New Paltz, N.Y.
Raynaud, Claude E.	S	Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio; Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston
Rechtman, Joseph	S	Northwestern Univ., Chicago, Ill.
Recoche, Huguette	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Renaut, Jean-Claude	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Renon, Georges C. J.	S	Reed College, Portland, Oreg.
Reynier, Jean	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Ribstein, Michel J. F.	S	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Richard, Pierre M.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Robert, Jean-Paul	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Robin, Gerard	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Roille, Bernard H.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Roque, Madeleine	R	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Rossano, Nicole M.	S	Rusk Institute, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Rouge, Pierre	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Rousseau, Marie-Claude	S	Ohio Univ., Athens
Roussotte, Michel P. A.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Roux de Bezieux, Bruno H. M. B.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Roy, Michel-Yves	S	Univ. Hospitals, Madison, Wis.
Ruelland, Suzanne T.	S	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Ruffier D'Epenoux, Francois	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Sabaton, Odette	L	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Sainton, Renee J.	S	Univ. of Indiana, Indianapolis
Sajus, Pierre	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Samyn, Anne E.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Sarfati, Anne J.	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Sauvain, Isabelle J. Y.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Savignon, Gabriel M.	S	Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale
Schiffman, Suzanne	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Schneck, Danielle	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Schneider, Joseph	SP	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Segaud, Jean-Claude	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Seif, Samira S.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Sentuc, Pierre G.	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Sereyjol-Garros, Christiane L. M.	S	Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette
Sergent, Perrine	S	MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.
Serre, Jean-Pierre	R	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Simond, Maurice M. A.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Sjoberg, Anne M. B.	S	Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga.
Soulier, Jacques J. F.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Stahl, Andre J. C.	S	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Stern, Henri	R	Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection of Harvard Univ., Washington, D.C.
Sureau, Claude G.	S	Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Susini, Marie-Madeleine	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Theis, Marianne T.	S	College of Wooster, Ohio
Thibaudet, Jacqueline	S	Newcomb College, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.
Tignon, Marie-Claire	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Tondeur, Nicole	S	Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Toulemonde, Bruno M. J. J.	S	Claremont Men's College, Calif.
Touron, Monique A.	S	College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
Turillon, Pierre P. E.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Turpin, Renee P.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
FRANCE--Continued		
Vannier, Bernard M.	S	Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Del.
Varin, Michel C. E.	S	Northwestern Univ., Chicago, Ill.
Vidal, Armand A.	T	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Vigouroux, Robert	R	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Visocekas, Raphael	S	Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
GERMANY		
Arnold, Walter K.	S	Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Kans.
Bartels, Ernst Friedrich	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Baruch, Wolfgang	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Bauer, Rolf G. E.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Beer, Hans L.	S	Univ. of Southern Calif., Los Angeles
Beinhorn, Ernst K. R. H.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Berger, Clemens R. A.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Bernhardt-Kabisch, Ernst K. R.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Berthold, Hans J.	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Bleicher, Theodor	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Block, Walter	S	Roger Williams General Hospital, Providence, R.I.
Boddenberg, Theodor	S	Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.
Boegel, Rudolf	S	Boston Univ. School of Theology, Mass.
Boening, Hans G.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Braje, Wilfried	S	King College, Bristol, Tenn.
Brandenburg, Ernst	R	Cornell Univ., College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y.
Brauburger, Herbert A.	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Brendel, Gottfried	R	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Brixner, Lothar H.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Brodfuhrer, Ursula	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Broll, Volkmar E.	S	Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio
Brozy, Hubert	S	Municipal Univ., Wichita, Kans.
Bruhn, Christian	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Buchmann, Walter	T	Murray High School, St. Paul, Minn.
Bumm, Peter H.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Burgy, Erika	S	Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Burschel, Peter	S	Oregon State College, Corvallis
Czermak, Harald	S	Northwestern Univ. School of Law, Chicago, Ill.
Damm, Walter	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Debatin, Helmut F.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Degen, Waltraud	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Diller, Hans-Jurgen	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Dorfmeyer, Ilse	S	Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks
Draeger, Hans-Heinz	R	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Duessel, Peter H.	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Eckert, Dieter	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Ehlermann, Claus-Dieter	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Eickhoff, Michael E.	S	Univ. of Notre Dame, Ind.
Ellrodt, Klaus M.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Endres, Albert	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Erkens, Helmut	S	West Jersey Hospital, Camden, N.J.
Ernst, Dietrich	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Eucken, Irene	S	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
Fenger, Helene	T	High School, New Castle, Pa.
Findert, Jochen K. H.	S	Southwestern, Memphis, Tenn.
Kahnert, Alfred K. F.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Kamlah, Ehrhard D.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Karow, Ute	S	Upsala College, East Orange, N.J.
Karrasch, Kurt F.	S	Maine General Hospital, Lewiston
Kaschner, Eva	S	Univ. of Indiana, Bloomington
Kaufmann, Joseph W.	T	La Junta Public Schools, Colo.
Kausch, Karin E. R.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Keitel, Erdmute	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Kilian, Hans-Peter	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Kirchner, Martin	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Kirves, Herbert W.	S	North Carolina State College, Raleigh
Kisker, Gunter	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Klatte, Klaus P.	S	Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Klausner, Sophie	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Klebel, Beate	S	Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.
Klein, Dietmar K. R.	S	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
Klein, Hans J.	S	New York Univ., New York
Klinkers, Adolf	T	Chaffey Union High School, Ontario, Calif.
Klinkhammer, Reimund	S	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Knall, Bruno R.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Knauer, Gerhard	S	Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware
Knobel, Gertrud Ursula	T	Westover School, Middlebury, Conn.
Koch, Wolf W.	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Koehler, Klaus M.	S	Univ. of Missouri, Rolla
Koeppe, Werner	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Kofink, Walter	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Konig, Werner	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Kostka, Joachim	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Krickeberg, Klaus	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Kuhlmann, Ursula	T	Elmira Free Academy, N.Y.
Kuhnen, Frithjof	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
GERMANY--Continued		
Kuhr, Theodor	R	Law School, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Lang, Birgit	S	Marywood College, Scranton, Pa.
Lehmbruch, Elisabeth E.	S	State Univ. Teachers College, New Paltz, N.Y.
Leidl, Georg	S	New York Univ., New York
Lenz, Carl-Otto	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Leonhardt, Magdalene C.	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Lepsius, Mario R.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Lieb, Wolfgang	R	Johns Hopkins Univ. Medical School, Baltimore, Md.
Lucke, Helmut	T	Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y.
Luecke, Horst	S	New York Univ., New York
Luest, Reimar	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.; Princeton Univ., N.J.
Luetzow, Oskar	S	Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo.
Maercker, Renate	S	Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C.
Malbrich, Horst	S	Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
Mann, Are	S	New York Univ., New York
Maul, Walter K.	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Meier, Barbel J.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Merschhemke, Karl J.	T	High School, Bennington, Vt.
Misenta, Rolf	S	Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park
Moecklinghoff, Gero	S	New York Univ., New York
Moldenhauer, Albrecht	T	Public Schools, Bound Brook, N.J.
Muelder, Dietrich	R	State Univ. of New York, College of Forestry, Syracuse; Univ. of California, Berkeley
Mueller, Carl W. R.	S	New York Univ., New York
Mueller, Hanns M.	T	Valparaiso Univ., Ind.
Mueller, Rudi	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Mueller-George, Herbert	T	The Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.
Nitsche, Johannes	R	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Noldeke, Eberhard	S	St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas
Oberhofer, Martin	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Pauls, Renate L. G.	S	Tabor College, Hillsboro, Kans.
Peeters, Franz J.	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Petersen, Marianne Dagmar	S	College of Wooster, Ohio
Pezold, Fritz A.	R	Stanford Univ. Medical School, San Francisco, Calif.
Pfeifer, Hans-Martin	S	Princeton Theological Seminary, N.J.
Pick, Heribert	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Pittner, Paul	T	North High School, Denver, Colo.
Pohl, Heribert	S	New York Univ., New York
Poppe, Theobald P. H.	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Pribilla, Walther	R	Univ. of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle
Probst, Gerhard	T	Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington
Propp, Johanna	S	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.
Reichel, Heinrich R.	S	Amherst College, Mass.
Reichle, Claus W.	S	Milwaukee Hospital, Wis.
Reuter, Karl G.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Richter, Anneliese Christa	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Rogge, Kersten H.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Salocker, Helmut	R	Princeton Univ., Palmer Physical Laboratory, N.J.
Salomon, Karl	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Sandrock, Otto	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Schaeffer, Anne K. F.	S	New Jersey State Teachers College, Trenton
Schaetz, Wolfgang O. G.	S	Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass.
Scharpf, Fritz W.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Schatz, Walter K.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Schick, Gerda	S	Nazareth College and Academy, Ky.
Schiller, Heinz J. M.	S	Univ. of Illinois, College of Dentistry, Chicago
Schlenzig, Horst	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Schlitt, Adalbert	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Schmidt, Ruth	T	Northfield School for Girls, East Northfield, Mass.
Schneider, F. Michael	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Schneider, Horst	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Schneppen, Heinz	S	Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.
Scholtzmethner, Erika	S	Univ. of California, Davis
Schroeder, Klaus	R	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Schulz, Ingrid	S	Bluffton College, Ohio
Schulze, Werner M. W.	S	Juilliard School of Music, New York, N.Y.
Schwartz, Ivo E.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Schwinck, Ilse	R	Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva Univ., New York, N.Y.
Seckel, Dietrich	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Mass.
Seydel, Horst G.	S	Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore
Siebers, Elisabeth	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Siebert, Guenther	R	New York Univ. College of Medicine, N.Y.
Sommer, Degenhard	S	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.
Spieker, Gerhard	S	East Tennessee Baptist Hospital, Knoxville
Springer, Herwig F. E.	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Staas, Jurgen	S	Jamestown College, N.Dak.
Stach, Dieter F.	S	Univ. of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor
Stauch, Martin	S	Ft. Sanders Presbyterian Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.
Steffen, Sabine	S	Goshen College, Ind.
Stein, Artur W.	S	Colorado College, Colorado Springs
Stich, Hans	R	Western Reserve Univ., School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio
Stoller, Hermann H.	S	Florida State Univ., Tallahassee

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
GERMANY--Continued		
Suedhof, Heinrich	R	Univ. of California School of Medicine, San Francisco
Suerbaum, Ulrich	S	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Symanzik, Kurt	R	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Teuscher, Gerhard	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Thiel, Heinz D.	S	St. Joseph's College, Collegeville, Ind.
Thomae, Hellmut	R	Yale Univ. School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
Tuchen, Gerd A.	S	Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta
Tuerk, Dietmar	S	Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Veltrup, Heinrich W. J.	T	Arsenal Technical High School, Indianapolis, Ind.
Viehe, Heinz-Gunter	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Vite, Jean Pierre	R	Oregon State College, Corvallis
Vogel, Emanuel	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Vogel, Walter	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Vollmer, Maria	S	Mt. Aloysius Junior College, Cresson, Pa.
Von Bulow, Jobst-Hinrich	S	Harvard Univ. Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
Von Cornberg, Jobst	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
von Hoerner, Sebastian	R	Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
von Klitzing, Isa	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Von Vietinghoff-Scheel, Otto E.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Vossius, Volker	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Waller, Peter P.	S	Amherst College, Mass.
Wallis, Gisela	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Weirauch, Kurt	S	Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio
Weyand, Alfons	S	St. Louis Univ., Mo.
Weyer, Theodor	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Woelfel, Erich	R	Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wolff, Gottfried	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
Zollna, Brigitte	S	Washington Univ. Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.
GREECE		
Abravanel, Rena	S	Michigan State College, East Lansing
Asvestis, Eustathios C.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Avdelopoulou, Rania	S	Martha Graham School of Dance, New York, N.Y.
Carnapas, Zoe-Anthia	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Cavadias, Gregory	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Christomanos, Anastasios	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Contonassopoulou, Ero	S	Wellesley College, Mass.
Deliyanni, Anna S.	S	Cottey College, Nevada, Mo.
Efstratiades, Demetrius	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Fatouros, Arghyris	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Fissekis, John D.	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Georgantopoulou, Helen D.	S	Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
Gonatas, Nikolaos K.	S	Medical Center, Jersey City, N.J.
Gradzios, Leonidas D.	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Kalambokides, Evangelos	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Karaioannoglou, Afentoula I.	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
Kolokotroni, Maria K.	S	Keuka College, Keuka Park, N.Y.
Kontos, Emmanuel G.	S	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago
Kourcmikali, Lela M.	S	Russel Sage College, Troy, N.Y.
Krimpas, George Elias	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Kyriazis, George A.	S	New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Lambropoulou, Sophia D. M.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Mantzoulinou, Ersie	S	Colorado College, Colorado Springs
Matsaniotis, Nicholas S.	S	Univ. Hospitals at Louisville, Ky.
Melissinos, Adrian C.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Mourelatos, Alexander P.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Moustakas, Evangelos	S	Oregon State College, Corvallis
Nestor, Stylianos	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Omeltchenko, Vera	S	Scripps College, Claremont, Calif.
Papa, Pagona C.	S	Fresno State College, Calif.
Papacostas, Nicholas G.	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Papademetriou, John-Theofanis	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Papadimitriou, John K.	R	The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Papadopoulou, Fryni	S	Connecticut College, New London
Papaioannou, Anexagoras	S	Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Papaleonardos, Dimitris	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Papastavrou, Johannes	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Pappas, John Alexander	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Petritsi, Theodora	S	San Diego State College, Calif.
Pipinopoulou, Margarita	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Pittas, Panayiotis	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Polydefkis, Demetrios G.	S	New York City Welfare Hospital, Welfare Island, New York
Proimos, Basil S.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Saravacos, George	S	Univ. of California, Davis
Sifneou, Christine	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Stangos, Nicos	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Stara, Aliki K.	S	Rhode Island School of Design, Providence
Taloumi, Artemis	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Tarladgis, Basil G.	S	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Tsaoussoglou, Vassiliki	S	State Univ. Teachers College, New Paltz, N.Y.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
GREECE--Continued		
Tsilibari, Dorothy	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Vakirtzi, Catherine S.	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Vassilatou, Elly G. V.	S	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Vlachos, Demetrios N.	S	Decatur Baptist College, Tex.
Vlachos, John E.	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Yalouris, Nicholas	R	Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, N.Y.
INDIA		
Ahluwalia, Balwant S.	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Bapat, Balavant V.	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Basak, Nritya L.	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Bhan, Savitri	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Borges, Bertha C.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Bountra, Ram K.	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Chakravarti, Subodh C.	S	Boston Univ., Mass.
Chaturvedi, Kamla Kant	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Chaudhari, Florence	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Cohly, Mauj Adhar	S	Institute of Agriculture, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul
Desai, Krishna G.	S	Columbia Univ., Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
De Souza, Austin A.	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Dhar, Sobhana	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Dwarkadas, R.	S	Syracuse Univ., Maxwell Graduate School, N.Y.
Ghei, Som Nath	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Graduate School, Minneapolis
Jacob, Ayesha	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Jaiswal, Jagdambika Prasad	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Janaki Kutty Amma, Kamalakshy	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
John, Pushpita	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Kamalanathan, Godavari S.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Kamath, Pandurang V.	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Krishnan, Ayyathurai	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Krishnan, Kalpathi C.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Narang, Sarla	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Narasimhan, Venkataramana	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Narayan, Braj K.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Parthasarathy, Gogula	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Department of Economics, Madison
Prasad, Mular R. Narasimha	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Prasad, Rajendra	S	Univ. of Michigan, Graduate School, Ann Arbor
Pushpanathan, Mirabai	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Raja, P. K. Sreeveerarayan	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Ramaswamy, M.	L	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Ranade, Shrikrishna S.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Ranganathan, B.	R	Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale
Ratra, Mukta	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Department of Nutrition, Iowa City
Roy, Hirendra N.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Sachdev, Kirpal	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Saksena, Krishna M.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Sarkar, Ira	S	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Sen, Pravakar	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Sen Gupta, Kana	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Sheriff, Ahmedulla	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Shridharani, Sundari K.	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Silas, Eric G.	S	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Univ. of California, La Jolla
Srivastava, Daya Nand	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Tobit, Oswald M.	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Varma, Madhurendra K.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Venkatesh, Chakravarti S.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
IRAQ		
Al-Ghita, Mohammed K.	S	School of Nuclear Science and Engineering, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.
Al-Hamdani, Muwaffak M.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Al-Malaika, Ahmed Issa	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Al-Yacoubi, Najib Abdul Majid	R	Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.
Fathullah, Madhat F.	S	Univ. of Delaware, Newark
Gailani, Selman	S	Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kellow, Evelyn Hassib	S	Univ. of Mississippi, University
Shubber, Kadhum Hadi	R	Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Tomeh, Aida Kaysar	S	Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.
ITALY		
Albanese, Gioacchino	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Ancarani, Augusto	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Angelesio, Enrico	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Ardenti Morini, Giuseppina	S	Briarcliff Junior College, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.
Ascarelli, Gianni	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Asta, Antonino	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Azzarri, Mario	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Babudieri-Zoppi, Raffaella	R	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Badini, Alves	S	Colorado School of Mines, Golden
Baldeschi, Bice Libretti	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Barnabei, Ottavio	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia
Barone, Giuseppe	S	Coney Island Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Bassanesi, Roberto	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
ITALY--Continued		
Bernabei, Fiammetta	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Bernetti, Raffaele	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Bianchi, Franco	R	Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Bianchini, Gregorio	S	Hospital of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Bini, Chiara	S	Kansas State College, Manhattan
Biorci, Giuseppe	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Bisconti, Giuseppe	S	Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge
Bormida, Emanuele	T	Special individualized program covering several states
Braitenberg, Valentino	S	Yale Univ., School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
Brandolini, Aureliano	R	Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames
Brisi, Cesare	R	Univ. of Toledo, Institute of Silicate Research, Ohio
Buonpane, Elena	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Caiola, Marcello	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Cannata, Caterina	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Capelli, Armida	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Caracciolo Di Forino, Paola	S	New York Institute of Photography, New York
Cavallone, Anna M.	S	Columbia Univ., New York School of Social Work, New York
Cecioni, Giulio C.	L	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Centaro, Alberto	R	Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, N.Y.
Cerri, Santo	S	Univ. of Cincinnati, College of Medicine; General Hospital, Ohio
Chiarotti, Gianfranco	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Ciforri, Raffaele	R	Univ. of California, Davis
Colantuono, Pasqualina	R	New York Univ. School of Medicine, New York
Coltro, Cesare	S	Institute of Comparative Law, New York Univ., New York
Cuomo, Alfredo	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
D'Agostino, Salvatore S.	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Dainesi, Giorgio	S	St. John's Long Island City Hospital, N.Y.
Dalla Vedova, Giuseppe	S	Albany Hospital, N.Y.
De Bella, Gregorio	R	Yale Univ. School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
De Bernard, Benedetto	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
De Gennaro, Roberto	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Della Croce, Norberto	R	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Dentella, Pietro	S	Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
De Ruggiero, Corrado	S	Hospital of Joint Diseases, New York, N.Y.
Di Nepi, Luciano	S	Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, N.Y.
Fea, Giulia	T	Seattle Public Schools, Wash.
Forni, Luigi	S	Ohio Univ., Athens
Frattin, Peter	S	Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C.
Gagliardi, Ugo	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Galante, Nicola	S	Indiana Univ., Medical Center, Indianapolis
Galdabini, Renzo	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Galdo, Anna M.	S	Univ. of Boston, Mass.
Galli, Anna M.	S	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Galli, Menotti	S	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Gallozzi, Ennio	S	St. Luke's Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Giachetti, Pierluigi	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Giacomoni, Dario	S	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
Giarini, Vittorio A.	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Giberti, Franco	S	Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, N.Y.
Giuranna, Giandomenico	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Glinski, Matteo	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Gori, Paolo R.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Gozzer, Vittorio T.	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Gualtierotti, Torquato	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Guerreri, Gianfranco	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Guerrieri, Giorgio	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Iraci, Giorgio G. G.	S	Mt. Vernon Hospital, N.Y.
Krusic, Paul	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
La Creta, Rosa A. M.	S	Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Lanfranco-Neri, Elena	R	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Lombard, Anna	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Longanesi, Piero	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Longoni, Giorgio	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Macellari, Liliana	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Majello, Carlo A.	R	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Manaresi, Elena	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Mannini, Anna	S	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Manunta, Giovanni	R	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Marcucci, Giancarlo	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Marino, Mario	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Mattiussi, Renzo	S	Columbus Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Melanotte, Pier L.	S	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Mele, Aldo	R	Chicago Medical School, Ill.
Mincato, Gianni	R	Northwestern Univ. Technological Institute, Evanston, Ill.
Missio, Danilo V.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Monroy, Alberto	R	Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.
Mosca, Severo	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Myslowska-Glinska, Sofia	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
ITALY--Continued		
Nisi, Vincenzo	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Olivetti Berla, Vittoria	S	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Onesti, Anna M.	S	Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, Boston, Mass.
Oriani, Raffaele	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Ottolenghi, Emilio C.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Pandolfini, Alessandra	S	Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calff.
Penge, Antonio	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Picciolini, Marcello	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Pistoj, Piergiovanni	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Polli, Elio	R	Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, Sloan-Kettering Institute, New York, N.Y.
Povoli, Arnaldo	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Puccinelli, Francesco S.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Pugno, Sandra L.	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Repetto, Margherita	S	Barnard College, New York, N.Y.
Rivellini, Giuseppe	S	Bellevue Hospital Center, New York, N.Y.
Rizzi, Italo	R	Univ. of California, School of Medicine, San Francisco
Rizzi-Canino, Vivina	L	St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.
Rosati, Salvatore	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Rossi, Angelo	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Rossini, Margherita	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Ruttgers, Clarissa	S	Wellesley College, Mass.
Salvini, Paolo	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Sani, Massimo	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Santucci, Ludovico	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Scanu, Angelo Maria	S	Frank E. Bunts Educational Institute, Cleveland, Ohio
Schaerf, Carlo	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Sciolla LaGrange Pusterla, Alberto	S	Southern Methodist Univ. School of Law, Dallas, Tex.
Scotto, Ignazio	R	Yale Univ. Law School, New Haven, Conn.
Sestini, Giuliano	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Severino, Renato	S	Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta
Sikorsky, Amedeo	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Sinibaldi, Enrico	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Stea, Raffaello	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Stein, Maria Luisa	R	Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville
Stoppini, Gherardo	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Tagliacozzo, Sylvia	S	Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y.
Tagliavini, Pietro	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Tampieri, Laura	S	Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Tato, Francesco	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Taveggia, Giovanna	S	Cottey College, Nevada, Mo.
Testelli, Mario R.	S	Columbus Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Torriani, Annamaria	R	New York Univ. College of Medicine, New York
Tosato, Domenico	S	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
Trotti, Leopoldo	R	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Univ. of California, La Jolla
Vergine, Adamo	S	Quincy City Hospital, Mass.
Zunini, Giorgio	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
JAPAN		
Abe, Yuri	S	Pendle Hill Institute, Wallingford, Pa.
Aimi, Kenji	S	Jersey City Medical Center, N.J.
Akashi, Yasushi	S	Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville
Akazawa, Takashi	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Aoki, Tsugio	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Arai, Matsuo	S	Rochester General Hospital, N.Y.
Arakawa, Tetsuro	S	Simmons College, Boston, Mass.
Arima, Kei	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Asada, Shiro	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Ayusawa, Iwao	L	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Doko, Fumio	S	Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N.Y.
Egashira, Matasuke	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Fujita, Choko	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Fujita, Makoto	S	Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo.
Fukuda, Masahiro	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Fukui, Katsura	S	Boston Univ., Mass.
Funaki, Fukiko	S	Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.
Furusawa, Kasei	S	Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
Fuwa, Keiichiro	R	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Ghoda, Akira	R	Yale Univ. School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
Gomi, Yuji	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Gotow, Kazuo	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Hackisuka, Yoetsu	R	Univ. of Texas Medical School, Houston
Handa, Hajime	S	Univ. of Illinois, Department of Neurology, Chicago
Hase, Tatsuo	S	Beekman-Downtown Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Hashimoto, Hiroshi	S	Univ. of Mighican, Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, Ann Arbor
Hashimoto, Kiyoshi	R	Duke Univ. School of Medicine, Durham, N.C.
Hayashi, Chihiro	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Hayashi, Setsuko	S	Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond
Hayashi, Takuo	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Hirai, Masao	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Hiraishi, Yoshimori	R	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
JAPAN--Continued		
Hiratsuka, Masunori	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; Teachers College, Columbia Univ.; Fordham Univ., New York, N.Y.
Hirose, Sadayuki	S	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago
Hiyane, Antei	L	Drew Univ., Madison, N.J.
Hori, Hiroshi	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Horikawa, Takeo	R	Syracuse Univ., Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, N.Y.
Hoshino, Akira	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Graduate College, Iowa City
Hozumi, Nobuo	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Ichihashi, Noboru	S	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Ida, Tomosaku	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Ide, Yoshimitsu	S	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Iino, Shisai	L	New Haven State Teachers' College, Conn.
Ikado, Fujio	S	Meadville Theological School, Chicago, Ill.
Ikai, Kimio	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Ike, Minoru	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Ikegaya, Toshiro	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Imuta, Tadatoshi	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Inami, Yoshikatsu	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Inuishi, Yoshio	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Inukai, Tomoko	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Inukai, Yasuhiko	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Ishibashi, Toshimoto	S	Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Ishii, Masatatsu	S	New York Polyclinic Medical School, New York
Ishikawa, Makoto	S	St. John Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
Ishikawa, Tomoo	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Ishishi, Etsuro	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Ishiyama, Yutaka	S	Haverford College, Pa.
Isshiki, Yoshiko	S	Emerson College, Boston, Mass.
Ito, Nobuo	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Ito, Seizo	R	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Ito, Toshikazu	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Ito, Toshio	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Iwama, Kituya	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia
Iwanaga, Kenkichiro	R	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Iwasaki, Takeo	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Iwasaki, Tatsuo	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Iwayama, Tsuyoshi	SP	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Kada, Hisao	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Kageyama, Atsushi	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Kakehi, Hirotake	R	Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Tenn.
Kakiuchi, Yoshinobu	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Kakuzen, Matsuo	R	Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Kamiya, Yoshiko	S	Radford College, Va.
Kanayama, Atsumu	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Kaneko, Hiroshi	R	Univ. of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor
Kanno, Michiko	S	Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond
Karita, Motoshi	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Katayama, Isao	S	Perth Amboy General Hospital, N.J.
Kato, Tosio	R	New York Univ., New York; Univ. of California, Berkeley
Katsuda, Kichitaro	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Katsura, Shigeaki	S	St. Mary's Hospital and Sanatorium, Tucson, Ariz.
Katsuta, Keiichi	R	Medical College of Virginia, Richmond
Kawakami, Masazumi	R	Univ. of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis
Kawamura, Kisako	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Kawanami, Michiko	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Kawarabata, Masayuki	R	Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass.
Kawashima, Yoko	S	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
Kikuchi, Goro	R	Univ. of Chicago Medical School, Ill.
Kimura, Takashi	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Kimura, Wakiko	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Kita, Isao	R	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Kitamura, Muneyoshi	S	Univ. of Michigan, Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, Ann Arbor
Kitamura, Tatsuzo	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Kobayashi, Haruo	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Kobayashi, Katsuhiko	S	Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Koga, Toyoki	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Koh, Miyoko	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Kojima, Ken-ichi	S	North Carolina State College, Raleigh
Komine, Isao	S	The Rheumatic Fever Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Komura, Mikio	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Komura, Yukitomo	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Kondo, Yoshihiro	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Konishi, Kenji	S	Colorado School of Mines, Golden
Konno, Kosuke	S	Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, Tex.
Kono, Kunio	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Koseki, Yahei	S	College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif.
Kukita, Kazuko	S	Luthern Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio
Kuratsune, Masanori	R	National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
JAPAN--Continued		
Kushida, Toshimoto	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Kuwahara, Aiko	R	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Maeda, Ichiro	S	Univ. of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Ann Arbor
Maeda, Yukio	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Maejima, Kiyoko	S	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
Maruta, Hiromi	S	Mary's Help Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Masugi, Naotsugu	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Masui, Michio	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arboer
Matsumoto, Kimi	S	Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Matsumoto, Misao	S	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Matsumoto, Taro	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Matsumuro, Fujio	S	Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, Tex.
Matsuno, Kengo	R	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Matsuzaki, Kei	S	Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.
Matsuzawa, Yutaka	S	Wisconsin State College, Superior
Minagawa, Tatsuo	R	New York Univ., New York
Minami, Kazuo	L	Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Texas, Austin
Miyamoto, Terumasa	S	Menorah Medical Center, Kansas City, Mo.
Miyazaki, Masao	S	Sydenham Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Mizuno, Setsuko	S	Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater
Mori, Masahiro	S	Queens General Hospital, Jamaica, N.Y.
Mori, Takashi	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Morioka, Yoko	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Morishima, Akira	S	Queens General Hospital, Jamaica, N.Y.
Morita, Hisao	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Morita, Yajiro	S	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Morosawa, Masamichi	SP	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Murakami, Yukito	S	Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.
Murakata, Midori	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Murayama, Jozo	R	The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
Nakagawa, Asae	S	Pendle Hill Institute, Wallingford, Pa.
Nakanishi, Nobutaro	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Nakatani, Misako	S	Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Nakayama, Funio	S	Wayne Univ., Detroit, Mich.
Nakayama, Shigeru	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Nakayama, Teishi	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Nemoto, Takuma	S	Albany Hospital, N.Y.
Nikaido, Hukukane	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Nishida, Tsuyoshi	SP	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Nishioka, Yoshio	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Nishiwaki, Toshihiko	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Noma, Akira	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Nomura, Takayoshi	S	North Carolina Baptist Hospital, Winston-Salem
Norishige, Misae	S	Univ. of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital, Houston
Nukada, Kenkichi	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Ochi, Eiji	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Graduate School, Iowa City
Ogura, Kaichiro	S	Harlem Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Ohe, Seizo	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Ohkawa, Tihiro	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Ohno, Ikuko	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Ohno, Mizuho	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Ohwaki, Sonoko	S	Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.
Oka, Noriko	S	Univ. of Mississippi, University
Okada, Minoru	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Okami, Yoshiro	R	Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.Y.
Okano, Kiyoshi	SP	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Okaya, Akira	R	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Okuda, Kenji	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Okuda, Takuo	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Okuhiro, Masami	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Otake, Masaru	L	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.; Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Ozaki, Satoshi	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Ozaki, Seinosuke	R	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Ozawa, Yoshihiro	S	Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins
Saito, Jiro	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Saito, Shigebumi	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Sakaguchi, Genji	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Sakai, Michiko	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Sakamoto, Kyuma	T	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Sakamoto, Yoshikazu	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Sakikawa, Yuji	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Sakuma, Toru	S	Jefferson Davis Hospital, Houston, Tex.
Samejima, Hirotoshi	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Sasai, Tsunezo	S	Stanford Univ., Institute for Journalistic Studies, Calif.
Sase, Yukio	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Sato, Kazuo	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Sato, Koji	L	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Sato, Motoaki	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Sato, Shoji	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
JAPAN--Continued		
Satoyoshi, Eijiro	S	Baltimore City Hospital, Md.
Shibata, Kosaburo	SP	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Shibuya, Kisaburo	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Shigemitsu, Takenori	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Shimizu, Hiroshi	R	Stanford Univ., Calif.; Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Shimojima, Hikaru	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Shinegawa, Matsuaki	R	Univ. of Texas Medical School, Houston
Shinoda, Kozo	S	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Shirahige, Masaaki	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Sofue, Fumiko	S	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
Sogo, Takashi	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Suda, Isamu	L	State Univ. of New York, College of Medicine, New York
Suda, June	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Sueoka, Noboru	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Suetsugu, Ryoko	S	Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Sugai, Masuo	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Sugie, Kiyoshi	SP	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Sugiki, Takashi	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Sugimura, Takashi	S	Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Sugita, Katsumi	T	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Suzuki, Masashi	S	Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Suzuki, Soji	S	Albany Hospital, N.Y.
Suzuki, Tokio	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Suzuki, Toshiaki	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Takahashi, Hajime	R	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Takahashi, Hitoshi	R	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Takasaki, Takeshi	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Takeda, Masatami	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Takeda, Takanobu	T	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Takehara, Kaisaku	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Takenako, Tasuo	R	Univ. of Maryland, College Park; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Takiguchi, Nobue	S	Univ. of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital, Houston
Tamagawa, Tsuneo	R	The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Tanaka, Hisashi	R	Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville
Tanaka, Kunizo	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Tanaka, Tetsuya	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Tannaka, Tadao	R	The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Terada, Keiichi	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Teshima, Takashi	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Toda, Hisashi	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Toda, Morikazu	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Tominaga, Shusaku	S	Binghamton City Hospital, N.Y.
Tomiyama, Tetsuo	L	Univ. of Washington School of Fisheries, Seattle
Totoki, Akira	S	Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.
Tsurumaki, Toshio	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Tsushima, Tadashi	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Ueda, Wakayo	S	Univ. of Texas, M.D. Anderson Hospital, Houston
Ueno, Yuji	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Uetera, Hiromichi	S	Lincoln Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Umeda, Kwai	R	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Utsunomiya, Toshihiko	S	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Wakui, Kazuo	S	Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, N.Y.
Watanabe, Akira	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Watanabe, Hiroshi	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Watanabe, Ichigen	S	Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N.Y.
Watanabe, Kyozo	S	Institute for Juvenile Research, State of Illinois, Department of Public Welfare, Chicago
Watanabe, Takashi	S	State Teachers College, Minot, N.Dak.
Watanabe, Tsunehiko	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Watanabe, Yoshio	R	Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, N.Y.; Univ. of Kansas, Kansas City
Wooyenaka, Yuki	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Yada, Kenzoh	S	The Buffalo General Hospital, N.Y.
Yaguchi, Makoto	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Yamada, Kazumasa	S	St. Francis Hospital, La Crosse, Wis.
Yamaki, Toshio	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Yamamoto, Hisami	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Yamanouchi, Itsuro	R	College of Medicine, State Univ. of New York, Syracuse
Yamanouchi, Taiji	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Yamashita, Tadayoshi	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Yamataka, Shigeki	S	Baptist Memorial Hospital, San Antonio, Tex.
Yamaya, Saburo	R	Univ. of Maryland, College Park; Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore Md.; Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass.
Yoshida, Chiaki	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Yoshii, Hiroshi	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Yoshimura, Ariyoshi	S	Univ. of Kansas City, College of Liberal Arts, Mo.
Yoshimura, Rinko	S	Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Yoshizawa, Shiro	R	Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Yuasa, Akira	R	Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
THE NETHERLANDS		
Aarts, Johannes C.	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Bachra, Bernard Nehemia	R	State Univ. of New York, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Bakker, Jan	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Barendsen, Gerrit Willem	R	Geometronometric Laboratory, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Beenakker, Joannes J. M.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Beets, Hans P.	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Bonebakker, Frederik D.	S	Baltimore City Hospitals, Md.
Boot, Petronella	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Bouman, Cornelius A.	L	Univ. of Notre Dame, Ind.
Broer, Jan W.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Brombacher, Anna J.	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Cath, Pieter G.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
De Bouter, Marijke	S	Shorter College, Rome, Ga.
de Greve, Sylvia	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
de Groot, Jacob	R	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
de Jager, Marjolijn R.	S	Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.
De Jong, Alice L.	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
de Jong, Willem Wander	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Dekker, Andreas G.	S	New York School of Social Work, Columbia Univ., New York
De Smit, Micolaas W.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Emeis, Tine M.	S	Western Reserve Univ., Flora Stone Mother College, Cleveland, Ohio
Geertsema, Marijtje	S	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Gerritsen, Johan	R	Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C.
Gudlaugsson, Sturla	R	New York Univ. Institute of Fine Arts, New York
Heertjes, Pieter Martinus	L	Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, Ind.
Henkes, Harold Edgar	R	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Hillen, Daniel	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Horak, Jan N. J. B.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Houben, Mathilde L. M.	S	The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, Md.
Huese, Louise	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Kievenaar, Jan Willem G.	T	Holland High School, Mich.
Kloosterman, Hendrik D.	L	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Kolthoff, Kees	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Kroonenberg, Alexander	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Krop, Johannes P.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Kruyswijk, Bouke J. W.	S	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Leemans, Fomia M.	S	Cottey College, Nevada, Mo.
Lijphart, Arend	S	The Principia College, St. Louis, Mo.
Lodder, Jacomina	R	Univ. of Washington, Seattle; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill.
Luiten, Hendricus J.	S	Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C.
Mijnlieff, Anna	S	Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio
Nieweg, Hendrik Omgo	R	Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Nusspaum, Rudolph H.	R	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Peese Binkhorst, Franciscus X.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Prins, Jacob E.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Univ. of California, Berkeley
Reerink, Herman	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Reinkingh, Pieter	T	Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain
Renssen, Johanna B.	S	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Schaper, Arnold	T	Los Angeles Public Schools, Calif.
Scheffer, Jacques A. J.	T	St. Peter's College High School, Jersey City, N.J.
Scholten, Johanna M.	S	West Virginia Univ., Morgantown
Snijders, Gerhardus A. M.	T	El Camino College, Calif.
Strasser, Stefen	L	Duquesne Univ., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Talsma, Eke	R	New York Univ., New York
Tellegen, Auke	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Ten Have, Jacoba C.	S	General Assembly's School for Lay Workers, Richmond, Va.
Thurlings, Johannes M. G.	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Toors, Hermine	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Uriot, Claude Joseph	T	Antioch High School, Calif.
Van Asch, Jenneke C. A.	S	Washington State College, Pullman
Van Dam, Ida M.	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Van Dam, Willy	T	Richmond Union High School, Calif.
Van Den Borg, Johannes	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Van Der Bijl, Leendert M.	T	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Van Der Leest, Geert B.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Van Der Meulen, Petronella Y. F.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Van Der Noordaa, Roelant S. L.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Van Der Waal, Willem J.	S	Chicago Theological Seminary, Ill.
Van Heusden, Ammerentia A.	S	Univ. of Denver, Colo.
Van Linchoten, Jan	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Van Nauta Lemke, Hans R.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Van Tienen, Gerardus J.	S	Colorado College, Colorado Springs
Veenendaal, Antonius L.	R	Cancer Research Institute, New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Verhulst, Kathalijn E. H.	S	Bluffton College, Ohio
Vos, Pieter A.	S	Oregon State College, Corvallis
Vroom, Meto J.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Wassenaar, Hans-Erik J.	S	De Pauw Univ., Greencastle, Ind.
Zeeven, Frederik J.	S	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
NEW ZEALAND		
Bloom, Harry	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Cave, Leonard M.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, Ann Arbor
Dawber, Keith R.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Hansen, John Martin	R	Univ. of Kansas, School of Medicine and Medical Center, Kansas City
Kean, Martin R.	S	Forsyth Dental Infirmary, Boston, Mass.
Kelly, Rowan P.	T	Eugene High School, Oreg.
Mann, Eric D. G.	T	Ritenour Cons. School District, Overland, Mo.
Nevin, Ronald Bruce	R	Eastman Dental Dispensary, Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Print, James M.	T	Los Angeles City Schools, Wilmington, Calif.
Rowling, Wallace E.	T	Shoreline Schools, Seattle, Wash.
Small, John Joseph	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Vaughan, John	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Walter, Irene M.	T	Elementary Schools, Lexington County, S.C.
Williams, Gordon John	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley
NORWAY		
Abelvik, Gunvor K.	S	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville
Arntzen, Andreas	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Bakken, Olav	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Bavre De Saint-Clair, Anne, M. I.	S	Colby Junior College, New London, N.H.
Bentzen, Bent	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Berg, Johannes G.	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Bergan, Frank	R	Univ. of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis
Berggrav, Sissel	S	St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
Bjerkholt, Frank	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Bjorgen, Ivar A.	S	Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.
Borgan, Sigmund	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Borrevik, Johanna	T	Seattle Public Schools, Wash.
Bugge, Stein	L	Howard Univ., Washington, D.C.
Colling, Gerd	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Coward, Tordis	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Denstad, Brit	S	Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio
Dugstad, Ivar	S	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station
Dybing, Aase-Margrethe	S	Brenau College, Gainsville, Ga.
Eide, Berit A.	S	Jamestown College, N.D.
Eriksen, Sigurd Alf	T	The Penland School of Handicrafts, Inc., N.C.
Eriksen, Unn	S	State Univ. of New York, New Paltz
Fiane, Odd Christian	T	Junior High School, Albert Lea, Minn.
Foslie, Inger E.	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Frey, Harald	S	Mayo Foundation, Univ. of Minnesota, Rochester
Gade, Herman G.	S	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station
Gilberg, Roald Andreas	T	Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.
Gjelsten, Gudmund A.	S	Yale Univ. Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
Haartveit, Lars	T	School District No. 1, Newcastle, Wyo.
Hagen, Arvid L.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Hagenaes, Lisbeth	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Hansen, Rolf A.	SP	Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs
Harbitz, Francis	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Haugen, Odd	S	Valdosta State College, Ga.
Hegstad, Arnulv I.	S	Juilliard School of Music, New York, N.Y.; L'Ecole Monteux, Hancock, Maine
Holtedahl, Hans	R	Univ. of California, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla
Holter, Borghild D.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Imerslund, Olga	R	Children's Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Jacobsen, Einar	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Jangaard, Ingrid	S	Philadelphia Museum School of Art, Pa.
Jordheim, Knut	S	Springfield College, Mass.
Jorgensen, Karen M. W.	S	New York School of Social Work, Columbia Univ., N.Y.
Kaasa, Lauritz	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Karlsborg, Liv M.	S	Concordia College, Moorehead, Minn.
Kirkeby, Knut	R	Yale Univ. School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
Kjoe, Sigmund	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Kristoffersen, Trygve	S	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Krohn-Hansen, Carl W.	S	The Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.
Langdalen, Erik	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Lexau, Konrad J.	S	Chico State College, Calif.
Lie, Kai O.	S	Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio
Ljostad, Torstein T.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Ljostad, Vivi S.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Lund, Berit	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Madsen, Mads	S	Georgia Southwestern College, Americus
Manders, Arnfinn F. M.	S	Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton
Martinsen, Osvald M.	T	New Lebanon Central School, Lebanon Springs, N.Y.
Meloe, Kare J. J.	S	Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio
Midgaard, Einar J.	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
Moen, Hege S.	S	Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
NORWAY--Continued		
Mollekleiv, Berit	S	Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo
Morris, Berit K.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Mortensen, Gerhard	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Myhre, Ivar B.	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Naess, Arne	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Nakling, Alv H.	T	Sonora Union High School, Calif.
Nesse, Ase Marie	S	Connecticut College, New London
Nilsen, Tore	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Norstrom, Oyvind	S	Davidson College, N.C.
Nyheim, Einar	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Olafsen, Oivind	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Ommundsen, Magne	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Ore, Aadne	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Ostgaard, Bjorn A.	S	Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio
Oxnevad, Jacob	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Paus, Johan H.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Philipson, Charles	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Presthus, Jan	R	Univ. of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis
Rasmussen, Frederik C. M.	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Reusch, Bjorn R.	S	Montana State Univ., Missoula
Risberg, Karl	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Riste, Tormod	R	Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N.Y.
Rosendahl, Eva	S	Oregon State College, Corvallis
Salveson, Aaamund	T	Special individualized program covering vocational and training schools in several states.
Sandberg, Ole R.	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Seyffarth, Henrik	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Skjaeveland, Arnbjorg	S	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville
Soreide, Hans	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Storm, Just Fredrik A.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Swang, Helen	S	Valdosta State College, Ga.
Todsen, Marius	S	Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas, College Station
Torp, Ernst B.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Toverud, Guttorm	R	Columbia Univ., School of Dental and Oral Surgery, New York, N.Y.
Treider, Truls N.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Von Der Lippe, Herman R.	S	Univ. of California School of Social Welfare, Berkeley
Voss, Synnove	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Wahlstrom, Eva	S	Jamestown College, N.Dak.
Wareberg, Marit B.	S	Keuka College, Keuka Park, N.Y.
Wiggen, Lief	R	Columbia Univ. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Ytreeide, Reidun	S	Jamestown College, N.Dak.
PAKISTAN		
Ahmad, Farid	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Ahmed, Moizuddin	S	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Ali, Md K.	S	Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge
Ali, Mir M.	T	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Azam, Munsif A.	S	Lahey Clinic, Boston, Mass.
Bari, Ghulam	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Bhatti, Sultana B.	T	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
Chakraborti, Subodh K.	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Chaudhry, M. Anwar Aziz	S	Univ. of Michigan, Law School, Ann Arbor
Chowdhury, Mohammed M.	S	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Das, Sitansu B.	S	Boston Univ., Mass.
Haq, Inam-ul	S	Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Haque, Md. Bazlul	S	Univ. of Alabama, University
Haque, Mohammed S.	T	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Hasnain, Syed A.	S	North Carolina State College, Raleigh
Hassan, Parveen R.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Husain, Syed Alamdar	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Imam, Syed N.	S	Lousiana Univ., College of Commerce, Baton Rouge
Iqbal, Muhammad	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Islam Mohd S.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Jaffery, Syed Hamid Ali	T	Emory Univ., Ga.
Khan, Jaliluddin A.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Khan, Mohammad	S	Harvard Univ., School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.
Khatoon, Zubaida	S	Mt. Sinai Hospital, Miami Beach, Fla.
Majid, Ahmed A.	S	New York Univ., New York
Malik, Jahan A.	S	Stetson Univ., Deland, Fla.
Miah, Myser A.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Qadir, Safia	S	Indiana Univ., Medical Center, Indianapolis
Rahman, A. K. M. Mahboobur	S	Univ. of Illinois, Department of Plant Pathology, Urbana
Rahman, Abu M.	S	Univ. of Michigan, College of Pharmacy, Ann Arbor
Razzaque, Abdur	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Rizvi, Saiyed A. H.	S	Univ. of Buffalo, N.Y.
Saad, Mohd, I.	S	George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.
Shah, Hasanuzzaman M.	S	Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
PAKISTAN--Continued		
Shah, Muhammad A.	S	St. Louis Univ., Mo.
Sharif, Asghari	S	Univ. of Illinois, Chicago
Siddiqi, Shamsul I.	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Siddique, Habiba M.	S	Claremont Graduate School, Calif.
Waseem, Muhammed	S	Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn
Zuberi, Irfan F.	S	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville
THE PHILIPPINES		
Abela, Benjamin V.	S	Harvard Univ. Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
Alcantara, Leonor B.	S	Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale
Alcid, Herminio B.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Alcid, Luz S.	S	Fordham Univ., School of Social Service, New York, N.Y.
Alegarbes, Cecilia T.	S	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville
Ambrosio, Adoracion D.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Andaya, Jose V.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Angeles, Leticia Tabuena	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Apilado, Gertrudes S.	S	Columbia Univ., Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
Arizabal, Antonio V., Jr.	S	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Armovit, Raymundo A.	S	Harvard Univ., School of Law, Cambridge, Mass.
Baltazar, Rosalia S.	S	Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C.
Bautista, Maria Bella N.	S	Univ. of Michigan, English Language Institute, Ann Arbor
Belleza, Ines G.	S	Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Bellin, Adelaida P.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Boquiren, Modesta G.	S	Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks
Boquiren, Telesforo N.	S	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville
Caguioa, Rachel P.	S	Fordham Univ., New York, N.Y.
Calixto, Julia	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Camu, Sylvia S.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Carangal, Rosalia R.	S	The Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic, New York, N.Y.
Collantes, Belen T.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Constantino, Ernesto A.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Contreras, Felisa M.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Cortes, Josefina R.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Cruz, Conchita M.	S	Columbia Univ., Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
Cruz, Potenciana C.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Cunanan, Amada L.	S	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
David, Vicente A. C.	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
De Guzman, Jose P.	S	Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
De Jesus, Corazon	S	National College of Education, Evanston, Ill.
Delena, Caridad A.	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
Del Rosario, Maria S.	S	Kansas State College, Manhattan
Diaz y Chanco, Juan J.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Dipatuan, Macapantao M.	S	Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C.
Eugenio, Manuel R.	S	Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater
Fabella, Aurora P.	S	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Fores-Ganzon, Guadalupe	L	Beloit College, Wis.
Gavino, Purita G.	S	Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa
Gomez, Lourdes A.	S	Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C.
Hilado, Carlos	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Javier, Emma M.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Lacson, Perpetua S.	S	Syracuse Memorial Hospital, N.Y.
Lapitan, Antonio E.	S	Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
Legaspi, Virginia A.	S	Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Llorente, Cristina A.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Manalaysay, Raquel Salting	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Manalo, Primitiva M.	S	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Manzano, Amante R.	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Maramba, Daniel K.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Martinez, Ruperta A.	S	Fordham Univ., New York, N.Y.
Marzan, Raquel M.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Mathay, Erlinda A.	S	New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.
Mayor, Vicente A.	S	St. Luke's Methodist Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Mayoral, Paz M.	S	Univ. of Rochester, Eastman Dental Dispensary, N.Y.
Medalle, Ptolomeo Noel	S	Alexian Brothers Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
Mindoro, Meliton M.	S	Florida State Univ., Tallahassee
Minoza, Elnora A.	S	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
Miranda, Lucia H.	S	Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.
Montifar, Teofilo	S	Ohio Univ., Athens
Ortega, Corazon R.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Orteza, Evelina M.	S	Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio
Pacyaya, Alfredo	R	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Palanca, Lourdes Diluangco	S	Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wis.
Pelaez, Luz P.	S	Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Pinga, Estela Guevara	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Pontillas, Theodora P.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Portigo, Josette M.	S	Michigan State College, East Lansing
Quiogue, Virgilio J.	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Ramos, Leticia P.	S	Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Regala, Lucrecia D.	S	Griffin Hospital, Derby, Conn.
Reyes, Gloria D.	S	Illinois State Normal Univ., Normal
Rosqueta, Norma M.	S	Texas State College for Women, Denton
Salamanca, Bonifacio S.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
THE PHILIPPINES--Continued		
Salaveria, Rodolfo A.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Samaniego, Lourdes Luz	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Saniel, Lourdes C.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Santo Domingo, Yolanda B.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul
Saturnino, Ninfa A.	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Sebastian, Evelyn A.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Servando, Aida A.	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Silayan, Aurora P.	S	Fordham Univ., New York, N.Y.
Silos, Herminia P.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Sioson, Federico Mariano	S	Michigan State College, East Lansing
Soriano, Joventino Duque	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Tan, Febes B.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Tan-Gatue, Belen	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Timbol, Norberto H.	S	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Torres, Emmanuel S.	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Trinidad, Virginia S.	S	Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks
Tuazon, Lourdes O.	S	Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs
Valera, Concepcion L.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Varias, Rodolfo R.	S	Manchester Memorial Hospital, Conn.
Vega, Wilfredo V.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Vigilia, Corazon S.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Von Heiland, Milagros F.	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Yap, Angelita Q.	S	Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C.
Yuvienco, Suga S.	S	Syracuse General Hospital, N.Y.
SWEDEN		
af Sillen, Erik E. T.	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Ahlstrand, Signe Kerstin	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Beckman, Lars	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Brise, Sven T.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Ehnmark, Anders J.	S	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
Ernest, Rut Eva	S	Iowa State College, Ames
Eskerod, Albert Jean	L	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Hallden, Birger	SP	Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs
Hansson, Gunnar	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Lannering, Jan A.	T	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Lindblad, Birgitta	S	Univ. of Arizona, Tucson
Lundin, Erik Harry	R	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Nilsson, Yvonne A. M.	S	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Sodervi, Sven Ingvar	S	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Styrman, Gunnel E.	S	Univ. of Arizona, Tucson
Thorsell, Walborg S.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
THAILAND		
Bhanthumchinda, Saowanee	S	Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Chalardsuntharavatee, Pismai	S	Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio
Charoenrath, Samuck	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Chitanondh, Hatai	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, Philadelphia
Chongcharoensook, Komkai	S	Columbia Univ. Teachers College, New York, N.Y.
Indrabhakti, Indrasong	S	Univ. of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Chapel Hill
Kashemsant, Channivat	S	Univ. of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry, N.Y.
Kshemsant, Dhanya S.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Medical School, Philadelphia
Nilvan, Sakol	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Panyarachun, Duangduen	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Piseshurarit, Pracha	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia
Poshyachinda, Kaisri	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Rajatanavin, Aroon	S	Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo
Rajatanavin, Wichai	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Satyapan, Panya	S	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia
Sindhavananda, Kanchana	S	Univ. of Michigan, English Language Institute, Ann Arbor
Singhaphakdi, San	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia
Sudhikam, Rasmi	S	Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y.
Sukarochana, Kamthorn	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Medical School, Philadelphia
Thanasophon, Sompong	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Vimollohakarn, Sukon	S	Univ. of Michigan, English Language Institute, Ann Arbor
Vongkomolshet, Detchard	S	Cornell, Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Wichitrakorn, Sophon	S	Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA		
Kumalo, Cleopas	S	Boston Univ., Mass.
Marias, Jacobus	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Mohr, Robert W.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Nel, Andries	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Schlebusch, Anita	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Uys, Johannes Marthinus	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
UNITED KINGDOM		
Abrahams, Vivian Cecil	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia
Adams, Aileen Kirkpatrick	R	Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston
Akhurst, Denys Osmund	L	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Alderson, Thomas	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Alexander, William E.	T	Lake Park School, Athol, Mass.
Anim, Nicholas O.	S	Claremont Graduate School, Calif.
Anklesaria, Dena	S	The Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, Boston, Mass.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
UNITED KINGDOM--Continued		
Anscombe, Beryl G.	R	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Arjani, Kobad Ardeshir	S	Univ. of Denver, Colo.
Asare, Janet F.	S	Pennsylvania State Univ., State College
Aston, Stanley Collin	R	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Atkinson, Geoffrey C.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Atkinson, William C.	R	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Attwood, Eileen M.	T	Hale Elementary School, Pasadena, Calif.
Bagnall, Howard James	R	Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Bagshawe, Kenneth Dawson	R	Johns Hopkins Univ. Medical School, Baltimore, Md.
Baker, Colin A.	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Baker, John Michael	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Barker, Audrey	S	New York School of Social Work, N.Y.
Barrow, Colin H.	S	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Barrows, Marjorie	T	Miami Beach High School, Fla.
Bassett, Frederick C.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Bateson, Frederick	L	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Baxendale, Annie E. L.	T	Arbor Heights School, Seattle, Wash.
Bayne, Harold G.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Beath, Margaret M.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Beck, Robert Neil	R	Tufts College Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Bell, Penelope J. V.	S	Bryn Mawr College, Pa.
Bellairs, M. Ruth	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Bentley, Olive F.	T	Junior High School, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Berry, Brian J. L.	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
Bland, Anthony John	L	Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.
Bowhill, Sidney Allan	R	Pennsylvania State Univ., Philadelphia
Bradbury, Malcolm S.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Bratchell, Dennis F.	S	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Bray, Jeremy W.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Brock, George W.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Brostoff, Daniel Victor	R	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Brown, Ann M.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Brown, Dennis G.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Brown, Eric H.	L	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Brown, Phyllis J.	T	Institute School, Beckley, W.Va.
Brown, Robert Cecil	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Buckingham, Richard Arthur	R	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Buckley, Donald	S	Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
Buckley, Ronald P.	S	New York State Univ., College of Forestry, Syracuse
Bunje, Henry W.	S	Bellevue Hospital, Columbia Univ. Division, New York, N.Y.
Burge, William H.	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Burkill, John Charles	L	The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
Cairns, Mary	T	Roeding School, Fresno, Calif.
Caldin, Edward Francis Hussey	L	Univ. of Notre Dame, Ind.
Cameron, Madelene E.	T	Perry Central Schools, N.Y.
Campbell, John Pollock	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Carner, Betty	T	School 54, Indianapolis, Ind.
Carter, Peter B.	L	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
Cartey, Wilfred G. W.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Cecil, Margaret	S	New York School of Social Work, Columbia Univ., New York
Chapple, John	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Charters, William W. S.	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Church, Margaret D.	T	Prescott School, Oakland, Calif.
Clark, Madeline W.	T	Williams Avenue School, Norwood, Ohio
Clark, Peter McGhee	S	Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
Cobb, Derek Anthony	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Collins, Margaret	T	Bishop School, Detroit, Mich.
Collins, Peter	L	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Comber, Geoffrey James	S	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Cook, Harold	T	Stadium High School, Tacoma, Wash.
Cooke, Francis Cromwell	L	Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.
Copisarow, Amelia D.	T	Coventry School, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Corbett, Mary J.	T	Linda Vista School, San Jose, Calif.
Cornforth, Derek H.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Couldery, Austin A.	T	Berkeley High School, Calif.
Cowan, Rex B.	S	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Cox, David Roxbee	R	Princeton Univ., N.J.; School of Public Health, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Crabtree, Derek	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Crawley, Charles W.	R	The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Cross, Alexander D.	S	Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Cruickshank, Alistair B.	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Cushing, Anne S.	T	Ft. Lauderdale High School, Fla.
Dalton, Henry J. M.	S	Oberlin College, Ohio
Davidson, Lena M.	T	James Vernor School, Detroit, Mich.
Davis, David	L	Washington Univ. School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.
De Deney, Geoffrey I.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Denham, Stella M.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Dickens, John Ernest	R	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Dickinson, Thomas	T	Aroostook Avenue School, Millinocket, Maine
Dodd, Cyril	R	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
UNITED KINGDOM--Continued		
Downing, David F.	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Draper, Janet	S	Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Draper, Norman R.	S	Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Dundee, John Wharrey	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Medical School, Philadelphia
Dunkeld, Colin G. M.	T	Smiley Junior High School, Denver, Colo.
Dunn, Anna E.	T	Holmes School, Long Beach, Calif.
Eagles, Roy T.	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Eaves, Dorothy M.	T	Lincoln School, Brigham City, Utah
Edgcumbe, Rose M.	S	State College of Washington, Pullman
Ellis, John G.	S	Bryn Mawr College; The Lighthouse Settlement, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elton, Lewis R. B.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Emmerich, Carl E. W.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Emslie, Ronald Douglas	L	Univ. of Illinois, College of Dentistry, Chicago
Ettlinger, Leopold David	R	Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Ewbank, Monica M.	T	Irving Junior High, Des Moines, Iowa
Fallman, Rosa	T	James Madison School, Sheboygan, Wis.
Farrar, Barbara J.	T	Vashon Grade School, Wash.
Fayiga, Theophilus O.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Fish, Kenneth	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Fogarty, Michael Patrick	L	Univ. of Notre Dame, Ind.
Francois, Edward	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Franklin, Henry C.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Franklin, Nellie L. I.	T	Culbertson School, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Freeman, Jean M.	T	Edinboro Area Public School System, Pa.
Fulton, Jeane M.	T	Lockwood School, Oakland, Calif.
Gair, Janet P.	T	East Hills School, Roslyn, N.Y.
Gammack, David B.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Gavan, James D.	S	Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins
Geiringer, Erich	R	Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Gerrish, Brian A.	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Gibson, Martin	R	The Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
Goldsmith, Veronica	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Goldstein, Walter	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Gooding, John T.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Goodman, Brian W. H.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Goodwin, Pamela J. L.	T	Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.
Grayshon, Robert J. W.	T	Hartford High School, Conn.
Green, Albert	L	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Greville, Guy Drommond	R	Johns Hopkins Univ., School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.
Griffiths, Edith M.	T	Woodrow Wilson School, Richmond, Calif.
Grindley, Thomas	S	Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta
Gumley, Frank	T	Jane Addams Junior High School, Royal Oak, Mich.
Guyatt, Richard Gerald Talbott	L	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Hainsworth, Geoffrey Brian	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Halberstam, Heini	L	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Hallaway, Hester Mary	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Hammersley, John Michael	R	Univ. of California, Berkeley; Princeton Univ., N.J.
Hammond, Percy	L	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Harries, Megan A.	T	Robert S. Hyer School, Dallas, Tex.
Hart, Lawrence M.	S	Children's Hospital Society of Los Angeles, Calif.
Haw, Hilda G.	T	John Marshall School, Oklahoma City
Hawes, Isobel M. F.	T	Roslyn Village School, N.Y.
Hayes, Patricia	T	Roger Williams Junior High School, Providence, R.I.
Hazell, Eileen A.	T	Camas High School, Wash.
Hearnshaw, Gwendoline F.	T	Redondo Beach City Schools, Calif.
Henderson, Marjorie R.	T	J. O. Ford School, Richmond, Calif.
Henley, Margaret M. G.	T	Salem Public Schools, Oreg.
Henson, Grahame Frederick Thomas	R	Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Heuston, Margery M.	T	Minnie S. Graham School, Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Hetherington, Jane M.	T	Verndale Public School, Minn.
Hibbett, Timothy F.	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Higgins, Lennos Davidson	T	Bridgeville Consolidated School, Del.
Higginson, Doreen L.	T	Archer Street School, Freeport, N.Y.
Highton, Shirley L.	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Hill, Joseph	T	State Teachers College, Newark, N.J.
Hillier, Elizabeth M.	T	West Side High School, Newark, N.J.
Hinchliffe, Arnold	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Hodgson, Godfrey M. T.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Holker, John S. E.	S	Wayne Univ., Detroit, Mich.
Holt, Maurice	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Hooton, Brian W.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Hsi, Robert	SP	Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs
Hudson, Beatrix N. A.	S	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Hughes, William	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Hughes-Davies, Thomas H.	S	Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, N.Y.
Hurley, Evelyn	T	Arkansas State College, Jonesboro
Hurt, Raymond W. L.	S	Stanford Univ. Hospitals, San Francisco, Calif.
Hutt, Frances R.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Hutt, Maurice G.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Hyde, Anthony John	R	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Jackson, William D.	L	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
UNITED KINGDOM--Continued		
Jagger, Kathleen Marian	R	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Jamieson, Michael S.	S	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Johnston, Charles V.	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Joiner, Louis Charles	R	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jones, Arthur	T	Lindenhurst High School, N.Y.
Jones, Hubert W.	T	Rochester High School, Minn.
Jones, Jeffrey Philip	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Jones, William David	S	The General Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Joselin, Peter E.	S	Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.
Kahn, Clara M.	T	Emerson School, Madison, Wis.
Kassam, Amirali H.	S	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Kay Coles, Gerald J.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Kerr, James Wright	R	Roosevelt Hospital Institute of Allergy, New York, N.Y.
Kingston, Anita P.	T	Madison Avenue School, Irvington, N.J.
Kirkwood, Ian C.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Kluge, Barbara B.	T	Muskegon Community College, Mich.
Knapp, Dorothy	T	Paseo and Southwest High Schools, Kansas City, Mo.
Knowers, Prudence	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Kolsky, Herbert	R	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Lamont, Alastair F.	S	Princeton Theological Seminary, N.J.
Land, Peter D.	S	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Latham, Robert Clifford	L	Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles
Lathbury, Alison	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Lavender, John	R	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Lawrence, John G.	T	Augusta St. School, Irvington, N.J.
Lea, Kathleen Marguerite	L	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Lewis, Lilian C.	T	Garland School, Palo Alto, Calif.
Little, Margaret Fraser	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Littlewood, Anthony B.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Lloyd, Alice K.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Lock, Sybil M.	T	Rosewood, Columbia City Schools, S.C.
Lockwood, Maren	S	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Macaulay, Duncan	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Children's Research Dept., Philadelphia
Macken, Peter J.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
Mackenzie, Moira	T	Dryden Street School, Westbury, N.Y.
MacLean, Douglas J. H.	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
MacLennan, Mary M.	T	Riverside Polytechnic High School, Calif.
MacMillan, Evan William	L	Univ. of California, School of Medicine, Berkeley
MacPherson, Mary J. G.	S	Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Magee, Bryan E.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Markham, Josephine A.	T	North School, Alamogordo, N.Mex.
Markham, Lorna	S	Bryn Mawr College and the Lighthouse Settlement, Philadelphia, Pa.
Martin, Evaline Christiana	L	Grinnell College, Iowa
Martin, Irene W.	T	Arbor Heights School, Seattle, Wash.
Maxwell, Alan	R	Harvard Univ. College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.
McAlpine, Caroline J.	S	Univ. of Texas, Austin
McConnach, Bruce	S	Stanford Univ., Calif.
McCrea, William Hunter	L	Univ. of California, Berkeley
McDermott, Shirley G.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
McDowell, Ian S.	S	Princeton Theological Seminary, N.J.
McIntyre, William D.	S	Univ. of Washington, Seattle
McKean, Joseph M.	T	Allen-Stevenson School, New York, N.Y.
McKee, Margaret E.	T	Herbert Hoover School, Palo Alto, Calif.
McKelvey, Robert J.	S	Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.
McLoughlin, Clare B.	S	Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia, Pa.
McLoughlin, Kate	T	Garfield School, Faribault, Minn.
McLoughlin, Wilfred J.	T	Faribault High School, Minn.
McManus, Bernard W.	S	Univ. of Notre Dame, Ind.
McPhail, Joseph C.	T	Ferguson High School, Mo.
Merrens, Harry R.	S	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Milner, David Conrad	R	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Mitchell, David Ian	R	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Mitchell, Jean	T	Randolph School, Arlington, Va.
Moiseiwitsch, Benjamin L.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Moodie, Arthur Edward Frank	L	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Morris, Gwenllian K.	S	Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington
Morris, Margaret S.	S	Univ. of California, Los Angeles
Morris, William Ian Clinch	R	Columbia Univ. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Morrish, David J.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Morrison, John Lamb Murray	L	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Mugglestone, Donald	R	Yerkes Observatory of the Univ. of Chicago, Williams Bay, Wis.
Murray, Teresa	T	Nicolet School, Kaukauna, Wis.
Namata, Joseph A.	S	Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Newton, Michael K.	S	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Nicholls, Robert P.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Nicolson, Thomas H.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Norford, Brian S.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
O'Brien, Mary C. M.	S	Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
O'Connell, Catherine	T	Edwardsville High School, Pa.

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
UNITED KINGDOM--Continued		
O'Neill, John	S	Univ. of Notre Dame, Ind.
Openda, Hezekiah	S	Oberlin College, Ohio
Page, Peter A.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Paget, Richard B.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Parker, John Stanley Favor	R	Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection of Harvard Univ., Washington, D.C.
Pennock, Joan	T	Briarcliff School, Seattle, Wash.
Penrose, Oliver	R	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Peters, Margaret	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Phillips, Laurence S.	S	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Phillips, Stanley E.	T	Thomson School, Highland Park, Mich.
Pinnock, Peter R.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Pottow, Geoffrey W. J.	S	Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Powell, Luisa-Teresa	T	Lowell School, San Jose, Calif.
Powell, Margaret L. D.	T	State Street School, Columbus, Ind.
Priddle, Roland	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Prideaux, Kathleen T.	T	Southern Heights School, Hobbs, N.Mex.
Pridham, John B.	S	Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.
Radford, Alan	T	St. Charles Jr.-Sr. High School, Mo.
Rees, Alice A.	T	Walnut Street School, Orrville, Ohio
Rendell-Baker, Leslie	L	Univ. of Pittsburgh Medical School, Pa.
Renfrew, Catherine Easton	R	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Renwick, Reata	R	Vanderbilt Univ. School of Medicine, Nashville, Tenn.
Rice, Brian K.	S	Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.
Richardson, Joseph N.	T	Lincoln Junior High School, Santa Monica, Calif.
Richmond, Joan M.	S	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Rickett, Raymond M. W.	S	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago
Ridley, Doris R.	S	Eastman Dental Clinic, Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.
Ridley, Tony M.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Roberts, John R.	S	The Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio
Roberts, Margaret R.	T	Central High School, Charlotte, N.C.
Robertson, Sheila	T	S. A. Roberson School, Bayonne, N.J.
Robinson, James Oswald	R	Univ. of Michigan, School of Medicine, Ann Arbor
Robinson, Ralph N.	S	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Robinson, Ronald Edward	L	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Rowe, Jeannette S. G.	T	Burns Park School, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Russell, Ian S.	S	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Ryrie, Alexander C.	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Salisbury, Doreen Edwina	T	Marion Grammar School, S.C.
Santer, James O.	S	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago
Savage, Christopher I.	L	Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
Saxton, John E.	R	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Scheirman, Feodor	S	Oberlin College, Ohio
Schmerling, Erwin R.	S	Pennsylvania State Univ., College Park
Scobie, Charles H. H.	S	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Segun, Festus O.	R	Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.
Sellar, William T. K.	S	Hospital of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Shannon, Margaret M.	T	Marshall Junior High School, St. Paul, Minn.
Sharp, James	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Shaxson, Thomas F.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Silver, Colin H.	T	Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
Simons, Martin E.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Simpson, William O.	S	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Skinner, David N.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Skinner, Joyce E.	T	Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.
Slater, Noel Bryan	L	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Smith, Bryan S.	S	Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collin
Smith, Donald B.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Smith, Ian Edward	R	Princeton Univ., N.J.
Smith, Pauline M.	T	Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Soothhill, John Farrar	R	Univ. of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago
Spencer, Anthony J. M.	S	Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.
Spencer, Jean E.	T	Elmhurst Junior High School, Oakland, Calif.
Spink, William S.	T	M. W. Baldwin School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sprang, John C.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul
Stafford, Doreen M.	T	Dalton School, New York, N.Y.
Stamler, David M.	S	Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.
Stedman, Geoffrey	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Stephens, Christopher N.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Stevens, Denis W.	L	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Stewart, William K.	S	Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Stokes, Robert J.	S	Univ. of California, Berkeley
Stonehill, Henry Israel	R	Louisiana State Univ., Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge
Strong, Harry	T	Central Junior High School, Kalispell, Mont.
Sutherland, Sheila M.	S	Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.
Sylvester-Bradley, Peter	L	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Tait, Ian G.	S	St. Luke's Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Tarimu, Cuthbert	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Tata, Sam J.	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Taverner, Deryck	R	Univ. of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia

List 2.--Foreign Citizens--Continued

Country and name	Category	Institution attended
UNITED KINGDOM--Continued		
Taylor, George E.	T	Willow Manor School, Oakland, Calif.
Taylor, John C.	S	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Taylor, Lilian P.	T	Maxwell Park School, Oakland, Calif.
Thomas, David B.	S	Wayne Univ., Detroit, Mich.
Thomas, Ivor E.	S	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Thomas, Lewis Philip	R	Harvard Univ. Medical College, and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston Mass.
Thompson, Gordon F.	S	Eastman Dental Dispensary, Rochester, N.Y.
Thompson, Iris J.	T	Hopkinson School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomson, Christine Gray	R	Univ. of Oregon Medical School, Portland
Tighe, Anne G.	S	Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston
Tinckler, Laurence F.	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Torrance, Andrea Z.	T	Washington Grade School, Charleston, W.Va.
Trevor, Alun	T	Island Trees Memorial School, Levittown, N.Y.
Tuck, Dennis George	R	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Turner, John M.	S	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
Twelvetrees, Howard A.	T	Clinton Community Schools, Wis.
Van Den Berg, Fransiscus G.	S	The Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, Boston, Mass.
Waldron, Florence E.	S	Univ. of Chicago, Ill.
Walker, Roger B.	S	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Wallace, Lily	T	Sulligent High School, Ala.
Wapshaw, Henry	R	Columbia Univ., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y.
Ward, Jack R. H.	T	W. Wilson School, Richmond, Calif.
Warner, Richard M.	S	Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater
Webb, Maurice J.	S	Princeton Univ., N. J.
West, Michael John H.	S	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
Westcott, Joyce	T	Emu Gallie Elementary School, Fla.
Wheeler, Roger F.	T	Wakefield High School, Arlington, Va.
Whitehouse, Michael W.	S	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Wiggins, Hugh Sidney	R	Univ. of Michigan Hospital, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Ann Arbor
Williams, John Eryl. H.	L	New York Univ. School of Law, New York
Wilson, Robert A. L.	S	Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.
Wilson, Stewart M.	S	The Lighthouse Settlement and Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Windsor, Maurice W.	R	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Wood, Derek Rawlins	R	Yale Univ., School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
Wood, Joan I.	T	Stevens School, Denver, Colo.
Woodman, Richard J.	S	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Woolf, Henry	S	College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
Wu, Hei Tak	R	Stanford Univ., Calif.

Fulbright

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Akerberg

from: Miss Holder (Secretary to Mr. Murrow)

July 12, 1956

The enclosed is self-explanatory. Mr. Murrow asks if you would communicate with the Senator as soon as convenient.

Thank you.

R.H.

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July 12, 1956

Dear Senator Fulbright:

Your letter of June 29th arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation. I was able to reach him by telephone and he asked me to tell you that since he has nothing to do with matters of station relations he suggests that I take the liberty of forwarding your letter to Mr. H. V. Akerberg, Vice President in charge of Station Relations. I am sure you will hear from Mr. Akerberg in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Senator J. W. Fulbright
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

cc: Mr. Akerberg

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

320 WESTCHESTER AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

ROckwell 1-0100

January 24, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to thank you for your courtesy in writing me explaining that you cannot serve on the National Selection Committee for the Leadership Training Awards Program of the Fund for Adult Education. We understand very well the demands upon your time.

Sincerely,

R. J. Blakely

R. J. Blakely
Director, Leadership Training
Awards Program
Vice President

rjb:ft